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THE

WEEKLY REGISTER:

CONTAINING

POLITICAL,	ASTRONOMICAL,
HISTORICAL,	STATISTICAL
GEOGRAPHICAL,	AND
SCIENTIFIC,	BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH

NOTICES OF THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, AND A RECORD OF THE EVENTS OF THE TIMES.

H. NILES, EDITOR.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

FROM SEPTEMBER 1811 *TO MARCH* 1812.—VOL. I.

BALTIMORE:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE EDITOR,
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THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, September 7, 1811. [No. 1.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed aad published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*

THE EDITOR TO THE PUBLIC.

Custom forms a "*common law*"—it is second nature. A first number without an address would outrage the law; as we propose to demean ourselves in the most peaceable manner, we submit to the law, and offer our thanks for the very liberal patronage our work has received in many parts of the Union.

The current of sentiment is evidently in *our* favor (*we* say *our*, for *printers* and *kings* have an unquestionable right, by the aforesaid law to make *much* of themselves)—the unusual number of subscribers already obtained, convinces the editor that his opinion was just as to the want of a work such as the Weekly Register is intended to be; but while so great success flatters his pride and provokes his exertion, it also alarms his fears, lest, in despite of all he can do, the public expectation may be disappointed, though to guard against this he has made some extensive as well as expensive preparations.

In arranging his matter for the first number, the editor has compared himself to a young shop-keeper (just commencing business) suddenly thrust into an immense warehouse of most valuable goods.—His eye is pleased with a great variety of articles, and his judgment convinced they would, in due season, answer his customers—but he cannot purchase all; and, flurried by the quantities before him, perhaps, selects some things, that, *for the present*, he had better leave untouched, though ultimately and unquestionably good. As time tempers his judgment and experience, the great teacher, enlightens his views, he enters the same warehouse without palpitation, and deliberately lays off such articles as are adapted to the wants of his neighbors. We hope thus to meet the wishes of our numerous friends; and trust that, by a *single number*, they will not attempt to judge the merits of our work; as its utility (if any it shall have) will not become so manifest before *several* are joined together.

Some have feared we may "dabble too much in politics"—i. e. *party* politics; and others have apprehended "the work will not stand." It is in our power to remove the first cause of apprehension—but the latter depends on the public as well as ourselves. The first shall be removed, as the Register proceeds—it is not intended for *electioneering* purposes, of course, *party* politics will be avoided; yet, by the insertion of original and selected essays, on both sides of great national questions, we shall feel it our duty to preserve a history of the feelings of the times on men and things. If we have discovered the rock on which our predecessors have shipwrecked, the second cause of apprehension may, perhaps, be removed. We attribute the general failure of periodical publications to too great a dependence on voluntary contributions from persons without an *interest* in the work, whose spirit flags when novelty ceases to charm. Though we intend to pay the most grateful attention to communications of this kind, and hereby respectfully solicit them, still we have made no *calculation* upon them, except so far as they relate to the arts and sciences—to manufactures—and to agriculture, in which, from the public patriotism, we hope for considerable aid. We may sometimes do our work roughly, but for our own sakes (that is, the editor and those associated with him) will attend to it diligently; and by close application strive to render it *useful*.

This number is to be regarded as a fair sample of the paper and manner in which the work will be *uniformly* printed. Further to manifest our views and intentions, the patrons of the Register are informed, that the editor proposes, among his selections, to insert the official reports of *Alexander Hamilton* and *Albert Gallatin*, Esquires, on the manufactures of the United States; also the report of the latter on *Roads* and *Canals;* likewise to publish Mr. *Jefferson's* celebrated report on weights and measures. When the present secretaries of State and of the Treasury shall lay their respective reports before Congress, on the population, manufactures, &c. of the United States, they shall be given to our readers as a single number, however voluminous they may be—and to the report of the former shall be prefixed the state of population as ascertained by the census of 1790 and 1800, and such other facts as can be collected relating to the same subject, at more distant periods: so that, by comparison, the rising importance of our country may be duly esteemed. Mr. *John Quincy Adams'* letter to *Harrison Gray Otis*, Esq. as containing an admirable history of the causes which produced the *embargo*, and rendered necessary some other important acts of the government, shall have place in the Register. Mr. *Pickering's* political essays shall also be recorded in an *extra* number or numbers; likewise, Mr. *Robert Smith's* address, with the "*Review*" of it, published in the *National Intelligencer*. *These things are particularized merely to shew our general design.*

In the original prospectus we promised only twenty-six numbers to a volume—it is more than probable they will exceed thirty; perhaps amount to thirty-two. For this extra expense, if incurred, we shall seek indemnification in the hope of pleasing the public, and so increase our patronage, with which we will try to keep pace.

As a proper close for this article we put on record the prospectus for the Weekly Register, as first issued from the press:

A

SOMETHING NEW.

PROPOSALS for publishing by subscription, in the city of Baltimore, on a plan entirely new, a periodical work to be entitled

The Weekly Register.

This work shall be published every Saturday at noon—printed on a sheet of fine super-royal paper, with a *nonpareil* or *brevier* type, and contain 16 pages octavo, at FIVE DOLLARS *per annum*, payable at the expiration of six months from the commencement of the publication, and annually thereafter.—But subscribers, non-residents of the cities or towns in which the editor shall have an agent, must always pay in advance after the first six months above stated. Twenty-six numbers shall constitute a volume, making two large volumes in a year.

It shall be delivered in the city and precincts of Baltimore on the day of publication—and be carefully packed up and sent to subscribers residing at a distance by the first mail thereafter leaving this post-office, whithersoever it may be directed.

On or before the publication of the first thirteen numbers any subscriber shall be at liberty to withdraw his name, on payment of what may be due for the numbers received. *(This arrangement, it is presumed, will induce a liberal public to give our attempt a fair trial.)* But after the publication of the said thirteen numbers, all subscriptions will be considered as for one year, unless expressly agreed to the contrary; and as continued thereafter if not otherwise ordered. On discontinuance arrearages must always be paid.

☞ *To give an idea of the quantity of matter the proposed work will contain, it will be proper to observe, that each number of the* WEEKLY REGISTER *will have about* one fourth more *reading than is compressed in the* largest *of our newspapers, outside and inside.—Advertisements will not be admitted.*

GENERAL PROSPECTUS.

The plan on which it is proposed to conduct this work is stated to be *new*—the following sketch of it is, therefore, respectfully submitted: Its contents shall be divided into several leading heads—*to wit:* POLITICS, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY—notices of the ARTS and SCIENCES and MANUFACTURES, in their most liberal and extended meaning—MISCELLANY—NEWS.

1. Under the general head of POLITICS shall be inserted essays and discussions, original and selected, on all matters of a public nature deemed interesting to the generality of the readers of the Register. *It shall be open to all parties, temper, moderation and dignity being preserved.* Selections will be made with justice and impartiality, so that the "public reason" may fairly discern the merits of a case in controversy. In this department will be published *all* the interesting PUBLIC DOCUMENTS, laws, "orders and decrees," of the United States, and of the several states, as well as of foreign countries, *retrospective* and *present*—comprehensive abstracts or full details of the *constitutions* and *forms of government* of all nations and states, so far as they are known—the most esteemed SPEECHES IN CONGRESS, and in our STATE LEGISLATURES, *pro* and *con*, and, occasionally, the speeches of *foreign* orators and statesmen—EXTRACTS from political works of reputation, foreign and domestic—and a great variety of eminently useful TABLES, copied or compiled from the best authorities, relative to the *population, extent, resources, imports, exports, manufactures, agricultural productions, naval and military strength, revenues, coins, weights and measures, &c. &c.* of all countries—the whole of which shall, as nearly as possible, contain all the chief things necessary to be *known* and *remembered* for forming a just idea of the matters coming under this extensive head, as well describing what they have been as what they are.

2. Under the head of HISTORY shall be inserted brief yet comprehensive accounts of "the revolutions of empires"—the state of society in different parts of the world, at different periods—notices of memorable events, with details of the most remarkable battles, sieges, treaties, conventions, &c. embracing a wide range of the useful and entertaining, to be gleaned from works of established merit, or extracted from official documents.

3. BIOGRAPHY, past and cotemporary, shall form a rich department in the WEEKLY REGISTER.

4. GEOGRAPHY shall be particularly attended to. The best authorities, relative to this highly interesting concern, shall be diligently consulted, and, by abstract or extract, laid before the readers of the REGISTER—so that a good understanding may be had of the country treated of.

5. Notices of the ARTS, SCIENCES and MANUFACTURES, and communications on AGRICULTURAL pursuits, with essays, facts or hints for their improvement or encouragement, shall be eagerly sought for, and carefully attended to.

6. Under the general head of MISCELLANY shall be inserted a variety of articles; enlightened sometimes by the reflections of the pious and researches of the scientific, and, at others, enlivened by the flashes of the witty; always avoiding whatever may provoke *religious controversy*, or "give a fear to innocence."

7. A neat summary of the NEWS of the preceding week, and occasionally details of important events, abroad and at home, legislative, judicial, and executive—commercial, military and miscellaneous, shall be inserted in every number—so as to present a general view of what is doing in the world.

*** It may well be observed that the preceding outline is very extensive; but when the great quantity of matter the work will contain is considered, there will appear room enough to attend to every part of it as we progress with the publication.

Such is as nearly the plan on which the WEEKLY REGISTER will be conducted as at present can be delineated. We think it promises something interesting at the present moment, and as a BOOK OF REFERENCE, A FUND OF READING always at hand, a work of much probable value. ☞ It is presumed every subscriber will carefully file his numbers, under an assurance they will always be worth the first cost, *containing much more useful matter than ever was published in any part of the world for the same money.* With the last number of each volume will be delivered a *minute index* and *general title*, free of expense.

ADDRESS.

It has long appeared to the proposed editor that a work of this kind was much wanted; and the general failure of the many periodical publications attempted to be established in the United States has not been sufficient to shake his belief in its final success. The *political* department is particularly designed to promote a *present* interest to the reader, and the whole calculated to form a record of useful things not to be obtained in any other publication; nor, indeed, to be obtained at all, except by the

most laborious research and patient investigation for facts, as they lie scattered through thousands of volumes.

The newspapers of the day, devoted to *party* and *partizans*, seldom dare to "*tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.*" Every city, town and villiage has its *little-great* men, whose interests and views must be subserved, and the dignity of the press is prostrated to the will of aspiring individuals. There are some honorable exceptions to this general remark, which has not been made without a due investigation of its import. I allude to publishers on both sides of the question—republicans and federalists. The editor does not intend to interfere in the *petty* disputes between the *ins* and *outs*; for, as he hopes the Register will receive a general support, he will endeavor to make it generally interesting, having in view as an assistant, a gentleman of the first rate literary acquirements. Its politics shall be *American*—not passive, not lukewarm, but active and vigilant—not to support individuals, but to subserve the *interests of the people*, so far as he shall be able to discern in what their interest lies. There are good and bad men in both the great political parties which sever the people of the United States; there are republicans who are not federalists, and federalists who are not republicans—there is a difference between names and deeds.

The intended publisher is, in the common language of the day, a "democratic republican"—and, as a duty he owes his own creed will enforce it as well as he can; at the same time granting to others all the privileges he assumes to himself, *that truth may be discerned.*

To prepare for the work a heavy expense must be incurred; it will not be commenced unless there is every prospect of a strong support. The drudgery will be prodigious, and the disbursements considerable.

☞As there are many reasons very important (to the Editor) why the probable success of this undertaking shoud be ascertained, he solicits his friends, generally, and others desirous of encouraging it, *to send in their names as speedily as possible.* It is expected he will be enabled to commence it on or before the first of September.

H. NILES,
Late Editor of the Baltimore Evening Post.
Baltimore, June 24, 1811.

Domestic Manufactures.

(INTRODUCTORY.)

In the prospectus for this work it is declared that "notices of the arts, sciences and manufactures, and "communications on agricultural pursuits, with es-"says, facts and hints for their improvement and en-"couragement, shall be eagerly sought for and care-"fully attended to."

The present is a period naturally leading to the establishment of manufactories. Deprived of our accustomed commerce by the arbitrary and illegal proceedings of the belligerent nations of Europe—obstructed, by military power, from an exercise of our right to carry the productions of our own soil to the proper markets for them; and so denied the ability to pay for those fabrications it has hitherto (perhaps) been our interest to receive from abroad—it is imperiously demanded of the American people that they should look to themselves, and in themselves, and from the inestimably valuable raw materials of their country's growth, make for themselves, those articles of necessity, convenience or even of luxury which it once suited them to obtain from the workshops of the old world—to draw themselves off from such nations as would (if they could) compel us to purchase their manufactures, though draining us of the last cent to pay for them, in forbidding an ingress of our commodities to such ports and places as might enable us to preserve a well-balanced account in our trade with the world—without which national as well individual poverty must inevitably ensue.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that many enlightened and patriotic citizens have expressed their decided approbation of our proposition to allot a department of the WEEKLY REGISTER to the purposes mentioned above; under a hope that the facts therein to be collected may become useful to our common country now advancing with giant strides to real independence by a proper application of the public labor to the public wants.

Without attempting to derogate from the high reputation foreign commerce enjoys, it may safely be said, that the internal trade of any country (even of England herself) is incalculably more valuable. In the United States the *home trade* is daily approaching its natural importance; but, though our domestic manufactures for the year 1810 were estimated at one hundred and fifty three millions of dollars, and it is probable the result of the present year will advance the mighty aggregate fifty millions more, there yet remains a great deal to be done before we can expect to meet the current demand of our citizens.

The editor is pleased to assure his readers that he has reason to expect some highly valuable communications on these interesting subjects—and as every man owes something to the society that affords him life, liberty and the unmolested pursuit of his happiness, he would respectfully suggest to all persons whose bent of mind or common avocation leads them to ascertain or apply the resources of our country to the wants of its population, the propriety of putting on record the results of their individual experience for the benefit of others and their own improvement; and to entreat the WEEKLY REGISTER may become the repository for such facts as they may deem proper to give to the world. Thus a public and a private good may be effected—the first in learning useful things—the other in communicating them—for, as the celebrated Dr. Priestly observed, there is no way of becoming so easily acquainted with any given subject as to write, or attempt to write, a book or essay upon it. The justice of this remark will strike every man on a moment's reflection.

The prejudice which existed against manufactures have been dispelled or are dispelling by the influence of experience, the sure criterion of all things. It has been discovered (and a most important discovery it is) that we can fabricaste many, very many articles, as cheap as they can be imported from Europe, leaving to the manufacturer and capitalist ample indemnities for their labor and risk, and giving to the public a better commodity from the *immediate* responsibility of the persons engaged in casting it into the market.

The editor has not the vanity to believe that any thing he may say, of himself, can do much to *improve* the knowledge of his fellow-citizens in the "arts, sciences, and manufactures, or in agricultural pursuits," but he hopes he may give some *encouragement* to them by holding up examples of the progress made therein by others, and in collecting facts relative to them—in which attempt he expects to receive the aid or good wishes *of all who love their country.*

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER I.

Conspiracy of the Escurial. Views of the prince's party. Secret treaty of Fontainbleau between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal. The French treacherously seize upon the frontier fortresses. Alarm of the Spanish court. Tumults at Aranjuez. Abdication of Carles IV. in favor of his son Ferdinando Carlos.

On the 30th October 1807, a proclamation was issued from the Escurial, in which the king of Spain accused his son, the prince of Asturias, of conspiring to dethrone him. A few days after this a second proclamation appeared in which two letters from the prince were contained. The first is addressed to the king, and the other confesses that he has failed in duty to his king and obedience to his father. In the second he prays the queen to pardon the fault he had committed and implores her mediation in his behalf. It was in this manner that "the voice of nature unnerved the hand of vengeance,"(1.) The prince declared the authors of this horrible plot, and laid open every thing in legal form, consistent with the proofs which the law requires in such cases. The judges, therefore, were commanded to continue the process, and submit their judgment to the king, which was to be according to the magnitude of the offence, and the quality of the offender.

This mysterious affair has never been clearly elucidated. The Spaniards imputed it to the machinations of don Manuel Godoy, prince de la Paz, or of the Peace, an upstart, who, from being, in the most infamous sense of the word the favorite of the queen, had attained the highest power in the state. This man was completely subservient to France, and it was supposed in this country, that, whether any such conspiracy as was alledged had existed or not, the real plot was devised by Bonaparte for the sake of exciting divisions in the royal family. This opinion is supported by don Pedro Cevallos, in his exposition of Bonaparte's conduct in the usurpation of Spain, a document against the validity of which all objections that have been raised are futile and fallacious.(2)

The Spaniards are, perhaps, the only people who have undergone no national degredation when their country was degraded. A series of imbecile sovereigns had reduced it from the most powerful kingdom in the world, to a secondary state, whose government for nearly the last century, had been inglorious abroad and oppressive at home. But while Spain was regarded with pity or contempt, a different feeling prevailed concerning the Spaniards; they were universally acknowledged to be an honorable people. It was not so generally known that they felt and groaned for the degradation of their country. When the French revolution broke out, the young and the ardent-minded there, as in the rest of Europe, eagerly adopted principles which promised a new and happier order of things, though the partisans of those principles were comparitively less numerous than in any other country, in consequence, partly, of the state of the press, but still more of the feeling and devotion with which the Spaniards are attached to their religion and all its forms. There were, however, many, and those of the best of the Spaniards, who hoped to obtain that reformation in their government, by the assistance of France, which, without such assistance, they knew it would not only be hopeless, but fatal to attempt. That attachment which they had formed for the French republic, too many transformed to the French empire. Monstrous as this inconsistency may appear, the transition is easily explained; for having from their principles, at first acquired the feelings of a party, they deluded themselves by supposing that in serving their party, they served their principles, till at last they had no other principle than the party interest itself. Thus it is that Massaredo and Urquijo, beginning in feelings of true patriotism, have ended in rendering themselves infamous to all posterity, as traitors to their country.

Another class of Spaniards have been hostile to the French revolution till its character was changed by Bonaparte. They saw nothing to fear in the principles of his government; and the acts of personal atrocity which he committed did not sufficiently alarm them. The unhappy circumstance with which the war with England had commenced, irritated them against this country, and that sentiment of indignation naturally inclined them towards France. They seem to have conceived that the best means of obtaining reform would be by contracting a closer alliance with the French emperor, and therefore to have projected, or listened to, the plan of a marriage between their prince Ferdinand and a princess of the imperial family. These views would have been reasonable if any ties could have restrined the merciless ambition of this blood-hunter. For though it might be his policy then to keep Spain in a state of weakness and consequent dependence, yet when his own blood acquired an interest in the prosperity of that kingdom, it might fairly be expected that these salutary changes, which were essential to its welfare, would be promoted by him, and peaceably effected under his auspices. According to Cevallos, the plan was suggested to the prince by the French ambassador at Madrid, instructed by his master, though not perhaps acquainted with his designs; the ambassador, he says, persuaded him to write to Bonaparte proposing such an alliance. To this he was induced, by his anxiety to avoid a marriage with a lady who had been selected for him by the prince of peace, and who, "on that account alone," says Cevallos "was an object of aversion." A few days after this letter was written, occurred the imprisonment of his person and the decree which was issued on the subject in the name of the king. There are strong reasons to believe, according to the "Exposition," that the unknown hand, by which the feigned conspiracy was frustrated, was some French agent employed to forward the plan which Napoleon had formed. The Spaniards considered the whole as a calumny fabricated by Godoy, to remove the only obstacle which impeded his views; and he soon found it necessary to set the prince at liberty, and to drop those proceedings which had been instituted by his party.——Cevallos states that the letters from the prince which we have before cited, were written by Godoy, who compelled the prince to sign them while he was in confinement.——According to this writer, these schemes were devised by the emperor, in order to

(1.) Proclamation, 5th Nov. 1807, American Register, vol. 3. p. 318.

(2.) Narrative of the practices and machinations which led to the usurpation of the crown of Spain and the means adopted by the emperor of the French to carry it into execution. By don Pedro Cevallos, first secretary of state and dispatches to his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII. See American Register, vol. 4. State Papers, p. 3.

furnish himself with a plausible pretext for the invasion of the peninsula. But an intrigue of this kind, with its silly plot and counterplot, was neither necessary for Bonaparte's views, nor consistent with his character. He had long been preparing the way for the invasion of Spain. The first step towards the accomplishment of this design was to remove its best troops, and accordingly, in conformity to the treaty, 16,000 men, the flower of the Spanish army, were marched into the north of Germany under the marquis de Romana. The next business was to introduce the French troops into Spain, and for this the occupation of Portugal furnished a pretext. Could any reliance have been placed either upon the understanding or the honor of the Spanish king, upon royal faith, and the closest ties of alliance, the Portuguese would have reasoned justly in supposing that if at any time, an attack upon them should be meditated, the court of Madrid would use its utmost influence to avert the danger. But Charles IV. was one of the weakest of men, and Godoy, his favorite, had obtained the administration for his vices, not for his talents, which were of the lowest order. The interest of this wretch, who exercised the most unbounded influence over a mind verging upon dotage and enslaved by ridiculous passions and slavish pursuits, it might be supposed, had been secured by the title of nobility and a pension from the crown of Portugal, which were conferred upon him by an *Alvara* in 1797. But it was in the power of Bonaparte to offer a higher price for his rapacious villainy, and he united in the plan for the destruction of this kingdom. At the very time when the transactions in the Escurial took place, a secret treaty for the partition of Portugal by the joint forces of France and Spain was signed at Fontainbleu, (27th October, 1807,) which was first published to the world by Cevallos.(3) To gratify the cupidity of the prince of Peace, a portion of that kingdom equal to about one half, lying on the south, and at present divided into the provinces of Algarve and Alentcho, was to be assigned to him, in absolute sovereignty, with the title of prince of the Algarvas.(4) This gift was to be in the form of a feudal donation or investiture from Spain to don Manuel Godoy and his heirs; but, on failure of heirs, it was not to revert to the Spanish crown, but to be again immediately granted to some other on like conditions. For the other particulars of this extraordinary treaty, in which the contracting powers do not appear to have thought it necessary even to invent a pretext for the justification of so attrocious a design, as well as the secret convention in which the means for reducing the country are settled, we refer to the documents cited.

At the time when this treaty and the annexed convention were concluded, Cevallos held the office of the first secretary of state. But these negociations were carried on by don Eugenio Izquierdo, whose instructions, correspondence, and even his appointment as plenipotentiary, were never made known to Cevallos, nor to that department of the ministry of which he was the head. The whole transaction was of so suspicious a character, that Bonaparte feared to trust it to the judgment of any persons except those of whose imbecility he was assured. Godoy was deceived by the bait which was held out to him; and the perfidy of Charles IV. towards his *ally* and *son-in-law*, the prince of Brazil, is to be accounted for by his fatuity. In conformity to this treaty, a French army under Junot entered Portugal, and was joined by the stipulated Spanish force. After many ineffectual attempts by concessions and negociations to avert the storm that so suddenly burst upon him, the prince resolved to abandon his dominions. He accordingly embarked with all his family and many of his faithful friends; and with the whole Portuguese fleet, and the Brazilian ships, sailed for Brazil, to establish his court in that great empire, which Philip II. had offered to one of his ancestors, in independent sovereignty, if he would renounce his right to the crown of Portugal.

One provision of the secret treaty having been thus fulfilled, Godoy was anxiously expecting to be put into possession of his new kingdom of the Algarvas. He relied upon the good offices of Murat, the grand duke of Berg, with whom he communicated through his agent and confidant Izquierdo, and, if a few millions should be necessary to expedite his wishes, the treasures which he had amassed during his infamous administration, enabled him to spare these at command. Murat, however, informed him, that the business was now become very delicate, owing to the extraordinary attachment which the Spaniards had manifested towards the prince of Asturias, the consideration due to a princess of the imperial family, and the part taken by her relation, the ambassador Beauhornois. The favorite began to anticipate his fall; he employed every means to ingratiate himself with Murat;—and, fancying that Bonaparte was favorable to the project of the marriage, made the king write to him, and requested his consent to it. But Bonaparte chose at this time to keep all parties in suspense, that they might be confused by their own fears—he assumed an air of displeasure towards Izquierdo, and kept him at a distance in order to cut off the direct mode of communication; and he set off for Italy, giving to his journey an affected importance which excited the expectations of all Europe. There, carrying into execution those parts of the secret treaty which were to his own advantage, he expelled from Tuscany, the queen regent and her children, and seized all the public funds of a court that was ignorant of the very existence of the treaty, in virtue of which they were called upon to surrender, not only what he had given them, but those dominions which they had possessed before he and his family were banished from Corsica.

From Italy he answered the king's letters—assured him that he had never received any communication from the prince of Asturias, nor had the slightest information of the circumstances respecting him which those letters imparted; nevertheless, he said, he consented to the proposed intermarriage. In a letter afterwards written to Ferdinand himself, he *acknowledged* the receipt of that letter which he now *denied*. Holding out these hopes to the prince, and yet, at the same time, by his long silence, and his reserve towards Izquierdo, keeping him, his father, and the favorite, equally in suspense and alarm, he was, meantime, marching his armies into Spain. That they should enter it, had been stipulated by the secret treaty at Fontainbleu, and the court was not in a situation to insist upon the condition that the two contending powers were to come to a previous agreement upon that point. Besides, each of the conspicuous personages of the court had been engaged in private

(3) See foreign state papers 4 Am. Reg. 27, 28.

(4) The province of Algarba or Algarva was divided into two kingdoms in the Moorish or Arabian times and called the kingdom of the Algarvas.

negociations with him, each had probably been amused with specious promises, and all dreaded a rupture which he might produce an ecclaircisment. It is melancholy to pause and reflect upon the steps of this most profligate usurpation; to note the shameful alternations of flattering promises, and ambiguous menaces; of barefaced and unblushing falsehood, and open ferocious violence, by which this bold, cunning, and unrelenting conqueror accomplished the first part of his ambitious project.—Like the lion hunters of old, he draws his victims on in the course which he had prepared for them, by cajoling and by invitation, by soothing their appetites and exciting their spirit; till at last, by trick and open violence, the royal beasts were driven into his toils, and placed completely at the disposal of their stern and artful pursuer.

It was essential to his views that he should make himself master of the principal fortresses; and his generals were instructed to obtain possession of them in whatever manner they could. The wretched court, fearing they knew not what, were now punished by their own offences. The treaty into which they had entered for the destruction of Portugal was now turned against themselves. They had neither sense nor courage to take those measures for their own security which the people would so eagerly have seconded! on the contrary they gave the most positive orders that the French should be received every where, and treated even more honorable than the Spanish troops. In consequence of their detestable spirit of tameness or voluntary blindness, the gates of Pamplona, St. Sebastian, Figuiras, and Barcelona were thrown open to them.

The next object of these treacherous guests was to get possession of their citadels. On the 16th of February, the citadel of Pamplona was seized by a party of French soldiers, who had gone thither to receive their rations as usual. When they had made themselves masters of the bridges and secured the powder magazines, Darmagnac, who had been selected as the agent of this infamous baseness, had the impudence to address a letter to the magistrates, informing them that as he understood he was to remain some time in Pamplona, he felt himself obliged to ensure its safety in a military manner—and he besought them to consider his garrisoning the citadel as "only *a trifling change*, incapable of disturbing the harmony which ought to subsist between two faithful allies." Barcelona was surprised on the same day, by a stratagem equally disgraceful. About 10,000 French troops arrived in the neighborhood of that city on the 13th Feb. and requested permission to halt there and refresh themselves for a few days, on their way to Valencia. The gates were opened and they were received by the people as friends and allies. On the 16th, the *generale* was beat; they assembled on the parade as if to proceed upon their march; their hosts and acquaintances came to bid them farewell, and the idlers of the place gathered round to see them depart. On a sudden they filed off in two divisions, one to the citadel, the other to Monjui, a fort upon the hill which commands the town. Here there was a garrison capable of resisting them; but, the commander had not resolution enough to act up to his duty. The French general insisted that his orders were preremptory and must be executed. To have resisted would have brought on an immediate attack; and, though the commander could have defended Monjui, he dared not venture upon an act which would have involved his country in a war with France.

The government of Spain had not virtue enough to know the strength it possessed in such a people as the Spaniards; feeling nothing but its own imbecility, it had not courage to prevent these aggressions, and consequently dared not resent them; and, as the French seized these places in the name of their emperor as an ally, this wretched court consented to the occupation of them on the same plea. It will be found—to digress from our narrative and in the language of the ablest writers of the present day, it will be found that the resistance to France has been entirely begun and carried on by the people of Spain. Their kings betrayed them—fled, and rushed, with the whole of their base courtiers, into the arms of the enemy. Their nobles followed—and it is painful to reflect, that some of the most distinguished of this body, after attending Ferdinand to Bayonne, returned in the train of Joseph, and, only quitted his service when the universal insurrection of the common people drove him from his usurped throne. The people, then, and, of the people, the middle, and above all, the lower orders, have alone the merit of raising this glorious opposition to a common enemy of national independence. Those who had so little of what is commonly termed *interest* in the country, those who had no *stake* in the community (to speak the technical language of the aristocracy,) the persons of *no consideration* in the state, they who could not pledge their *fortunes*, having only lives and liberties to lose, the bulk, the mass of the people, nay, the very odious many-headed beasts, the multitude, the mob itself, alone, uncalled, unaided by the higher classes, in despite of these higher classes, and in direct opposition to them, as well as to the enemy whom they so vilely joined; raised up the standard of insurrection, bore it through massacre and through victory, until it chased the usurper away, and waved over his deserted courts. Happen what will in the sequel, here is a grand and permanent success, a lesson to all governments, a warning to all oligarchias, a cheering example to every people. Not a name of any note in Spain was to be seen in the records of the patriotic proceedings, until the cause began to flourish; and then the higher orders came round for their share in the success.

Symptoms of this popular feeling, so generous, so noble, and so utterly unlike the spirit of the poltroons and traitors to whom the concerns of the country had been entrusted, first appeared in Barcelona; and the count of Espeleta, captain-general of Catalonia, found it necessary to issue a proclamation, (Feb. 29) calling upon all fathers of families, and heads of houses, to preserve tranquility, and thus co-operate with the intention of their rulers, and declaring that the late transactions did in no way obstruct or alter the system of government, neither did they disturb public nor private order.—His proclamation was posted in all parts of the city. Duhesme, however, soon gave the inhabitants new cause for alarm, by calling upon the captain-general to fill the magazines, and establish depots for the subsistence of his troops.

The count of Espeleta returned for his answer to this requisition (March 18) that the French general might consider the whole city as his magazine—that as he had no enemy to dread, and was quartered there as an ally, the measures which he proposed to take could only create suspicion and distrust, and that if he persisted in an intention so pointed and offensive, it would neither be in the power of the general or himself to remedy the consequences of the sensation which such a measure might excite among the inhabitants."

It seems at this time to have been Bonapar e's intention that the royal family should fly to their American empire. He might then take possession of the kingdom as left to him by their abdication; and there was no means of ultimately securing Spanish America also, so likely as by letting this family retire thither—both countries would needs be desirous that the intercourse between them should continue; nor were there any Spaniards who would with less reluctance submit to hold it in dependence upon him, than those persons who had given so many proofs of abject submission to his will. For the purpose of increasing the fears of Charles and his ministers, he wrote an angry letter, complaining in the severest terms of reproach, that no further measures had been taken for negociating the proposed marriage. The king replied, that he was willing that it should take place immediately. He probably considered Bonaparte to be sincere in his intentions of forming this alliance, and never having been fit for business, and now, perhaps for the first time really feeling its cares, a natural wish for repose began to be felt, and a thought of abdication passed his mind. "Maria Louisa," said he to the queen, in the presence of Cevallos,—by whom the curious fact is stated, and all the other ministers of state, "we will retire to one of the provinces, where we will pass our days in tranquility, and Ferdinand, who is a young man, will take upon himself the burthen of the government."(5) Whether this abdication was produced by the intrigues of his son, the threats of his faithful ally, or a consciousness of his own imbecility, still remains a mystery and probably will never be explained in a satisfactory manner. We are induced to believe that it was a voluntary act. It arose from a thought which the example of his predecessors would readily suggest to a king of Spain. But it was not this which Bonaparte desired. He perceived his victim was not yet sufficiently terrified, and therefore Izquierdo, who had been kept at Paris, in a state of perpetual suspense and agitation, was commanded to return to Spain. No written propositions were sent with him; neither was he to receive any; and he was ordered not to remain longer than three days. Under these circumstances he arrived at Aranjeuz, and was immediately conducted by Godoy to the king and queen. What passed in their conference has never transpired; but soon after his departure from Madrid, Charles began to manifest a disposition to abandon Spain, and emigrate to Mexico. If he were capable of feeling any compunctious visitations, how must he have felt at reflecting that he had assisted in driving his kinsman and son-in-law to a similar emigration; that he was now become the victim of his own misconduct; and envying the security which that injured prince had obtained, was himself preparing, in fear and in peril, to follow his example.

Preparations for such a removal could not so easily be made at Madrid and Aranjeuz as at Lisbon. There was also a wide difference between the circumstances of Spain and Portugal, making that a base action in the sovereign of the former kingdom, which for the last half century, would have been the wisest measure that the house of Braganza could have adopted. The Spaniards were confident in the size and strength of their country, and in the prince of Asturias and his party they had leaders to whom they were enthusiastically attached. Great agitation prevailed in the metropolis, the French were rapidly advancing there, the intentions of the royal family were soon suspected, and probably the prince's friends in the ministry, to whom those intentions were necessarily entrusted, spread the alarm abroad. It is said that the Council of Castile was assembled, and that, after a deliberation of six hours, the answer of that house to the king was, that he ought not to leave the country, and that they would not allow him to do so. If such an answer was returned, it must have been under the fear of popular opinion. Aranjeuz was as much disturbed as Madrid. A decree was posted up, (March 16) in which the king endeavored to remove the suspicions of the people. "The army of his *dear ally* the Emperor of the French," he said, "were traversing his kingdom in peace and friendship, their object being to march to these points which were threatened by the enemy," &c. This did not satisfy the public—the people flocked to Aranjeuz; they found the baggage of the court packing up for removal.——It was beyond a doubt that their government was on the point of abandoning them, and seeing no better way of saving themselves, they determined to stop them by force, and to take vengeance upon Godoy, to whom they imputed all their calamities. They gathered round the house and endeavored to force their way in. His own soldiers were faithful to him and some of the life guards fell in this attempt. His brother Don Diego Godoy, came with his regiment of guards to his assistance, and ordered them to fire upon the people; but they refused to obey and suffered him to be disarmed and and bound hand and foot. The tumult encreased; it was reported that the royal family were about to fly; they were in bed at the time; but when the house of Godoy was forced, it was found that he had escaped, and a party of life guards pursued and overtook him at Ocana. The princess de la Paz and her daughter were with him; and it is not improbable that their presence preserved him from that vengeance which he had so righteously deserved. They were conducted back and delivered by the populace to the prince o Asturias.(6)

This took place during the night of the 17th. On the following morning the king issued a decree, saying, that as he intended to command the army and navy in person, he released Godoy from his employs of generalissimo and admiral, and gave him leave to withdraw whither he pleased. The people were not to be appeased by a measure, the obvious intentions of which was to screen the favorite from punishment, and give him an opportunity of effecting his escape. Their agitation still continued—and Charles, the next day, (March 19) by a public decree, abdicated the throne. "The complaints," he said, "under which he had long labored would not permit him longer to support the heavy burthen of government; and as it was necessary for the recovery of his health, to enjoy the tranquility of a private life in a more temperate climate, he had de-

(5) We have no more doubt, that the resignation of Charles was produced by the threats and cabals of Ferdinand, than we have, that the resignation of the latter was extorted by the violence and menaces of Bonaparte. There is something not only incredible, but ludicrous, in the story which Don Pedro tells of the free and affectionate resignation of this unfortunate monarch, whom he represents like some sentimental old gentleman in a German comedy, taking his elderly consort by the hand, and addressing her in these touching words: "Maria Louisa," &c. Edin. Rev. Oct. 1808.

(6) "Official accounts," &c. 3 Am. Reg. State pap. 369.

termined after the most serious deliberation to abdicate the crown in favor of his very dear son." He therefore, by this decree of "free and voluntary abdication," made known his royal will, "that the prince of Asturias should be acknowledged and obeyed as king and national lord of all his kingdoms and 'sovereignties.'(7)

Politics.

As many persons expect something on *politics*, (as the word is generally understood,) in the first number of the REGISTER, supposing it may afford a data whereon to form an opinion of the ground I intend to take; and, feeling an earnest desire that a single subscriber shall not be disappointed, though unprepared to discuss a particular subject, I will offer a few general remarks, hoping they may meet the wishes of my friends and patrons; premising, in order that I may not be saddled with the sins of others, (assured I shall have enough of my own to bear) that I intend to make it a rule to annex my own proper signature, or at least the initials of my name, to every article of this description I may write and publish. The procedure may be thought too pompous by some, and condemned as dictatorial by others,—*but I have my reasons for it*, and feel very confident that what *I* have to say will not be one jot or tittle the better for being signed *Cincinnatus*, or *Thales*, or *Washington*, or *Franklin*. It is the fashion, to be sure, to attach great names to little pieces. I would reverse the practice, *if I could*. The ass was chiefly despised for *pretending* to be a lion.

The letter and spirit of the prospectus, shall, as far as my better judgment can direct me, be strictly adhered to—nay, so far will I carry its spirit, that if I myself shall advance opinions not *generally* held as truly *American*, I will not only insert a replication thereto, but search for and select the best written articles I can find on the subject, in opposition—Let it not be inferred from this that I suppose myself capable of withstanding all and any opposition that may possibly arise. I only mean that the matter may be fairly argued, devoid of personalities and indiscriminate censures. If a literary colossus assails me, I will seek a match for him—If he proves me incorrect, my position shall be abandoned.—This is what *I* call a "broad, liberal, and independent basis;" and, however strange the prospect may appear, I believe it practicable, seeing I have no particular object, as to this man or that man, to accomplish. But essays, likely to produce such contention will rarely, if ever, be written and published by me. I desire to print a work useful to all, rather than promotive of the interests of a part.

As to our relations at home——Every feeling of my heart is enlisted to preserve the liberties of my country, as laid down in the *declaration of independence*, and secured by the CONSTITUTION. I venerate the good man who drafted that memorable instrument, and know not how sufficiently to admire his great compatriots in the work of revolution. I believe that *declaration* cannot be too often read and studied; as well to put us in mind of what we were, and make us sensible of what we are, as teach us to appreciate the blessings of freedom, and rights of self government. And I *cannot* consider that man a friend to this country who pronounces it a "*wicked thing*," or would, in any manner, prevent a frequent reference to it. For the fathers of the land who framed the *constitution* I have the utmost respect; and will manifest it, in supporting, to the utmost of my power, the great principles they established to preserve the integrity of the republic, and administer to the felicities of its numerous and increasing people. If I can do no more, I will do this—I will obey the dictate of WASHINGTON, and "*frown indignant'y on the first dawning of an attempt "to alienate any portion of this country from the rest, "or enfeeble the sacred ties which now link its various "parts*," and account that man as half a traitor or two-thirds a fool, who would create "*Geographical discriminations*" in the body politic. Some persons pretend to fear this government cannot stand. *I believe those who* EXPRESS *such a fear do not wish it to stand.* There is a certain rankling aristocracy too generally prevalent in the human breast, that prompts us to think ourselves superior to our fellows. From the time that government began there has existed two parties in every country, and they will exist till man receives a new heart; though in some places, the public reason may controul them more than in others. Those parties contain, 1st, The men who labor—no matter at what business or profession—2nd, those who do not, or desire to live on the labor of others. The first is struggling for a relief of their burthens and cares—the second is as anxious to keep themselves as they are, or exalt their condition; and hence perpetual war. Let us examine the matter and *ourselves*, carefully, and see if it is not so—and when we find a man "despairing of the republic," or, by vile insinuation, attempting to undermine the faith the people put in it, probe him to the quick; he will be found seeking for something—some post of honor, profit or emolument, or degree of consideration among the people, he does not then possess. He belongs to the *aristocratic* party, though he may call himself by what name he pleases. "I believe this is the strongest government on earth. "I believe it is the only one where every man at the "call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, "and would meet invasions of the public order as "his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said "that man cannot be trusted with the government "of himself. Can he then be trusted with the go-"vernment of others? or have we found angels in the "form of kings to govern him?—Let history answer "the question.*"

It is true, that our great men, like the planets, have their satellites revolving round them—moving as they move, and adopting all their opinions—and thus, perhaps, some really honest well-meaning men may believe a republican system of government incompatible with the power necessary to its own preservation. I pity the weakness of such men; their posterity will not think so. Our fathers were accustomed to speak of kings and lords as angels:—*some of the old leaven remains*, but most Americans believe them to be among the weakest, most abandoned and vilest of mankind, and so they are. The "great commoner," *William Pitt*, who "sunk into insignificance and an earldom,"† used to call the British house of lords, "*a hospital of incurables!*" and I have heard the venerable author of the *Pennsylvania Farmer's Letters* say, he did not believe there ever were congregated, in a legislative capacity, so vile, so wretched and ignorant a body of men as this self-same *house of lords*. If we travel to France we find nothing better—what may not be said of the *legion of honor?*

(7) "Official accounts," &c. 3 Am. Reg. State pap. 369.

*Jefferson's inaugural address.
†Nicknamed *lord Chatham*.

Again, it is said, "our country is too large for a republic." Why so?—Is *Russia*, three times as large, more happily governed?—Whence comes the opinion? The *Roman* commonwealth was destroyed; but not from the extent of its territory.—*Rome* had nothing like our confederation in the constitution of her government—a city, it may be said, gave the law to a world. There was no *representation* to bring to a common focus the feelings and interests of the widely distributed parts—there were no *state sovereignties* to preside over the local concerns of the people. Their elections were civil wars; and the *army* generally decided contested points between her ambitious citizens:—yet liberty was not destroyed until the jealousy of her rulers had deprived the *people* of the use of arms—and then, indeed, despotism had its full sway. With us, every citizen is constitutionally a soldier, and may the fate of Haman be his who shall plot to deprive him of the inestimable privilege of bearing arms. Yet something else is necessary—a general diffusion of knowledge in the establishment of schools.

It has for many years been a serious question in *enlightened* England, whether it is *sound policy* to teach the poor to read and write; and the *magnanimous* emperor of France, improving upon the hint, will not suffer a sufficient quantity of presses in his dominions to supply his people with mere *school books*, though they work night and day.* If a man in the United States were to attempt to reason soberly on the impropriety of general education in a political point of view (or, indeed, in any other) we would put him down for a madman or fool, without any ceremony. But in England, many grave and reverend gentlemen, holding high places in the church and state, and distinguished for their talents, have protested against instructing the common people, lest *"they may become proud and no longer submit to the drudgery they patiently bear in ignorance!"* What sort of a government must that be where such opinions are tolerated, and, perhaps, found necessary? In continental Europe the state of things is far worse. *Bonaparte* declares, in the most public manner, that his subjects shall not possess information—that they shall not be instructed; and, from a knowledge of facts obtained through the experience of others, correct their own understanding, and lead to an amelioration of their condition. He intends they shall be slaves; and to be *good slaves*, they must be ignorant. Time has been when a man that could read and write was regarded as a suspicious character—an enemy of "order and regular government." The time seems fast approaching in Europe, (nay, perhaps, now is) when to reason will be accounted a high misdemeanor. There are some persons in the United States who affect to believe it unfit for the *common people* to examine the conduct of their rulers—but their number is as few as their doctrine is contemptible.

I thank heaven, there are not many native citizens of the United States who cannot read and write, and that most of them reflect on the measures of government. To do so is a moral obligation of the highest importance, as well as a constitutional duty. At stated periods, not far distant from each other, they have full opportunity to give effect to their conclusions—at the *polls* the feeblest voice is heard—and the verdict is final. It is true, the people may be led away for the moment—but as the safety of the state is every man's personal concern, and as I cannot believe *"the people are their own worst enemies,"* the attraction of deception passes away, and truth being the needle of their compass, settles at the proper point.

Thus, without expecting it, I have been led to a long dissertation, and must defer some remarks on our foreign relations until another time. As to foreign nations, say *Great Britain* and *France*, for all are nearly swallowed up in the influence of one or the other, I will merely observe—that I consider the former as governed by a set of [political] *knaves*—and the latter by a single one. Which of the two is preferable has not entered into my calculation.—But there are a few points as to our domestic affairs on which it becomes me to say something.

In several parts of the United States, particularly on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and in the states of Kentucky and Ohio, an idea has gone forth that the WEEKLY REGISTER was intended to oppose Mr. *Madison*, and support the ex-secretary, Mr. *R. Smith*. The rumor has prevented many subscriptions, and been no small detriment to me, though destitute of the slightest foundation in truth. I do not intend to oppose or support any *man*,* much less to take part in the squabbles of individuals, though principles shall be discussed. On the late difference between these gentlemen I have had but one opinion which was, and is, that Mr. *Madison* was perfectly justifiable in dismissing Mr. *Smith*; he, being responsible to the people for the conduct of the executive, was unquestionably right in not permitting himself to be dictated to, and in restoring harmony to the different departments of government. I believe that Mr. *Smith*, or any other man thinking himself aggrieved, has a right to vindicate or justify himself "at the bar of the public reason."—but of the *manner* and *time* in which he did it, I have always expressed the most unqualified disapprobation, nor am I pleased with the *matter* itself; many things being highly exceptionable. In general, as an individual, I approve the measures of government; but things have been done I could not support, and others may be committed I shall not subscribe to. I will attach myself as an editor, to no party but the PEOPLE'S PARTY, whose wish is *"peace, liberty and safety."*

H. N.

*We intended to publish this Gothic decree—from actual calculation the above is literally correct.

*Myself, "always excepted."

"The Western Country."

Lord SHEFFIELD's idea on commerce, with *his* views of the United States of America, have received the force of oracles in England. He may be considered as *one* of the fathers (if not *the* father) of the present British system of blockading whole coasts by pieces of paper; in defiance of national law and moral justice, to coerce a monopoly of the trade of the world, or at least force its commodities through their own ports. Unfortunately for the rights of neutrality, their great rival in rapacity, the ruler of continental Europe, has so completely *seconded* their views by his outrageous decrees, that neutral trade is destroyed, or pursued at a *general* loss. But this is foreign to our present subject—we meant only to notice *one* of his lordship's views of the United States, at this time: the British ministry appearing to see as he did, and, in defiance of innumerable and palpable facts, refusing to be convinced of the real state of things amongst us.

In his lordship's book, written just after the close of our revolutionary war, entitled *"Observations on the commerce of the American States,"* (which we may have some further occasion to notice hereafter) a constant disposition is manifested to depress the American character, and derogate the natural advantages our country enjoys, as well at the expence of probability as of truth; leading his fellow subjects

into gross errors, to prevent emigration, retard the increase of population, and obstruct the establishment of manufactures.

His lordship takes frequent opportunity to assure his readers, "*that settlers beyond the Alleghany mountains cannot become* COMMERCIAL;" well knowing that to commerce (*i. e. foreign* commerce) his countrymen are apt to connect every idea of prosperity; for his lordship had heard there were rich and fertile lands to be had on very reasonable terms, in our "western country," but would prove them of little use, and that they never can be thickly populated, from the impossibility of finding a vent for their produce. His lordship's lordly objects are distinctly known; they furnish full proof of his loyalty, if they afford nothing in favor of his discernment or love of truth.

About 27 years have elapsed since lord Sheffield *made his book*. The state of Ohio was then a mere wilderness, and, indeed, most of the present thickly populated places on the western waters, not much better. The many powerful streams which intersect that delightful country bore on the bosom of their waters only the solitary canoe of the Indian, stealing along their bank in quest of his game. But Ohio, by the census last taken, was found to contain 230,849 inhabitants; its waters are enlivened by the appearance of majestic ships, *bound to the sea;* the yell of the savage had given place to the cheerful note of the sailor; while hundreds of large boats, holding their adverse courses, manifest the magnitude of the commerce of the country, and assure to the husbandman a market for his productions, as well as a supply of those articles of foreign produce which his want demands or luxury requires. Twenty two years since there were not 100 white persons in the country now forming the state of Ohio —it was an impenetrable forest; last year its inhabitants manufactured two millions of yards of woolen, flaxen and cotton cloth, more than one million of gallons of whiskey, upwards of thirteen millions of pounds of sugar with many other articles, forming an aggregate value equal to two millions and a quarter of dollars. About fifteen years ago the writer of this article recollects to have heard that celebrated mechanic, Mr. *Oliver Evans*, give an opinion that the man was *then* living who might see the Mississippi and its tributary streams covered with hundreds of *steam-boats*. The sentiment, from the novelty of the idea, appeared extravagant at the time; but from what has happened and daily coming to pass, it assumes probability, and may be verified in its fullest extent, at a very short period. The western country is receiving an unprecedented increase of wealth and population; and the native obstructions to *such* navigation will be removed as the commerce of the waters rises to its ultimate importance.

We reserve to ourselves some more enlarged remarks on this subject, the preceding being intended only to introduce the following interesting statement:

Louisville, (Ken.) May 21, 1811.

The following is an estimate of the boats and their loading, which passed the falls of Ohio, from October 5, 1810, to May 5, 1811.

Boats	*number*	743	Cider-royal	*barrels*	1,350
Flour	*barrels*	129,483	Lard	*pounds*	465,412
Bacon	*pounds*	604,810	Onions	*barrels*	218
Whiskey	*barrels*	9,477	Potatoes	*bushels*	1,811
Cider	*ditto*	2,513	Hemp	*cwt.*	630,562
Pork	*ditto*	13,562	Dry fruit	*barrels*	263
Apples	*ditto*	2,513	Yarn & Cordage	*pounds*	113,015
Oats	*bushels*	4,020	Fowls	*number*	1,207,338
Corn	*ditto*	47,795	Shoe thread	*pounds*	2,592
Merchandize		$355,624	Country linen	*yards*	8,140
Cheese	*barrels*	5,141	Horses	*number*	292
Beans	*ditto*	606	Beer	*barrels*	277
Plank	*feet*	1,483,130	Tobacco	*hhds.*	2,311
Butter	*pounds*	24,691			
Live hogs	*number*	908			

And a number of articles too tedious to be calculated.

A Mr. Bowman, a pilot at Jeffersonville, took 106 boats over the falls of Ohio, during the aforesaid period, of whose cargoes no notice is taken in the above.

The foregoing is a return made by the *regular* pilots, who all agree in stating that during the high water at least one-third as many more passed without their assistance. This estimate, therefore, gives the whole probable number of boats that passed the Falls at 1200, wafting the rich produce of the western parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia, with those of the state of Ohio and part of Kentucky, to the markets on the sea-board. WHAT A PROSPECT!

TOTAL EXPENSES,

Of the War for Independence, with a Statement of all the troops in the Continental service.

STATES.	REGULARS RAISED IN THE YEARS									Treasury payments.	
	1775.	1776.	1777.	1778.	1779.	1780.	1781.	1782.	1783.	Year.	Specie value
New Hamshpire,	2,824	3,019	1,172	1,283	1,004	1,017	7[illegible]	744	733		
Massachusetts,	16,444	13,372	7,816	7,010	6,287	4,453	3,739	4,423	4,370	1775	20,064,666
Rhode Island,	1,193	798	548	630	507	915	464	481	372	1776	
Connecticut,	4,407	6,390	4,563	4,010	3,544	3,133	2,420	1,732	1,740	1777	24,986,438
New-York,	2,075	3,629	1,903	2,194	2,256	2,179	1,178	1,198	1,169	1778	24,986,438
New-Jersey,		3,193	1,408	1,586	1,276	1,105	823	660	675	1779	10,794,625
Pennsylvania,	500	5,519	4,983	3,684	3,476	3,357	1,346	1,280	1,598	1780	3,000,000
Delaware,		609	299	349	317	325	89	164	235	1781	1,942,462
Maryland,		637	2,030	3,307	2,849	2,065	77[illegible]	1,280	974	1782	3,631,745
Virginia,		6,181	5,744	5,236	3,973	2,486	1,[illegible]25	1,204	629	1783	3,226,538
North Carolina,		1,134	1,281	1,287	1,214		545	1,105	697	1784	548,525
South Carolina,		2,069	1,650	1,650	909				139		
Georgia,		351	1,423	673	87				145	Total.	92,485,693
Total, *in pay*,	27,443	46,891	34,826	32,899	27,699	21,[illegible]15	13,292	14,250	13,476	sundries	42,708,009
Total, *serviceable in camp*	15,000	25,000	26,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	10,000	11,000	12,000	Specie.	135,103,703

BLODGET.

Population of England and Wales according to the Census of 1801.

COUNTIES.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. Uninhabitted.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly empl'd in trade manufacture or handicraft.	OCCUPATIONS. All other persons not comprised in the two preceding classes.	Total of persons.
Bedford,	11,883	185	30,523	32,870	18,766	13,816	28,789	63,393
Berks,	20,573	622	52,821	56,394	38,155	16,921	51,463	109,215
Buckingham,	20,443	543	52,094	55,350	25,083	20,138	54,959	107,444
Cambridge,	16,139	312	44,081	45,265	28,054	11,988	46,369	89,346
Chester,	34,482	1,139	92,759	98,992	33,823	67,447	83,031	191,751
Cornwall,	32,906	1,472	89,868	98,410	42,687	24,870	111,276	188,269
Cumberland,	21,573	872	54,377	62,853	21,062	18,387	75,978	117,230
Derby,	31,822	1,369	79,401	81,741	31,743	39,516	88,768	161,142
Devon,	57,955	3,235	157,210	185,761	96,208	60,844	185,835	343,001
Dorset,	21,437	825	53,667	85,951	28,204	22,259	63,422	115,319
Durham,	27,195	1,171	74,770	81,741	18,217	25,208	104,146	160,351
Essex,	38,371	1,027	111,356	115,081	65,174	25,283	112,993	226,437
Gloucester,	46,457	1,715	117,180	133,629	49,420	49,645	143,437	250,809
Hereford,	17,003	941	43,955	45,236	31,261	8,538	48,857	89,191
Hertford,	17,681	491	48,063	49,514	20,611	12,861	62,888	97,577
Huntingdon,	6,841	135	18,521	19,047	9,536	4,484	20,565	37,568
Kent,	51,585	1,413	151,374	156,250	54,124	43,253	198,616	307,624
Lancaster,	114,270	3,394	322,356	350,375	52,018	269,259	318,712	672,731
Leicester,	25,992	742	63,943	66,138	23,823	42,036	55,334	130,081
Lincoln,	41,395	1,094	102,445	106,112	60,584	24,263	119,266	208,557
Middlesex,	112,912	5,171	373,655	444,474	13,417	162,260	620,009	818,129
Monmouth,	8,948	417	22,173	23,409	12,871	5,540	25,217	43,582
Norfolk,	47,617	1,523	129,842	143,529	61,791	38,181	160,313	273,371
Northampton,	26,665	736	63,417	68,340	29,303	31,426	60,563	131,757
Northumberland,	26,518	1,534	73,357	83,744	23,190	25,738	100,285	157,101
Nottingham,	25,611	542	68,558	71,792	23,904	35,513	74,585	140,350
Oxford,	20,599	594	53,786	55,834	33,109	16,346	57,550	109,620
Rutland,	3,274	87	7,978	8,378	3,995	1,923	10,438	16,356
Salop,	31,182	929	82,563	85,076	45,046	35,535	70,504	167,639
Somerset,	48,040	2,136	126,927	146,823	61,434	54,053	154,032	273,750
Southampton,	38,345	912	105,667	113,989	50,696	30,303	112,599	219,636
Stafford,	45,198	1,995	118,698	120,455	43,930	72,465	105,177	239,153
Suffolk,	32,253	552	101,091	109,340	55,744	34,064	113,692	210,431
Surry,	46,072	1,514	127,138	141,905	2,746	42,865	190,685	269,043
Sussex,	25,272	721	78,797	80,514	38,925	19,608	86,339	159,311
Warwick,	40,847	2,936	99,942	108,248	34,756	91,922	74,069	208,190
Westmoreland,	7,897	315	20,175	21,442	12,141	8,673	19,633	41,617
Wilts,	29,462	1,127	87,380	97,727	53,517	39,422	62,360	185,107
Worcester,	26,711	1,109	67,631	71,702	38,865	30,230	54,537	139,333
York, East Riding,	25,781	681	67,457	71,976	31,538	22,003	58,311	139,433
———, N. Riding,	31,512	1,014	74,904	80,602	44,061	26,207	82,732	155,5 6
———, W. Riding,	111,146	4,723	276,005	287,948	55,695	164,188	338,196	563,953
Total, England.	1,467,870	53,965	3,987,935	4,343,499	1,524,227	1,789,531	4,606,530	8,331,434
WALES.								
Anglesey,	6,679	127	15,775	18,031	9,766	2,614	19,228	33,806
Brecon,	6,315	479	15,393	16,240	14,346	4,204	11,864	31,633
Cardigan,	8,819	221	20,408	22,548	16,511	2,896	23,497	42,956
Carmarthen,	13,449	371	31,439	35,878	32,862	4,343	29,672	67,317
Carnarvon,	8,304	129	19,586	21,935	12,808	4,234	17,342	41,521
Denbigh,	12,621	427	29,247	31,105	21,104	6,960	25,747	60,352
Flint,	7,585	194	19,577	20,045	10,332	6,989	20,536	39,622
Glamorgan,	14,225	537	34,190	37,335	18,515	6,903	39,964	71,525
Merioneth,	5,787	193	13,896	15,610	10,308	2,711	16,398	29,506
Montgomery,	8,725	223	22,914	25,064	13,802	6,233	25,561	47,978
Pembroke,	11,869	398	25,406	30,874	20,088	4,846	30,075	56,280
Radnor,	3,675	212	9,347	9,703	8,620	889	6,689	19,050
Total, Wales.	108,053	3,511	257,178	284,368	189,062	53,822	266,573	541,546
Army, Navy, &c.			470,598					
Total, Eng. & Wales	1,575,923	57,476	4,715,711	4,627,867	1,713,289	1,843,353	4,873,103	9,343,578

Public Papers.

At commencing the publication of state papers we are naturally led to those which immediately belong to the transformation of the "British colonies in America" into "free, sovereign and independent states," to be followed by the constitution of the United States, and a complete analysis of the several constitutions of the different states—the importance of these articles, as matters of reference, is too manifest to demand a remark.

The following circular letter from the speaker of the house of representatives of the "province of *Massachusetts-Bay*," addressed to the speakers of the legislatures of the other provinces, gave rise to the FIRST AMERICAN CONGRESS:

SIR,—The house of representatives of this province, in the present session of the general court, have unanimously agreed to propose a meeting, as soon as may be, of committees from the house of representatives or burgesses of the several British colonies on this continent, to consult together on the present circumstances of the colonies, and the difficulties to which they are, and must be reduced, by the operation of the acts of parliament for levying duties and taxes on the colonies; and to consider of a general and united, dutiful, loyal and humble representation of their condition, to his majesty and the parliament, and to implore relief. The house of representatives of this province have also voted to propose, that such meeting be at the city of New-York, in the province of New-York, on the first Tuesday in October next; and have appointed a committee of three of their members to attend that service, with such as the other houses of representatives, or burgesses, in the several colonies, may think fit to appoint to meet them. And the committee of the house of representatives of this province, are directed to repair to said New-York, on said first Tuesday in October next, accordingly.

If, therefore, your honorable house should agree to this proposal, it would be acceptable that as early notice of it as possible, might be transmitted to the speaker of the house of representatives of this province.

In consequence of the preceding circular, a meeting of delegates from "Massachusetts-Bay, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, the province of Maryland and South-Carolina, was held at New-York; and, on the 19th of October, 1765, they agreed to the following "*declaration of the right of the colonists of America.*" [The number of delegates were only twenty-eight. Virginia, North-Carolina and Georgia were prevented by their governors from sending deputies to this congress; but afterwards forwarded petitions to the king, lords and commons similar to those adopted by it.

Declaration of the rights of the colonists of America, as agreed to by the first American congress at New-York, October 19, 1765.

The members of this congress, sincerely devoted, with the warmest sentiments of affection and duty, to his majesty's person and government—inviolably attached to the present happy establishment of the protestant succession; and with minds deeply impressed by a sense of the present and impending misfortunes of the British colonies on this continent—having considered, as maturely as time will permit, the circumstances of the said colonies, esteem it our indispensible duty to make the following declarations of our humble opinion, respecting the most essential rights and liberties of the colonists, and of the grievances under which they labor, by reason of several late acts of parliament.

I. That his majesty's subjects in these colonies, owe the same allegiance to the crown of Great Britain that is owing from his subjects born within the realm, and all due subordination to that august body, the parliament of Great Britain.

II. That his majesty's liege subjects in these colonies, are entitled to all the inherent rights and liberties of his natural born subjects, within the kingdom of Great-Britain.

III. That it is inseparably essential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Englishmen, that no taxes be imposed on them but with their own consent, given personally or by their representatives.

IV. That the people of these colonies are not, and, from their local circumstances, cannot be, represented in the house of commons in Great-Britain.

V. That the only representatives of the people of these colonies are persons chosen therein by themselves; and that no taxes ever have been, or can be constitutionally imposed on them, but by their respective legislatures.

VI. That all supplies to the crown being free gifts of the people, it is unreasonable and inconsistent with the principles and spirit of the British constitution, for the people of Great-Britain to grant to his majesty the property of these colonists.

VII. That the trial by jury, is the inherent and invaluable right of every British subject in these colonies.

VII. That the late act of parliament, entitled, "an act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, and other duties, in the British colonies and plantations in America," &c. by imposing taxes on the inhabitants of these colonies, and the said act, and several other acts, by extending the jurisdiction of the courts of admiralty beyond its ancient limits, have a manifest tendency to subvert the rights and liberties of the colonists.

IX. That the duties imposed by several late acts of parliament, from the peculiar circumstances of these colonies, will be extremely burdensome and grievous; and, from the scarcity of specie, the payment of them absolutely impracticable.

X. That as the profits of the trade of these colonies ultimately centre in Great-Britain, to pay for the manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all supplies granted there to the crown.

XI. That the restrictions imposed by several late acts of parliament on the trade of these colonies, will render them unable to purchase the manufactures of Great-Britain.

XII. That the increase, prosperity and happiness of these colonies, depend on the full and free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and an intercourse with Great-Britain, mutually affectionate and advantageous.

XIII. That it is the right of the British subjects in these colonies to petition the King, or either house of parliament.

Lastly, That it is the indispensible duty of these colonies, to the best of sovereigns, to the mother country, and to themselves, to endeavor by a loyal and dutiful address to his majesty, and humble application to both houses of parliament, to procure the repeal of the act for granting and applying certain stamp duties, of all clauses of any other act of parliament, whereby the jurisdiction of the admiralty is extended as aforesaid, and of the other late acts for the restriction of American commerce.

After publishing this declaration and petitioning the king, lords, and commons, separately, for a redress of grievances, and transacting such other general business as the exigencies of the moment appeared to demand, the first congress dissolved itself. The stamp act was repealed; but a constant disposition being manifested to "tax the colonies without the consent of their immediate representatives," after a variety of incidents which belong to the history of our country, a more general meeting of deputies from the several colonies met at Philadelphia early in September 1774, constituted by fifty-one delegates, all the colonies being represented except *Georgia*, then willing but too weak to take part in the events of the times. The first act of this congress was to approbate the opposition made by the people of *Massachusetts* to the British government; and, after recommending supplies to the suffering inhabitants of Boston, and writing a spirited letter or remonstrance to gen. Gage, the British commander in chief, they published the following

Declaration of Rights.

The good people of the several Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, alarmed at the arbitrary proceedings of the British Parliament and administration, having severally elected deputies to meet and sit in General Congress in the city of Philadelphia, and those deputies so chosen being assembled on the 5th day of September, after settling several necessary preliminaries, proceeded to take into their most serious consideration the best means of obtaining the redress of grievances. In the first place, they, as Englishmen, (and as their ancestors in like cases, have usually done, for asserting and vindicating their rights and liberties,) DECLARE,

That the inhabitants of the English Colonies in North America, by the immutable laws of nature, the principles of the English Constitution, and the several Charters or Compacts, have the following RIGHTS:

Resolved, *nem. con.* 1. That they are entitled to life, liberty, and property; and have never ceded, to any sovereign power whatever, a right to dispose of either without their consent.

Resolved, *n. c.* 2. That our ancestors were, at the time of their emigration from the Mother Country, entitled to all the rights, liberties, and immunities, of free and natural born subjects within the realm of England.

Resolved, *n. c.* 3. That, by such emigration, they neither forfeited, surrendered, nor lost, any of those rights.

Resolved, *n. c.* 4 That the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government, is a right in the people to participate in their Legislative Council; and as the English Colonists are not represented, and, from their local and other cirumstances, cannot properly be represented in the British Parliament, they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation, in their several Provincial Legislatures, where their right of representation can only be preserved, in all cases of taxation and internal polity, subject only to the negative of their Sovereign, in such manner as has been heretofore used and accustomed; but, from the necessity of the case, and a regard to the mutual interests of both countries, we cheerfully consent to the operation of such Acts of the British Parliament as are *bona fide* restrained to the regulation of our external commerce, for the purpose of securing the commercial advantages of the whole Empire to the Mother-Country, and the commercial benefits of its respective members, excluding every idea of taxation, internal or external, for raising a revenue, on the subjects in America without their consent.

Resolved, *n. c.* 5. That the respective Colonies are intitled to the Common Law of England, and more especially, to the great and inestimable privilege of being tried by their peers of the vicinage, according to the course of that law.

Resolved, 6. That they are entitled to the benefit of such of the English Statutes as existed at the time of their colonization, and which they have, by experience, respectively found to be applicable to their several local and other circumstances.

Resolved, *n. c.* 7. That these his Majesty's Colonies, are likewise entitled to all the immunities and privileges, granted and confirmed to them by Royal Charter, or secured by their several codes of Provincial Laws.

Resolved, *n. c.* 8. That they have a right peaceably to assemble, consider of their grievances, and petition the King: and that all prosecutions, prohibitory proclamations, and commitments for the same, are illegal.

Resolved, *n. c.* 9. That the keeping a standing army in these Colonies, in time of peace, without the consent of the legislature of that colony in which such army is kept, is against law.

Resolved, *n. c.* 10. It is indispensibly necessary to good government, and rendered essential by the English Constitution, that the constituent branches of the legislature be independent of each other; that therefore, the exercise of legislative power, in several Colonies, by a Council appointed during pleasure by the Crown, is unconstitutional, dangerous, and destructive to the freedom of the American legislation.

All and each of which, the aforesaid Deputies, in behalf of themselves and their constituents, do claim, demand, and insist on, as their indubitable rights and liberties, which cannot be legally taken from them, altered or abridged by any power whatever, without their own consent, by their representatives in their several provincial legislatures.

Resolved, *n. c.* That the following Acts of Parliament are infringements and violations of the rights of the Colonists: and that the repeal of them is essentially necessary, in order to restore harmony between Great-Britain and the American colonies, viz.

The several Acts of 4 Geo. III. ch. 15. and ch. 34.—5 Geo. III. ch. 25.—6 Geo. III. ch. 52—7 Geo. III. ch. 41. and ch. 46.—8 Geo. III. ch. 22. which impose duties for the purpose of raising a revenue in America, extend the powers of the Admiralty Courts beyond their ancient limits, deprive the American subject of trial by Jury, authorise the Judges' certificate to indemnify the prosecutor from damages that he might otherwise be liable to, requiring oppressive security from a claimant of ships and goods seized, before he shall be allowed to defend his property, and are subversive of American rights.

Also 12 Geo. III. ch. 24. intitled, "An act for the better securing his Majesty's dock-yards, magazines, ships, ammunition, and stores;" which declares a new offence in America, and deprives American subjects of a constitutional trial by Jury of the vicinage, by authorising the trial of any person charged with the committing any offence described

in the said Act out of the realm, to be indicted and tried for the same in any shire or country within the realm.

Also the these Acts passed in the last Session of Parliament, for stopping the port and blocking up the harbor of Boston, for altering the charter and government of Massachusetts-Bay, and that which is intitled, "An Act for the better administration of justice, &c."

Also the Act passed in the same Session for establishing the Roman Catholic religion in the Province of Quebec, abolishing the equitable system of English laws, and erecting a tyranny there, to the great danger, from so total a dissimilarity of religion, law, and government, of the neighboring British Colonies, by the assistance of whose blood and treasure the said country was conquered from France.

Also the Act passed in the same Session for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North-America.

Resolved, That this Congress do approve of the opposition made by the inhabitants of the Massachusetts-Bay, to the execution of the said late Acts of Parliament; and if the same shall be attempted to be carried into execution by force, in such case, all America ought to support them in their opposition.

Resolved, That the removal of the people of Boston into the country, would be not only extremely difficult in the execution, but so important in its consequences, as to require the utmost deliberation before it is adopted. But in case the Provincial Meeting of that Colony shall judge it *absolutely* necessary, it is the opinion of this Congress, that all America ought to contribute towards recompensing them for the injury they may thereby sustain.

Resolved, That this Congress do recommend to the inhabitants of Massachusetts-Bay, to submit to a suspension of the administration of justice, where it cannot be procured in a legal and peaceable manner, under the rules of the charter, and the laws founded thereon, until the effects of our application for the repeal of the Acts by which their charter-rights are infringed, is known.

Resolved unanimously, That every person who shall take, accept, or act under any commission or authority, in any wise derived from the act passed in the last Session of Parliament, changing the form of Government, and violating the charter of the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, ought to be held in detestation, and considered as the wicked tool of that despotism which is preparing to destroy those rights which God, nature and compact, hath given to America.

Resolved unanimously, That the people of Boston and the province of Massachusetts-Bay, be advised to conduct themselves peaceably towards his Excellency General Gage, and his Majesty's troops now stationed in the town of Boston, as far as can possibly consist with their immediate safety and the security of the town; avoiding and discountenancing every violation of his Majesty's property, or any insult to his troops; and that they peaceably and firmly persevere in the line in which they are now conducting themselves on the defensive.

Resolved, That the seizing, or attempting to seize, any person in America, in order to transport such person beyond the sea, for trial of offences, committed within the body of a country in America, being against law, will justify, and ought to meet with resistance and reprisal.

(Documents to be continued.)

Geography.

[The chief object in this department of our work shall be to present our readers with faithful and comprehensive abstracts of new and approved publications on this useful and interesting subject; adapted to the wants of our readers, generally; in all cases sufficient to give a correct idea of the chief things treated of by the author under consideration, and also detail as full a description of the country as most persons require for common use. Many considerations have induced us to commence with the Baron *Humboldt's* account of *Mexico* or *New Spain*—to whose relation, justly celebrated as it is, we have nevertheless added a few facts and remarks from several other authors. These additions are made in the form of notes, or enclosed in brackets.]

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

From the vast importance this country is daily acquiring in the eyes of the politician, and from a want of information as to its wealth, strength and resources, the public, with uncommon avidity, received an account of it from the pen of so celebrated a traveller and nice observer of things, as the *Baron de Humboldt*. Of his work entitled a "Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain," the following is an analysis. It is by no means our present intention to go into a detail of the original discovery and conquest of Mexico which would lead to a recital of cruelties and crimes disgraceful to human nature; sufficient it is to say, it was made a province of Spain by the daring intrepidity of *Hernando Cortez*, very early in the 16th century, under the reign of Charles V. *Mexico*, the capital of the empire, was at that time a large, populous and powerful city, and had the state been governed by a prince less weak and pusillanimous than *Montezuma*, it might have withstood an army of Spaniards twenty times more numerous than the little band Cortez brought against it, though assisted as he was by large bodies of allies, natives of the country, impatient under the yoke of the Emperor, and regarding the Europeans as Gods.†

The country now called *Mexico* or *New Spain*, includes a much greater extent of territory than the former empire of Montezuma, which, according to the Abbe *Clavigero* (a native of the country) was bounded on the eastern coast by the rivers *Guasacualco* and *Tuspan*, and on the west by the plains of *Soconusco* and the port of *Zacatula*, including only the present intendancies of Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, la Puebla, Mexico and Valladolid, the area of which is estimated at about 5,000 square leagues.

When we contemplate the situation, uncommon fertility, and rich mineral productions of this extensive and delightful region of the earth, we must cease to be surprized that the bold and comprehensive views of a citizen of the United States pointed it out as a proper field for the exercise of his daring ambition; that the fascinating picture he was so fully able to draw of the country, could induce many spirits, "above the dull pursuits of civil life," to embark in this enterprize, however problematical of final success—for the strength of Mexico is much greater, and its means of defence far more powerful, than we have been accustomed to esteem it, as will

†The Creoles—Spanish Americans—i. e. the descendants of Spaniards, born in the country, frequently give this appellation to European Spaniards with great contempt, from their arrogant assumptions and intolerable pride.

be seen by the sequel. But the kingdom of *Mexico* furnishes an extraordinary proof of the wide difference betweeen the peaceful and humane policy of the American republic, and that insatiable avarice which seems to be the great spring of action in monarchical government, especially in the colonial department. The remark is made only to excite a laudable feeling, in prompting us to pause for a moment and compare *our* situation with that of any other people in the world.

The name of *Mexico*, is of Indian origin, and descriptive of the character of the people who inhabited it; for it signifies the "*habitation of the God of war.*" The present kingdom of Mexico, or that vast extent of country over which the viceroy of Mexico presides, occupies all the southern extremity of North America from the 38th to the 10th degree of N. lat. according to the survey of baron *Humboldt*, but according to several other authorities, and perhaps more properly speaking, from the 40th to a little south of the 9th degree; bounded on the North by regions unexplored, on the south by the isthmus of Darien, which divides the two continents; on the East by Louisiana and the gulf of Mexico, and on the west by the Pacific ocean, thus forming an extent of territory more than 2000 miles long. Its greatest width is from the Rio *Colorado*, under the parallel of the 30th deg. to the western limits of the province of *Sonora*, or the South sea, which is 1200 miles. The distance of breadth, however, must entirely depend upon the issue of an existing disagreement between the governments of the United States and Spain respecting the limits of Louisiana, lately purchased by the former—the one claiming as far south as the *Rio Bravo*, and the other as far north as the *Rio Mexicano*. The narrowest part of the continent is fixed by the Baron *Humboldt* from *Tecoantipec*, a port on the Pacific ocean, to *Vera Cruz*, on the Mexican gulf; but if we take the limits of New Spain, as laid down by other geographers, we shall find the narrowest part to be under the parallel of the 9th deg. seven degrees further south, where the distance from sea to sea is not more than 70 miles. Various schemes have been formed, according to the different views of travellers, for uniting the two great high roads of the world by means of a canal somewhere across the isthmus, none of which appear more visionary than some of those noted by our author. He mentions "nine points which at different times have fixed the attention of statesmen and merchants."—the first of which is situate in the 45th deg. of *North* lat. and the last is between the 43d and 44th degree of *South* latitude, a range of more than 7000 miles of coast!—But the immense chain of mountains, extending from the 70th deg. of N. lat. almost without interruption to the extremity of the southern continent, and in the most [apparently] eligible places of communication not less than 9 or 10,000 feet (nearly two miles) high, will, it is presumed, for ever present an insuperable barrier to the accomplishment of so great a design. "Should a canal of communication," says our author, "between the two oceans be opened, the productions of Nootka Sound and of China will be brought more than 2000 leagues nearer to Europe and the United States. Then only can great changes be effected in the political state of eastern Asia; for this neck of land, the barrier against the waves of the Atlantic ocean, has been many ages the bulwark of the independence of *China* and *Japan*.

The whole surface of Mexico contains about 148,478 square leagues. About one half is situate under the scorching sky of the tropics; the other belongs to the temperate zone. The latter very thinly inhabited, is generally called the *internal provinces*—the former, from the elevation of the country, three fifth of the land, even the great plains, being from 6000 to 8000 feet above the level of the sea, "rather enjoys a cold or temperate than a burning climate"‡—Indeed a large part of the country may be considered as a great plain situate on the top of a mighty ridge of mountains, on which are piled other mountains of prodigious heights. The descents to the ocean are very gradual; travelling is not much interrupted by those fearful ravines and precipices usually found in mountainous countries. The region of perpetual snow commences at the heighth of 13,500 feet. In the vicinity of the city of Mexico is a group of tremendous mountains; the four greatest of which, Popocateptl, Iztaccehault, Cittateptl, and Nauhcampatepetl, are respectively, 17,716, 15,700, 17,371 and 13,414 feet high, according to the most accurate measurements.

The ports along the coast of New Spain, possess a warm climate like the West Indies, and are subject to the like diseases; some of them are extremely unhealthy,§ Acapulco, is particularly so, through the grand emporium of a vast trade to Asia, Peru, Chili, &c. The city of Mexico has a delightful climate—the mean heat of the coldest day is given at 62° of Fahrenheit, and of the warmest, 75°. The general temperature of the "table land" of Mexico is 62°—it produces wheat, corn and other vegetables in great abundance; while the land on the coasts, is fertile in cane, indigo, cocoa, cotton, &c. The provinces called *internas* have climates similar to the United States. The richest veins of silver are situate from 5000 to 6500 feet above the level of the sea.

Mexico with all its advantages, has very few navigable rivers, the chief of which are, the river of the North *(Rio del Norte)* which has a course of 512 leagues, and discharges much water into the sea, but traverses a country very thinly inhabited and sterile. The *Rio Bravo* and the *Rio Colorado* both take their rise in the Cordillera under the 46° of latitude and discharge themselves into the Mexican gulf—the former under the parallel of the 14° and the latter under the 28° N. of latitude. The Rio *Colorado* is formed by the *Zaguananas* and the *Nabajsa*, which derive their sources from two small rivers which empty into the gulf of California, and thus constitute one of the Baron Humboldt's probable points of communication between the two seas. The *Rio San Juan* and the *Rio Quito* both arise from a small ravine in the province of *Choco*; the junction of the *Quito*, the *Andageda* and the *Zitara*, forms the *Rio d'Atrato* which discharges itself into the Atlantic ocean, while the *Rio San Juan* empties into the South Sea, these two rivers therefore form another point of the probable communication; and indeed, as the same indefatigable researcher tells us, a real communication has been opened there since the year 1788 for loaded canoes, which, by means of a small canal cut in the ravine, readily pass du

‡The highest of the Alps is about 15,000 feet—of the Pyrenees only 6,500 feet, and of the Pic of Teneriffe, the highest land of the old world, 15,395 feet.

§Owing, perhaps, to their great humidity—the quantity of rain which falls at Vera Cruz, is estimated at 63 or 64 inches *per ann.* The general average of France is only 37 1-2 inches, "yet with the exception of a few seaports and deep vallies," says Humboldt, "New Spain ought to be considered as a county remarkably salubrious.

ing the prevalence of heavy rains, *from sea to sea.* Besides these there are many other considerable rivers.

The lakes, and Mexico abounds with them, of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter, "are merely the remains of immense basins of water, which appear to have formerly existed on the high and extensive plains of the Cordillera, and, for the most part, seem to be annually on the decline.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Chronicle.

There has lately occurred no important event in Spain or Portugal; the French emperor is said to be reinforcing his army; and *Wellington*, with his strong holds, appears able to make a formidable resistance. The ultimate expulsion of the British is a probable event, but whether Bonaparte will shortly obtain quiet possession of these countries, is at least problematical—he has taught the people to fight, and supposed to have lost in the bloody contest not less than *six hundred thousand men.* "Ye Gods! what havoc does ambition make."

Our accounts from England, to use the language of consul *O'Brien*, are "*squally.*" The affair of the *President* frigate and the *Little Belt* has excited much sensibility in England. A squadron of ships, under the command of rear admiral sir Joseph Yorke, consisting of four vessels of 74 guns and 2 frigates, has been despatched for our coast, and may be daily expected. Some of the London newspapers say the admiral has orders to commence *immediate hostilities* unless our government shall disavow the conduct of commodore Rodgers. It also appears that some important dispatches have been received from England—"a king's messenger" the first *officially* acknowledged as such in the United States, passed through this city on Wednesday last to the British minister, Mr. Foster, at Washington. In the mean time the British ships of war are making captures on our coast. Important events may be expected, but at present all is rumor and uncertainty.

From France our accounts are less gloomy than heretofore; several American vessels have been released; rather effected, it would seem, by a whim of the government than in consequence of any material change in its policy. But the present enormous duties on American produce in France forbids all hope of a profitable and extensive trade until they are reduced, of which a prospect is held out.

Few domestic events of much note have reached us during the week. At a meeting held at Vincennes, Indiana territory, at which were present a large number of very respectable gentlemen, it was agreed among other resolves, as the opinion of the assembly, " that the persons and property of this frontier can never be secured, but by breaking up of the combination formed by the *Shawanoe* prophet on the Wabash." It is generally believed in the western country that the outrages committed by the Indians are brought about by "British influence." A war, however is not expected, the Indians fearing the Americans too much to engage in it. The Spaniards, August 7, still possessed the fort at *Mobile;* but were completely surrounded by the American forces, and had no further control over the navigation of the river.

It is ascertained that the late election for electors of a senate of Maryland, has eventuated in favor of the republicans—Thus the character of the state for five years is established. All the returns are not yet received.

The Editor's Department.

The public will observe from the quantity of matter contained in this number and from the expectation held out that several *extra* numbers will be added to every volume, that our prospectus is not too expanded for the means embraced in the plan. But it will take us some time to get the business in its desired train—many books and papers are yet to be sought for and purchased or otherwise obtained, and various things done to complete the arrangement; but so great is the public liberality* that we are encouraged to do all within the compass of our power to meet it as we ought. Among many rare and valuable articles already laid off for the REGISTER, we inform its patrons with much satisfaction, that a gentleman of great distinction has kindly proffered us the use of the *Journal of the Stamp-Act Congress*, which assembled at New-York in 1765, the copy in whose possession, we have reason to believe, is, perhaps, the only one extant—in the archives at Washington there is no record of the proceedings of that illustrious assembly.

Considering tables similar to those given in this number (by way of specimen) as among the most useful and interesting articles we can possibly insert, affording easy reference to important facts, we are preparing with much assiduity and care, a great variety of them, for occasional publication.—Those relative to the United States will, generally, be deferred until after the meeting of congress, when, from the documents to be laid before that body, we shall be able to render them more perfect. A new census is about to be taken in England, which shall be duly noticed.———In our next will be inserted a table of the population of France.

"The history of the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte," written by an associate, and commenced in this number, will manifest that we do not intend to come under "*French* influence."—A history of the war against Denmark, (*Copenhagen!*) designed for the historical department, will shew there is no "*British* influence" among us—and a narrative of the war with Tripoli, with our uniform conduct, we trust, will prove us to be influenced only by *American* feelings.

The department for *News*, denominated the *Chronicle*, is by no means what weintend it to be.—It is expected to contain *a history of the times*, and so it shall—but the arrangement therefor is not yet accomplished. By the next publication we hope to receive all the necessary papers, &c. to render it tolerably complete. A concise price-current shall occasionally be inserted, to gratify many patrons in the country.

☞ We hope to receive the indulgence of our friends for any *irregularities* that may be committed in the delivery or address of the WEEKLY REGISTER, in the first instance—for in this, as well as in the other arrangements, it is not only *impracticable* but morally IMPOSSIBLE that we should, at once, fall into that perfect system by which we hope to mark our general concern. We request that notice may be left at the office or transmitted to us, of the errors or omissions made herein: they shall be corrected or supplied.

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*There are more than 1500 subscribers to the WEEKLY REGISTER.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] BALTIMORE SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1811. [No. 2.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

Public Papers.

It is known to all our readers that the people of South America, generally, have taken up an idea they are *capable of best managing their own concerns*, and that several of the [late] Spanish provinces have cast off their dependence on the mother country, and assumed to themselves a "rank and name among the nations of the earth." Caracas, or Venezuela [or that tract of country in South America, laid down in the old maps as *Terra Firma*, extending along the northern coast from the *Orinoco* to the lake of *Maracaybo*] took the lead in the great achievement; and, more fortunate than the other colonies, accomplished an almost bloodless revolution.

With uncommon pleasure we prepared to REGISTER the *Declaration of Rights* and *of Independence*, as issued by the delegates from the several provinces of this new *Federal representative Republic*, when our joy was much damped by the appearance of a decree for "*regulating the liberty of the press*," in which we are sorry to observe, the finger of the *priesthood;* at all times, and in all countries (where *established* religions exist) the inveterate enemies of reason, justice and truth. We must, however, make great allowances for this new people, among whom the rights of self government cannot be considered as more than a theory not yet practically understood as in the United States; whose inhabitants, always enjoying a representative system with a great portion of civil and religious freedom, and accustomed to think and reflect on all political matters, at the first glance could discern the natural and unalienable rights of man. The situation of our brethren of South America is materially different; and we have no doubt, they will cast off all the shreds of slavery, and put on the whole garment of freedom, pure and undefiled, in a short space of time.*

The papers alluded to follow—the two first were translated for the *Aurora*—the last for the *Whig*.

* The editor has had the honor frequently to converse with a distinguished gentleman of that country; a man of high consideration at Caracas, possessed of a strong mind and very correct ideas of the great fundamental principles on which a free government should be constituted. On enquiry, some time ago, as to the part the clergy had taken in the revolution, he observed—they behaved better than had been expected; but, added he, we gave into some of their measures for the moment, to secure lasting advantages to ourselves; well knowing that when the government was firmly fixed they could not shake it, though at the onset they might perplex us a great deal, if dissatisfied with our conduct, or words to this effect. The moment I read the decree for "regulating the liberty of the press," the remarks of this gentlemen occurred to me, and I was led to *hope* it was intended by the legislature of Caracas as a *temporising* arrangement to effect some great and *permanent* good, or, in the language of the hardy fisherman of the eastern states, I compared it to "*throwing out a mackarel to catch a cod.*" I trust, for the honor of Caracas, it will prove so.

A Declaration of Rights by the People of Venezuela.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for the province of Caracas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and disregard of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people has endured for three centuries past.—and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved, in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare, in the presence of the universe these rights unalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions—that the magistrate may never lose sight of the rules by which his conduct must be regulated—and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature imprescriptible, unalienable and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty—every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty.—This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity—because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues, without distinction of birth or hereditary pretentions.

RIGHTS OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

1. The purpose of society is the common happiness of the people, and government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property and equality of rights in the presence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquility, the religious opinions, property and honor of the citizen.

5. The object of this law is to regulate the manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to the law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty unless when the latter violates social order or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquility of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes—the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage, are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage, are such as have no certain place of residence—those without property, which is the support of society. This class, nevertheless, enjoy the benefits of the law, and its protection, in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it becomes necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigor for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished, without a legal trial in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crime committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law, is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary—and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights and his property.

19 Every individual possesses the right to acquire property, and to dispose of it at will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact or to law.

20. No kind of labor, art, industry or commerce shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right, through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's right in the presence of the dependaries of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression when one member of society is oppressed—there is also the oppression of a number, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, unless in cases of conflagration, deluge or application, proceeding from the same house: or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place openly in open day, in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the act authorizing such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner, of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the sovereignty and independence, and respect the catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of Caracas, becoming naturalized, and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

DUTIES OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The rights of others in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis is these maxims: *Render to others the good which you would they should render unto you.* Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you.

2. The duties of every individual, with respect to society, are: To live in absolute submission to the laws—to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities; to maintain liberty and equality. To contribute to the public expenses.—To serve the country in all its exigencies—and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consist genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever does openly violence to the laws—whoever endeavors to elude them declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No one can be a man of worth unless he be a candid, faithful and religious observer of the laws: the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL BODY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the answers vested in the functionaries—nor when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly determined and defined.

3. Public succor is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by ensuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot acquire it by labor.

4. Instruction is necessary for all: Society ought to promote with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the public mind, and place instruction within the attainment of every individual.

This our solemn declaration, is to be communicated to the supreme executive power, in order to be proclaimed for the information of all, by such means as it may judge most expedient.

Given at the palace of the government of Venezuela, on the first of July, 1811.

(Signed by the functionaries as usual.)

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

In the Name of the Most High.

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillio constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in Congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full and entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we reassumed in consequence of the transactions at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent. While we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been withheld from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs, we think it becoming to state to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty and independence; we pass over in a general silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions, and privations, which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers of these countries; whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity: throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; & that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders, and conquests, which have divided Spain.

The disorders of Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered; by obstructing complaints and frustrating the means of redress; by authorising the governors placed over us by Spain, to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or the support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been more afflicting to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependant on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escurial and at Aranjuez; and the orders issued by the imperial lieutenant the marshal duke of Berg to America, authorized the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela, were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity, never forsaking the interests of their European brethren while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America has acquired a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a king who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who occurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonored, and stamped upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the house of Austria: such conduct has rendered them unfit to reign over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive governments which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith, the distance, and effects, which ignorance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain, and in opposition to their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favor of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our national hopes and to make us with greater impunity their prey; they hold forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading shew of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king, and afford an assylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish government were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy and ingratitude, but only because the door was closed against a monopoly of power which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a king whose dommion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our Brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt and arm us against each other: whilst our national character, was reduced and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind and deprived of every other arbitrament but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and adding contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, and without our consent, who were to assist at their cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subject to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population: submitting the form of election to service committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers: thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us to look to our own security, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable and from which we shall ever keep aloof: by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes and have armed them against us: they have effaced from their hearts the tender impression of love and consanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends, and that on this account the existing Spanish rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorised the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to defer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed further than we had first contemplated; but pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers, we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, and now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those, who united by the relations of blood, language, and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever, engaging that all who shall co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune, and opinion, declaring and recognizing not only these, but those of every nation, in war enemies; in peace, friends, brethren and fellow citizens.

In consideration therefore, of the solid, public and incontestible motives, which force upon us the necessity of re-assuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptable rights of every people, to dissolve every agreement, convention or social compact, which doth establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains to which we were connected with the government of Spain, and we do declare like every other independent people, that we are free and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the Supreme Being and nature have assigned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligations which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which (to our regret) we have hitherto affected —yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensible duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations, with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves,

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela, invoking the Most High, to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions, imploring his divine assistance to ratify, at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which His Providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and die free, and in the belief, and the defence of the holy Catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties,

We, therefore, in the name, by the will and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous inhabitants of Venezuela; do solemnly declare to the world, that these united provinces are and ought to be, from this day forth, in fact, and of right, *free, sovereign and independent States;*—that they are absolved from all allegiance to the crown of Spain, and of those who now call, or may hereafter call, themselves as representatives or agents; and that as free, sovereign and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants; to declare war, make peace, form alliances, make commercial alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries and regulate navigation; and to propose and execute all other acts, usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity and stability of

this, our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other our lives, fortunes, and the honor of the nation.

Done at the Federal Palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great Seal of the provincial Confederation, and countersigned by the Secretary to the Congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence:

J. Ant. Rodriguez Dominiquez,
Rep. and president of Obispos, in province of Barinas,
Luis Ignacia Mendo, representative, vice-president of Nutrias, in province of Barinas.

Signed, by the Representatives assembled, of the provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barcelona, Barinas, Margarita, Merida, Truxillo, and villa of Aragua and province of Barcelona.

A true copy, (L. S.)
FRANCISCO IZNARDI, *Secretary.*

DECREE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.

Federal Palace of Caracas, 8th July, 1811.

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of Independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

Cristoval de Mendoza,
President pro tem.
Juan de Escalona,
Baltazeo Padron,
Miguel Jose Sanz,
Secretary of State.
Carlos Machado,
Grand Chancellor.
Jose Toma Santan,
Secretary of foreign affairs.

LEGISLATURE OF CARACAS.

REGULATIONS OF THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

The legislature of Caracas, convinced that the press is the medium best adapted to the communication of universal light, and that the facility with which a people can give publicity to their thoughts is the only check upon the ambition of their rulers, have determined the press, under the following *restrictions,* to be free.

1. All bodies corporate and individual persons of whatever state or condition, are at liberty, without license, revision or approbation, to write, print and publish their ideas, as well on political as on other subjects.

2. All licenses therefore previous to political publications are abolished, and the laws done away which required a license, particularly the first law of the twenty-fourth book of the first summary of the laws of the Indies, which ordained that no paper whatever treating of these dominions should be published without a special license obtained from the council of the Indies.

3. Are excepted from this regulation, all treatises on religious subjects, relating to their dogmas or fundamental principles, as from the moment of their publication they are subjected to the censure of the ecclesiastics in ordinary, according to the council of Trent.

4. No books, consequently, on religion, can be published without previous license of the priest, who shall not however pass his censure without a previous audience of the author, conforming himself to the spirit of the constitution provided by his holiness father Benedict the 14th, and to the dictates of justice.

5. If the ecclesiastic in ordinary shall insist on his refusal, the author may have recourse, with a copy of the work, to the government; who shall examine it, and if found worthy of publication, shall notify its approbation to the ordinary, who again revising it, shall put a stop to all further resort.

6. When the authors of such shall not be present or at too great a distance to attend the summons, a person of public character and of known science shall be appointed as the defendant, according to the law 38 of the 7th book.

7. Authors and printers shall be individually responsible for the abuse of the press.

8. All writings are prohibited subversive of the government establishing at Venezuela, constituting its liberty and independence on any power or dominion beyond its territory, and the authors and printers shall be punished according to the laws and these regulations.

9. Defamatory libels, calumniating and licentious writings, or those infringing public decency and good morals, shall be amenable to the established laws, and those which are pointed out.

10. Never shall the character of moral qualities of individuals be attacked: political opinions are alone a subject of criticism.

11. Authors (under this appellation is included the editor, or the person offering the manuscript,) shall not be obliged to affix their names to the publications, although not exempted on that account from their responsibility: for this effect the printer must substantiate the name of the author, as in failure he will be himself liable to the punishment of the unknown.

12. Anonymous publications, or self assumed signatures shall be permitted; but the printer must indentify the author, whose name he shall not be compelled to disclose, until the work be condemned by a legal authority; he is otherwise responsible.

13. Printers are obliged to sign their names and appellations, with the place and year of the impression, in every print, of whatever size or shape, excepting only on invitation cards, keeping in mind, that the falseness or omission of these requisites, shall subject them to the punishment suitable to the intention or malice intended.

14. All bodies, colleagues & committees are interdicted the use of presses without the express permission of government, under pain of confiscation, &c.

15. Printers, who are ignorant of the authors or editors of works they shall print, shall not proceed with the impression till their names are indentified with the names of two witnesses, who shall be obliged to sign the manuscript in company: otherwise to be responsible as if the authors.

16. Authors or editors, abusing the liberty of the press, who shall contravene the regulations of this ordinance, shall not only suffer the pain announced by the law, but shall also have their names and the punishment they have received published in the government gazette.

17. Authors on subjects of religion, without a previous license, shall be punished according to the laws already published, and over and above incur a fine of 100 dollars for the first offence, 200 dollars with the forfeiture of their presses for the second, and for the third banishment from the province.

18. Authors of political works, who abusing the liberty of the press, shall disseminate maxims contrary to the government, shall be punished as the statutes direct for such offence, and be further mulcted to the fine of 200 dollars for the first offence, 400 dollars for the second, and for the third according to the intention and malice of the author.

19. Authors, editors, or printers of writings against the government established at Venezuela, as in article viii. shall be punished with death.

20. Authors, &c. of libellous or defamatory writings against bodies of men or individuals, shall incur the same punishment as the crimes deserve with which they have accused them.

21. But, if imputation although certain be detrimental, then the author, &c. according to the laws already made, with a view to the enormity of the circumstances of the offence.

22. Authors, &c. of licentious writings, or of those contrary to christian morality and public decency, shall be punished for the first offence by deprivation of the right of suffrage in public elections; for the second offence 200 dollars; and for the third, banishment from the capital for two years.

23. Printers, who shall omit to sign their names, &c. as in article 13, shall be punished, even allowing the works themselves to be harmless, 100 dollars for the first offence, 200 for the second, and for the third 300 and banishment from the province.

24. The supreme executive power and the high court of justice, shall have jurisdiction over all offences abusive of the liberty of the press, regulating themselves by the laws already in force and those of this regulation.

FRANCISCO X. YANES, *President.*
JOSE PAUL, *Vice Secretary.*

Caracas, Tuesday, 6th August, 1811.

British Statistics.

GENERAL RESULTS—COLLECTED FROM MANY AUTHORITIES.

☞ It is our intention to insert a series of tables minutely detailing the facts connected with these aggregates, as well as to notice many things at present omitted.

Population.

In *Great Britain*, including the army, navy, convicts and seamen in registered vessels, by the census of 1801, there were, *persons*	10,979,089
In *Scotland*	1,654,000
In *Wales*	541,546
There were in *Great Britain*, under 15 years of age, *persons*	3,659,796
Males between 15 and 60 years of age	2,744,847
Persons above 60 years of age	819,357
Volunteers in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*—(1805)	700,000
Persons employed in Agriculture (England, 1805)	1,524,227
in trade and manufactures do.	1,789,539
In the army and navy (1801) *men*	*469,188
Persons employed in agriculture in Wales (1805)	189,062
Ditto in trade and manufactures	53,822
Paupers—*England* and *Wales*: permanent 651,249 ——occasional relief,—305,899 —in the work houses 83,468	1,040,716
Mendicants	50,000
Vagrants, gypsies, &c.	20,000
Idle and immoral	100,000
Prostitutes	100,000
Vagabonds and criminals	100,000
In the friendly societies of *Great Britain* in 1803, there were	674,220

* The number employed in 1811 is probably about 600,000.—See folio 51.

The population of *Ireland*—(1801)—was—*persons*		5,496,944
Of 63 marriages only three are found without offspring.		
Married couples are, to the whole population, as 2 to 11.		
Births are, to the population, as 1 to 28		
Menial servants, ditto, as 1 to 11 nearly.		
Inhabited houses in *England* are		1,575,928
Uninhabited do. do.		56,300
Inhabited houses in *Ireland*		687,618
Uninhabited ditto		24,130
There are 122 cities and towns in *Great Britain* with upwards of 5,000 inhabitants each.		

Extent, Surface, &c.

The sea coast of Great Britain is in miles about		3,800
England and *Wales* contain, *square miles*		49.450
Scotland	ditto	27,749
Ireland	ditto	27,457
In *England* there are,	*acres*	34,271,000
——, acres of uncultivated land		12,151,471
In *Scotland*, there are	*acres*	19,565,540
In *Wales*	ditto	5,37[illegible],00
In *the whole island*	ditto	50,409,443
In *Ireland* there are (*Irish acres, 7 yards to the rood*)		12,001,200
There are 12 acres to every person in *Scotland*—nearly 1 acres to every person in *Wales*, hardly 4 acres to every one in *England*, and about the same space, (in *English* acres) for each person in *Ireland*.		

Money, Stocks, &c.

Specie circulating unknown; but difficult to be had and bearing a high premium.		
Whole nominal public debt, 1811	*L* 811,893,082	$ 3604,805,284
——Sinking fund	196,546,775	872,678,781
Nominal public debt of Ireland (about)	75,000,000	333,000,000
Bank of England notes in circulation, Jan. 12, 181 —		
Of *L5* and upwards	*L*14,668,640	
Bank post bills	884,120	
Under *L5*	5,854,170	$ 93,936,969
Bank of Ireland notes (Oct. 1, 1803)		
Of *L5* and upwards	1,769,95 9 11	$ 12,351,364
Under *L5*	1,011,891 7 4	
Notes of private bankers in *England* estimated in Oct. 181	*L*84,000,000	472,860,000
Notes of private bankers in *Ireland* (Oct. 1810)	*L*12,000,000	53,280,000
The whole public circulating *paper* medium in G. Britain and Ireland excluding the notes of private bankers in Scotland, of whose business we have no estimate, therefore amounts to the *inconceivable* sum of		$ 4570,333,417
The rents of lands in Great Britain are	*L*27,000,000	119,880,000
The *whole* annual income of the people (1805) including revenues, resources & earnings of individuals *of every description*	242,000,000	1078,920,000

Valuation of all the real and personal property in *Great Britain* 3,000,000,000		$13,320,000,000
Of "Bank Dollars," as they are called, there were stamped and issued in 1797 - - - - -		2,325,099
Ditto 1804 - -		1,419,484
Ditto 1809—10 -		1,073,051
By Charles II. gold and silver was coined to the value of - - - -		*L*7,524,105
By James II. - - - - -		2,737,637
Anne - - - - - -		2,691,625
George I. - - - - -		8,725,921
George II. gold 11,662,216 silver 301,360		11,966,576
George III. before Dec. 31, 1780. gold 30,457,457 silver 7,480		
From 1780 to 1802, gold 33,310,832 silver 56,473		86,277,500
1812 to Mar. 25, 1810. gold 22,445,258		
Whole coinage since 'the restoration,' A. D. 1660—equal to - -		$532,459,730

REVENUE, TAXES, &c.

The nett revenue, payable into the exchequer, for the year 1810, was	*L*70,235,792	$311,344,695
The loans for the same year produced in *addition*		$59,922,777
Poor rates in England 1810.	*L*6,500,000	$28,860,000
Amount of tythes in do.	*L*5,000,000	22,220,000
The *whole receipt* of the *clergy* in England may be estimated at		44,444,444
There are two archbishops and 24 bishops in England, whose *regular* annual receipt is at least	*L*120,000	532,800
In England and Wales there are nearly 6[illegible]0 *livings*, as they are called, under *L*50 *per annum*—of which 1071 do not exceed *L*10, and 1467, *L*20.		
The proportion of the land tax of Scotland, compared with that of England, is as 1 to 14—the landed property is estimated as 1 to 16—and the wealth as 1 to 20.		
The nett revenue for Ireland, payable into the exchequer, for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809—was	*L*6,174,561	$27,415,050
The loans for the same year produced an *addition* of		24,019,292

EXPENDITURE.

Gross amount of expenditure for Great Britain, including payments for interest of the National debt, &c. 1810.	*L*83,099,186	$368,959,385
Some of the chief items of which were—		
For the support of the Navy	24,466,998	53,133,461
——— ———Army	17,019,729	78,131,594
———Ordinance	4,732,276	21,001,347
The *civil list*	958,000	4,253,520
The *princes* and *princesses*	278,281	1,235,567
On account of interest of the national debt, charge of *management, reduction*, &c.	32,000,000	142,080,000
The public expenditure of *Ireland* for the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was - -	9,536,205	42,341,149
Some of the chief items of which were—		
For interest, charge of management and reduction of the public debt - - -	3,359,077	14,914,301
Army - - - -	3,410,694	15,143,481
Ordnance - - -	519,184	2,305,176
Miscellaneous services -	512,197	2,274,154

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

Shipping belonging to Great Britain and her colonies, Ireland not included, (1805) *tons*,		2,226,000
Ships built in Great Britain, 1810, *registered tons*,		122,683
Whole registered tons in the British king's dominions, 1810,		2,549,583
Were navigated by, *men*,		164,030
British Manufactures exported, 1809, (*real value**)	*L*44,702,637	$198,513,008
Total exports, same year, *ditto*,	68,972,743	306,239,089
Imports, same year *do.*	46,138,179	204,809,103
Amount of imports and exports *do.*	115,180,912	511,403,619
Ireland—real value of exports, Irish growth, produce or manufacture, 1809,	12,577,517	56,954,175
Ditto—imports (about)	13,500,000	60,940,000
British manufactures for *home consumption*	92,607,364	408,982,816
Whole value of British manufactures† on an average for 5 years,	137,301,605	609,659,086
Real value of woolen goods *exported*, 1809	13,980,266	61,961,367
———of imports from the West Indies	17,000,000	75,480,000

* There is an *official* value and a *real* value. As for instance, the *official* value of goods imported in 1809 is stated at only *L*27,509,400, though the *real* value is placed at 46,138,479, as above stated, on the authority of a late *ministerial* writer. So as to the exports for the same year—the *official* value was but *L*38,327,495, and the *real* value is estimated at *L*68,972,437. By these distinctions, politicians both sides of the question, sometimes, even when telling the *truth*, lead us into gross errors, by giving the *official* value for one part of their statement and the *real* for the other, or *vice versa*, as suits their purpose. From the nature and design of the work from which this part of our table is quoted, we have full reason to believe the *real* value (as it is called) is placed *as high* as it would bear; but have no document whereby to test its correctness.

† This is presumed, for sundry good reasons, to include all the productions of the *mechanic* arts necessary to the ordinary wants of the people, as well as what is generally understood by the word *manufactures*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Members of the House of Commons—For England, 489—Scotland, 45—Wales 24—Ireland, 100——total 658

The number of the House of Lords are indefinite; the king can make as many as he pleases.

In 1793 it was estimated that twenty-four millions of bushels of grain, valued at three millions *l.* were made into drinks in G. Britain.—☞The consumption of grain for this purpose has greatly declined since that period, sugar being substituted for distillation.

There were imported into England for the three years, 1802, 1803, 1804, lbs. of wool 18,467,718

Of which there came directly from Spain, *lbs.* 16,986,644

Annual average from 1804 to 1808, 6,250,000

The value of the wool imported in these years was *l.* 5,560,000

Woollen cloth was never dyed and dressed in England until the year 1667.

The annual consumption of silk in the various manufactories, which is chiefly imported from Italy and India, has been estimated at 11,460 bales—of 140 lbs. each—lbs. 1,604,400

☞The stock has latterly been short—the above estimate is for the year 1807.

The annual consumption of *cotton* is about lbs. *per ann.* 65,000,000

☞Though a great deal of labor has been bestowed on this table, and perhaps, 200 references to various publications and statements made to render it correct, it doubtless has many errors; yet we believe it may serve to give a general idea of the things therein contained as accurately as any other such table usually does. In the details, it is probable we may detect some of its imperfections.

***We are prepared to publish a similar table relative to *France*, which we designed for the present number, but have been compelled to defer it for our next.

General View

Of the Confederation of the Rhine, exhibiting the Extent, Population and Revenue of each of the states of which it is composed, and also its contingent of troops

STATES OF THE CONFEDERATION.	Extent in Geographical square miles.	Population.	Revenue in dollars.	Contingent of troops to be furnished to France.
Dominions of the Prince Primate	43	170,000	605,356	968
Kingdom of Bavaria	1,636	3,231,570	8,072,727	30,000
Do. Wurtemberg	330	1,185,000	3,229,000	12,000
Do. Saxony	723	2,085,476	5,640,907	20,000
Dutchy of Warsaw	1,851	2,277,000	3,229,090	30,000
Kingdom of Westphalia	717	2,912,303	5,640,907	25,000
Grand Dutchy of Baden	275	922,649	2,628,635	8,000
Do Berg	310	932,000	2,29[illegible],000	5,000
Do Hesse	206	560,000	1,291,635	4,000
Do Wurtzburg	96	280,000	968,728	2,000
Dutchy of Nassau Using	65	166,000	685,069	1,680
Principality of Nassau Weilburg	40	105,000		
Do. Hohenzollern Heching	6	14,000	24,215	97
Do. Hohenzollern Sigmaring	10	39,000	76,692	193
Do. Salm-Salm	20	37,000	73,868	323
Do. Salm-Kyrburg	10	18,000	32,292	
Do. Isenberg	12	42,000	100,907	291
Dutchy of Aremberg	50	60,000	121,092	379
Principality of Lichtenstein	2 1-2	6,000	16,143	40
Do. Leyen	2 1-2	5,000	13,724	29
Dutchy of Saxe-Gotha	54	180,000	524,739	1,100
Do. Saxe-Weimar	36	110,000	463,635	800
Do. Saxe-Meinungen	18	40,000	141,272	300
Do. Saxe-Hildburghausen	11	35,000	160,543	200
Do. Saxe-Coburg	19	60,000	161,456	400
Principality of Anhalt-Bernburg	16	35,200	141,271	240
Do. Anhalt-Koethen	15	30,000	121,096	210
Do. Anhalt-Dessau	17	52,000	177,600	350
Do. Lippe-Detmold	25	70,500	100,907	500
Do. Lippe-Schaumburg	10	20,500	32,292	150
Dutchy of Mechlenburgh-Schwerin	226	328,636	726,538	1,900
Do. Mechlenburgh-Strelitz	48	70,000	213,928	400
Principality of Reuss-Ebersdorf	6	18,000	32,292	100
Do. Reuss-Graitz	7	25,000	48,435	117
Do. Reuss-Lobenstein	6 1-2	18,000	44,400	118
Do. Reuss-Schleitz	6	18,000	40,364	125
Do. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt	22	56,000	145,307	325
Do. Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen	23	58,000	141,271	325
Do. Waldeck	22	48,000	141,271	400
Do. Holstein-Oldenberg	97	160,000	347,128	800
TOTAL	7,089 1-2	15,477,344	38,413,822	148,850

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER II.

First acts of Ferdinand VII.—Murat enters Madrid.—Bonaparte decoys the whole of the Royal family to Bayonne.—Transactions there, till their compulsory resignation of the crown.

The first act of Ferdinand VII. was to re-appoint the five secretaries of state, whose offices terminated with the former reign. Cevallos was thus confirmed in the same situation under the son which he had held under the father. The appointment, however, he thought proper to resign; the reasons which he alledged for so doing have not been made public; perhaps he wished to withdraw as much as possible from increasing difficulties and dangers, against which there appeared no remedy; perhaps some degree of unpopularity attached to him because of his connection with Godoy. The language in which Ferdinand, by a public decree, refused to receive his resignation implies this. It had been proved to him, he said (March 21) that though Cevallos had married a cousin of the Prince de la Paz, he had never participated in the projects of which that man was accused, into which judicial inquiries had been instituted. This manifested in him a noble and a loyal heart, and he was therefore a servant of whom the king would not deprive himself. The whole of Godoy's property was pronounced to be forfeited and the king announced his intention of speedily coming to the metropolis to be proclaimed, expressing, however, his wishes that the inhabitants would previously give him proofs of their tranquility, since he had communicated to them this most efficient order against the late favorite. By the same proclamation the Duke del Infantado, a nobleman of the highest character, was appointed to the command of the Royal Spanish Guards, and to the presidency of Castile. All those persons who had been confined in consequence of the affair which happened in the Escurial,—thus the pretended conspiracy was spoken of,—were recalled near his royal person. These various measures, it was said, were made public that they might come to the knowledge of all, and that the loyal inhabitants of Madrid might know how great an interest the king took in their happiness.

A proclamation of the following day informed the people, that the king had notified to the French emperor the happy event of his accession, assuring him at the same time, that, animated by the same sentiments as his august father, and far from changing in the slightest degree, his political system with regard to France, he would endeavor, by all possible means, to draw closer the bonds of friendship and strict alliance which so fortunately subsisted between Spain and the French empire. This communication, it was said, was made, in order that the council might act conformably to the king's sentiments, in taking measures to restore tranquility in Madrid, as well as for receiving the French troops who were about to enter that city, and for administering to them every requisite assistance.—They were to endeavor also to convince the people that these troops came as friends, for purposes advantageous to the king and to the nation. It is manifest that the people were too wise to believe this. Their eyes were open to the danger: but owing to the imbecility of their rulers, and the situation in which Ferdinand found himself on his assumption of the throne, they were delivered over bound, as it were, hand and foot, to their treacherous enemies.

The ministers of the foreign courts all congratulated the new king upon his accession, except the French ambassador, who declined it, because he had not been furnished with the necessary instructions. Murat was at this time advancing towards Madrid with his army: nay, supposing, says Cevallos, that the Royal family were already on the coast, and on the point of embarking, and that the people would receive him with open arms as their deliverer,—he conceived that the Spaniards were in the highest degree dissatisfied with their government, and never reflected that they were only dissatisfied with its abuses. The occurrences at Aranjuez were altogether unexpected, and he immediately hastened with his whole army towards the capital to profit by the occasion, and take such steps as might, by any means, make him master of Spain. The approach of such an army, the silence of the French ambassador, the mysteriousness of Bonaparte, and his journey to Bayonne, perplexed and alarmed Ferdinand. He had immediately communicated his accession to this emperor in the most friendly and affectionate terms—fear could suggest no other. Lest this should be deemed insufficient, he appointed a deputation of three grandees to proceed to Bayonne, and compliment him in his name; and another grandee was sent, in like manner, to compliment Murat, who had already reached the vicinity of Madrid. This worthy agent of such a master was fully in the Emperor's confidence; he assured Ferdinand that Bonaparte might be every moment expected; and he spread this rumor on all sides. Orders were therefore given for preparing apartments in the palace suitable for such a guest; and the king whose fears made him restless, wrote again to Bonaparte, saying how agreeable it would be to him to become personally acquainted with him, and to assure him, with his own lips, of his ardent wishes to strengthen more & more the alliance which subsisted between them.

March 23. Murat, evidently for the purpose of displaying his forces, to intimidate the Spaniards, reviewed his whole army before the walls; then made his entrance into Madrid, preceded by the imperial horse-guards, and by his staff, and followed by all the cavalry, and by the first division of foot, under general Mounier; two other divisions were encamped without the city, and a detachment proceeded to take possession of Toledo. Ferdinand made his public entrance on horseback, the following day, (March 24) with no other parade than that which, under happier circumstances, would have been the most grateful of all spectacles: a concourse of all the people of the capital and its vicinity, rejoicing in his presence, and testifying by their acclamations, that they expected from him the regeneration of the country.

Murat spoke mysteriously upon the change of government which had been effected, declaring that until the Emperor had acknowledged Ferdinand VII. it was impossible for him to take any step which might appear like an acknowledgement; he therefore must be under the necessity of treating with the royal father. As a further indication of the course which would be pursued, he affected to take an interest in behalf of Godoy. A sort of military government was immediately established in the metropolis; the French general, Grouchy, being made governor of the city, and patroles instituted

to preserve the police, under the joint superintendence of a French officer and a Spaniard.

No people in time of popular tumult ever conducted themselves with such respect to the magistrates and the law as the people of Madrid had done during this revolution. They do not seem to have injured the person of any individual, even Godoy himself escaped unhurt.

In the provinces, the news of the abdication was received with the utmost joy: Charles' imbecility was well known; his queen was unpopular for her known profligacy; and nothing could exceed the hatred in which the favorite was held. *Te Deum* was performed in several places, as a thanksgiving for his fall. At Salamanca, the monks and students are said to have testified their exultation by dancing in the market place. The use which Ferdinand made of Godoy's treasures increased the general satisfaction; one of his earliest measures was, from this money, to pay up the arrears due to the officers and widows on the pension list.

A declaration concerning the affair of the Escurial was made public (March 30) for the purpose of proving that neither his former preceptor, D. Juan de Escoiquiz, nor the duke del Infantado, nor any other of his servants, who were implicated in the accusation of conspiracy, had been guilty of misconduct. A circumstance however, appears in the account, which affords some grounds for suspecting that such an abdication as had been effected now, was intended in October. The prince, it there appeared, had declared upon his examination, that he had, in his own hand writing, commissioned the Duke del Infantado to assume the command of the troops in New Castile in case of his father's demise. The alledged reason was his fear lest Godoy should continue at such a time to make an improper use of his influence and power. A most flimsy and ridiculous apology for so gross an usurpation! Besides, there was no immediate apprehension of the demise of the king; and, in case of such an event, Godoy, who held his power only upon favoritism, would instantly have become the wretch that this revolution made him. It could never have been apprehended that he would dream of changing the succession.

In the deed of abdication, Charles called it his own free and voluntary act; and as such Cevallos represents it. Nothing is more probable than that the examples of Charles V. and Philip V. should have occurred to him, and that the thought of imitating them should have passed across his mind when difficulties pressed upon him, and he was sick of the cares of government; cares which he had never felt till an apprehension for his own personal security roused them. It is probable, also, that the prince's party might not have formed the plan of sending him into retirement, unless they had known that he himself had entertained, however transiently, a wish for retiring. To talk, even among themselves, of deposing the king, would have a startling sound: but it was easy to persuade both themselves and Ferdinand, that the object of their design was to carry that wish and wise intention of his father into effect for him, which he wanted resolution to effect for himself.

These circumstances tallied too well with the designs of Bonaparte to be overlooked by Murat. On the very day that he entered Madrid, General Moutheon was sent by him to draw from Charles a protest against his deposition. There was no difficulty in obtaining it from this weak monarch; though however compulsory the act of abdication might have been, it was now as much his interest as that of his family and of Spain, that he should acquiesce in it. Actuated by his own resentment, and perhaps still more by that of the queen, who trembled for the life of her paramour, and like an adulterous mother, hated her son, he committed his last consummating folly by appealing for protection to that very person whose open and undisguised aggression had not a week before driven him to the resolution of abandoning the throne, and seeking refuge in America. Thanking the Grand Duke of Berg for his commisseration, he said to his agent, De Moutheon, that his affliction was the greater because his own son was the author of it. The revolution had been effected by forgery and corruption; the prince and Cabellero, minister of justice, having been the principal actors in it, he was compelled to abdicate, to save the lives of himself and the queen; knowing that if he had refused, they would have both been murdered. This conduct of the prince of Asturias was more shocking, the king said, inasmuch as, having perceived his desire to reign, and being himself near three score years of age, he had agreed to surrender the crown to him on his marriage with a French princess, an event which he, the king, ardently desired. This part of the conference seems to prove that he had not only thought of abdicating, but had even promised to abdicate, and fixed the time. It is, however, not less clear, that the act when actually performed, was compulsory.

The prince he added, had chosen Bajados for the place of their retreat, though that part of the kingdom was injurious to his health. This he had represented, and entreated him that he might be permitted to choose another place; his wish being that he might obtain permission of the emperor to purchase an estate in France, where he might end his days; and this had been refused. The queen said she had begged her son at least to postpone their journey. Her entreaties were in vain: to Bajados they were ordered, and their journey was to begin on the following Monday. All this is exceedingly suspicious.——There can have been no reason why Ferdinand should not permit his father to choose his place of residence, and it is higly improbable that Charles should have thoughts of retiring into France.

Having made these complaints, Charles delivered into De Moutheon's hands, a letter to the emperor, and a formal protest, declaring, that the decree wherein he renounced the crown in favor of his son, was a deed to which he was compelled, in order to prevent a greater calamity, and spare the blood of his beloved subjects. It was therefore to be considered as of no authority. The letter was of a more abject character. "Sir, my brother," said he, "you will not without sympathy, see a king who has been compelled to resign his throne, throw himself into the arms of a great monarch his ally, placing every thing in the protection of him who alone can fix his happiness, and that of his family, and his faithful and beloved people," &c. Having consigned this letter to De Moutheon, which if not dictated, was evidently suggested by him, the king said that his situation was most deplorable; they had seized the prince of peace, and would put him to death, though for no other crime than that of having been at all times attached to his sovereign. There was no efforts which he would not have attempted to save the life of his unhappy friend, but the whole world was deaf to his entreaties, and bent on vengeance; & he felt assured that Godoy's death would be his own, for he should not survive him.

These proceedings were concealed from Ferdinand. Murat's intentions were to frighten him

into the toils; an alarm that should have made him start, would have ruined the plot. The interest which this Grand Duke affected for Godoy, his refusal to acknowledge the new government, and the respect which he paid to Charles, all tended to this end. The rumour of Bonaparte's coming was carefully spread abroad; fresh couriers were said to have arrived:—the emperor had left Paris, and was speedily to be expected in Madrid. The soldiers were told that he would lose no time in putting himself at the head of his armies in Spain; they were ordered to put themselves in a state to appear before him; and in this proclamation (April 2) which appeared in a Madrid Gazette extraordinary, the ominous notice was given, that they would immediately be supplied with cartridge to fire with. It was hinted that it would be a delicate compliment if Don Carlos, Ferdinand's next brother, would set off to meet him on the way. His Highness, Murat said, could not fail to meet him before he had proceeded two days upon the road.—This was readily agreed to, and the Infante, accompanied by the Duke del Infantado, departed upon this fatal journey. Having secured these victims, Murat endeavored to entice Ferdinand himself into the snare: what had at first been hinted at, and advised as a mark of attentive consideration, was now pressed upon him as a measure which would be attended with the happiest consequences to himself and the whole kingdom.—The young king hesitated at this; it was more than courtesy required; more than an ally was entitled to expect, and perhaps he felt that it was more than a king of Spain ought to perform. Cevallos constantly advised him not to leave his capital until he had received certain intelligence that Bonaparte had actually passed the Pyrenees, and was approaching Madrid; and even then he urged him to proceed so short a way, that it should not be necessary for him to sleep out of his capital more than a single night. This advice prevailed for a time against repeated solicitation of Murat and the ambassador Beauharnois. It became necessary, therefore, to introduce a new actor in this detestable plot.

During the interval which elapsed before this agent could appear, Murat informed Cevallos, that the Emperor would be gratified if the sword of Francis I. were presented to him; and he desired that this might be intimated to the new king. It might be supposed that this was designed not merely to gratify the French nation, but also to lower Ferdinand in the opinion of the Spaniards, if Bonaparte ever took the nobler feelings of our nature into their calculation. But it was a mere trick for the Parisians, and neither they nor the emperor himself feel that France was far more dishonored by the circumstances under which the sword was recovered, than by the manner in which it had been lost. Accordingly this trophy of Pescara's victory, which had lain since the year 1525 in the royal armoury at Madrid, was carried with great splendor to the lodgings of the Grand Duke; (March 31) he, it was said, having been brought up by the side of the emperor, and in the same school, and illustrious for his military talents, was more worthy than any other person could be to be charged with so precious a deposit, and to transmit it into the hands of his imperial majesty.

In spite of the patroles and rounds, and military government, the suspicions of the people began to manifest themselves more and more, and their poor Prince was compelled, while he concealed his own fears, to exert his authority for suppressing theirs. By a new edict, (April 3) it was enacted that no liquors should be sold after eight in the evening; master manufacturers and tradesmen were ordered to give notice to the police if any of their workmen or apprentices absented themselves from their work; fathers were enjoined to keep their children and domestics at home, and the old assurance was repeated, that the intention of the French accorded with the views of the government.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Geography.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

(*Continued from page* 16.)

It is a received opinion that the environs of the city of Mexico, were formerly more populous than at present—but, though our author admits that the cruelties of the Spaniards carried many thousands of Indians to an untimely grave, yet he considers it the height of absurdity to trust to the fabulous accounts of the conquerors of the country, who, to trumpet their own exploits, greatly exaggerated the facts connected with them, for their own glory. In 1794 an enumeration of the people was attempted by the vice roy *Revillagigedo*, but not completed in the two intendancies of Guadalaxara and Vera Cruz, and in the small province of Cohahuila. The following table was formed on this occasion:

Names of the intendancies and governments in which the enumeration was completed in 1793.	POPULATION. *Of the intendancies & governments.*	*Of the capitals.*
Mexico	1,162,886	112,926
Puebla	566,443	52,717
Tlascala	59,177	3,357
Oaxaca	411,366	19,069
Valladolid	289,314	17,093
Guanaxuato	397,924	32,098
San Luis Potosi	242,280	8,571
Zacatecas	118,027	25,495
Durango	122,866	11,027
Sonora	93,396	
Nuevo Mexico	30,953	
The two Californias	12,666	
Yucatan	358,261	28,392
Total population of New Spain deduced from the enumeration of 1793	3,865,529	
In a report to the king, count de Revillagigedo estimated the intendancy of Guadalaxara at *Inhabitants* 485,000; Intendancy of Vera-Cruz, at 120,000; Province of Cahahuila, at 13,000	618,000	
Approximative result of the enumeration in 1793	4,483,529 *inhab.*	

Various causes combined to render this enumeration incomplete—The Indians estimated at four millions, apprehending some new exaction, would not make complete returns—and our author supposes the real amount of population in 1793 was considerably greater. From the data laid down by him it is probable the present number of inhabitants in Mexico is 7 millions, the Indians forming about three fifths of the whole. Our author gives us a list of eleven places, situate in very different parts of the

country, from which he obtained regular returns of the births and deaths, the mean term of which appeared to be 183 to 100—but he is inclined to believe the general average of the whole territory should be estimated at 170 births to 100 deaths. He says that in the United States, generally, it is as 201 to 100.*

The small pox has committed dreadful ravages in Mexico—in the chief city alone 9000 persons perished with it in 1779. But great exertions have been made to introduce a general innoculation with the vaccine matter, and hopes are entertained of eradicating the disease. The benefits of this remedy were long known to the country people among the Peruvian Andes, though they never thought of innoculation. There is a dreadful disease in Mexico peculiar to the Indians, called the *matlazahuatl.* It never attacks white people—it bears some analogy to the yellow fever, and is termed a plague by the Spaniards. It fortunately appears but seldom, sometimes not more than once in a century; but in 1545, 800,000 Indians are *said* to have died of it, and in 1576, more than 2,000,000. It has not prevailed for many years. The black vomit, is almost exclusively confined to the whites on the coasts, and seldom attacks the Indians.

They reckon seven races in the Mexican population, as in all the Spanish colonies. 1. Individuals born in Europe; 2. Spanish Creoles, or whites of European extraction, born in America; 3. The *Mestizos,* descendants of whites and Indians; 4. The Mulattoes, descendants of whites and negroes; 5. The *Zambos,* descendants of negroes and Indians; 6. The Indians, the indigenous race; 7. The African negroes. Besides these there are many individuals of Asiatic origin, both *Chinese* and *Malays.* Two millions and a half of the population are Indians unmixed with any other race. Guanaxuato, Valladolid, Peubla and Oaxaca have, in all, 1,737,000 inhabitants of whom 1,073,000 are Indians, who have a great variety of languages, and appear to be "composed of very heterogeneous elements." The number of the languages exceeds twenty, fourteen of which have grammars and dictionaries tolerably complete; they are represented "to be as different from each other as the Greek and the German, or the French and the Polish." The Mexican or *Atzec* language is most generally diffused; it having belonged to the *conquerors* of the country, and been imposed upon the people for a long series of years. "The Indians bear a general resemblance to those who inhabit Canada, Florida, Peru and Brasil."—All of them, in the neighborhood of the capital, wear small mustaches. They live to an advanced age, and are capable of excessive fatigue, as is fully proved by the requisitions of the Spaniards. Few of them are deformed in their limbs.—Martin Salmeron, the Mexican giant, was 7 feet 3 1-2 inches high.

Before the arrival of the Spaniards, the Mexicans had made considerable progress in the arts and sciences, as a notice of the antiquities of the country will shew. Some of their temples and palaces were magnificent structures, of wood and stone, and they had a correct knowledge of the duration of the year, which they divided into months. The converts to the Christian religion practise in their devotions many remains of their ancient worship.

The natives have long been celebrated for their neat taste in gardening, and uncommon attachment to the cultivation of flowers and odoriferous plants. They are, perhaps, at this time, the best gardeners in the world, and the great market-place of Mexico is beautifully ornamented by flowers, each of the market people being "seated in an entrenchment of verdure." The effect is delightful.

The Indians seem to have been exceedingly depressed by their own monarchical government. They had a numerous and rapacious nobility, whose descendants at this day, trusted with a little "brief authority" by the Spaniards, are more cruel and tyrannical than the Spaniards themselves. The emperor, nobility and clergy possessed all their fertile lands; and in some districts this monopoly still exists.—The conquest of the Spaniards, though productive of many dreadful calamities, was not, (all things considered) so grievous as has been generally supposed. The *present* state of the Indians appears preferable to their situation under *Montezuma,* the *Mira* being abolished, and no person compelled to labor in the mines, as formerly, except of his own free will; for which he receives wages. Some of the Indian families are very wealthy, possessing properties worth from 148 to 185,000 $—(800,000 to 1,000,000 of livres) and enjoy great consideration among the tributary Indians, who are generally poor, wretched and miserable. They have sometimes been led to insurrection, but depressed by servitude, appear to want courage to persevere in their plans.

The number of individuals of whom the white race is composed is estimated to be 1,200,000—of whom about 80,000 are said to be natives of Europe. There are very few negro slaves in Mexico. The individuals of mixed blood are said to amount to 2,400,000. Males are more numerous than females.

There is one arch-bishop and seven bishops in Mexico. The revenue of the first is estimated at 120,000 $ *per annum;* the bishops receive from 100,000 as low as 6,000—these eight persons enjoy about 524,000 $ per annum. The inferior clergy are numerous. The lands and other sources of profit to the clerical order in New Spain, is valued as a capital of from 60 to 70 millions of dollars.

Mexico has been several times divided into provinces, according to the different views of the Spanish monarchs and their deputies; and the present divisions, though established in 1776, were generally unknown till the travels of *Humboldt* appeared.

There are at this time 12 intendancies, to which must be added three other districts denominated provinces, making in all 15 divisions—as follows:

Under the temperate Zone—the province of *New-Mexico*—and intendancy of *New Biscay,* with the provinces of old and new California, and the intendancies of *Sonora,* and *San Louis Potosi.* This section of the country, contains 82,000 square leagues, 677,000 inhabitants, or only eight persons to a square league.

Under the torrid Zone are the intendancies of *Zacatecas, Guadalaxara, Guanavato, Valladolid, Mexico, La Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca,* and *Merida,* containing 36,500 square leagues, with a population of 5,160,000 souls, or 141 inhabitants to the square league.

From which it appears that nearly seven-eighths of the inhabitants live under the torrid Zone—but four-fifths of those who inhabit the equinoctial parts of Mexico, live on the ridge of the Cordillera, or table lands, whose height above the sea is from 5000 to 7000 feet. The inequality of these divisions, as well in respect to extent of country as population, &c. will appear from the following notices of each.

* In France there are 110 births to 100 deaths—In England, 120 to 100—In Sweden, 130 to 100—In Finland, 150 to 100—In Russia, generally 166 to 100—In west Prussia, 180 to 100—In the U. States, (State of New-Jersey) 300 to 100.—*Humboldt.*

The intendancy of Mexico, extends from the 16° 34' to the 21° 57' of North latitude, bounded on the north by San Louis Potosi, on the west by Guanaxuato and Valladolid, and on the east by Vera Cruz and La Puebla. On the south it has a sea coast of 92 leagues. Its greatest length is 136 leagues, its greatest breath is 92 leagues—its content, 5,927 square leagues; its population in 1803, 1,511,800 souls, thus having 255 persons to the square league. The greater part of this intendancy is mountainous, in which are the immense plains mentioned above.

The city of Mexico stands in a valley, supposed to have been the bed of a great salt lake, surrounded on all sides by stupendous mountains as with a wall. The valley, elevated 7,479 feet above the level of the sea, is about 67 leagues in circumference, containing several small lakes, near one of which stands the famous capital city of the country. From being so long accustomed to hear Mexico spoken of as a city built in the middle of a lake, we were rather surprised at *Humboldt's* declaration, that, instead of being surrounded by water, it is a considerable distance from it.————It is admitted that Mexico *was* surrounded by water, but the waters of the lake Tezcuco have greatly diminished, and are annually decreasing. *Cortez*, in his account of this city, "the residence of the great lord *Montezuma*," described it as "situate in the midst of a large salt lake, having tides like the sea"—"from the city to the "continent" says he, "there are two leagues "whichever way we may wish to enter. Four "dykes lead to the city; they are made by the hand "of man— the city is as large as Seville or Cordo-"va."—Of the streets—"some are half dry and half "occupied by navigable canals, furnished with well "constructed wooden bridges."——The market "place "twice as large as that of Seville, is sur-"rounded with an immense portico, under which "are exposed for sale all sorts of merchandize, eata-"bles, ornaments of gold, silver, (&c.) delft ware, "leather and spun cotton——There are lanes for "game, others for roots and garden fruits—there "are houses where barbers shave the head—and "houses where drink is sold—to avoid confusion, "every species of merchandize is sold in a separate "lane"—to see justice was done in the market, and to detect false measures, &c. several persons whose duties were similar to those of the present clerks of the markets in the cities of the United States, were appointed and constantly employed in passing through the crowd.——From this view of the city of Mexico a tolerable idea may be formed of the existing state of the people, and their knowledge in the arts.——The history of the original settlement of this place, as derived from the best authority, is highly interesting, but being foreign to our present object is omitted here. The *Atzees*, as the ancient founders of the empire were called, were said to be directed to the spot by the oracle of *Aztlan*—they first erected a temple of wood, and built the city round it; but they afterwards erected a spacious and superb building of stone, of a pyramidal form, 121 feet high, having a base 318 feet long. Many monuments of their labours are still existing—they were well acquainted with mechanics, as the immense rocks, brought from the continent,* and used in their works certainly prove. A carved rock has been discovered 22 feet long, 19 broad and 9 feet deep, which the Spaniards in vain endeavored to remove. The stone of the sacrifices contained about 300 cubic feet.

*The reader will recollect that Mexico *was* on an island.

There are five lakes in the valley of Mexico; the largest is called Tezcuco, near which the city stands. Surrounded as this valley is by mountains, the most dreadful inundations are sometimes experienced; and it is astonishing to read of the great works effected by the Mexicans to carry off the surplus waters; in which, though they deserved success from the magnitude of the attempt, they have failed from the more powerful operations of nature, in propelling the waters to their destruction, or causing the earth on the sides of their prodigious dykes to fall in and fill them up. But the valley now is partially protected from inundation by the joint labors of the Spaniards and Indians.

Mexico is at this time one of the most beautiful cities in the world, chiefly built of stone, with streets crossing each other in right angles, having numerous canals through which are seen passing thousands of boats laden with fruits, plants and flowers, and the various species of merchandize. The palaces of the viceroys and archbishop, the cathedral, the churches and other public buildings and the houses of the wealthy, will bear a comparison with those of any other city. The edifice destined for the school of Mines cost nearly $600,000, and, as our author says, would adorn the principal places of Paris or London. "The cathedral, an immense edifice was 60 years in building. The grand altar alone cost $50,000—the chalice for common use, cost $11,000—the image of the virgin of pure silver, is adorned with precious stones valued at $30,000 the revenue of the cathedral is $200,000 *per annum.* Many of the churches are grand and highly ornamented with a profusion of the most costly materials. The *academy of the fine arts*, where are casts of the most celebrated sculptures in Europe, is a noble institution well provided for. The hospitals are good edifices and richly endowed—the great market place is well worthy of notice, and so is the treasury a building from which have been paid, says our author, from the beginning of the 16th century, a sum more than equal to 1,354,275,000 dollars. The street called *Plateria*, which is chiefly inhabited by artificers in the precious metals and stones, exhibits a most magnificent spectacle—every window displaying a vast variety of gold and silver ornaments and utensils, with pearls, rubies and jewels of every description and fashion. There are several convents—the great convent of St. Francis is particularly distinguished, which from alms alone possesses an annual revenue of $90,000. There are many other things worthy of note, but the foregoing may be sufficient to give a general idea of them. (It may be proper here to observe the old city was destroyed by the Spaniards; and that the present was erected on the same spot—the cathedral occupies the space formerly held by the great Mexican temple.)

According to the most recent and least uncertain data, the Baron Humboldt was induced thus to state the population of Mexico, in 1803.—White Europeans, 2,500—white creoles, 65,000—indigenous, 33,000—Mestizoes, 26,500—Mulattoes, 10,000—total 137,000. In the 23 male convents, there were nearly 1,200 individuals—in the 15 female convents about 2,100—the secular ecclesiastics are between 5 and 600.

Mexico is supplied with excellent water by means of aqueducts from the springs in the mountains.—There are two aqueducts; one of them is 33,464 feet, say six miles long. It has an abundance of provisions: the following curious estimate of their consumption was drawn up by order of the Count de Revillagegedo in 1791. EATABLES—Beeves

16,300—Calves, 450—Sheep, 278,923—Hogs, 50,676—Kids and rabbits, 24,000—Fowls, 1,255,340—Ducks, 125,000—Turkeys, 205,000—Pigeons, 65,300—Partridges, 140,000, with proportionate quantities of maize, barley and flour. A fermented liquor called *pulque*, is the common drink of the people; they are said to consume 44 millions of bottles *per annum*, each bottle containing about 58 cubit inches—they also drink considerable quantities of wine, brandy, &c. and destroy near 50 millions of pounds of bread every year.

Our author next gives a long narrative of the inundations Mexico has suffered, and a detailed account of the great dykes that are cut through the mountains to carry off the surplus waters. Suffice it to say, the city seems now pretty well protected against similar calamities, effected at an enormous expense—of nearly 6 millions of dollars. The last inundation was in 1764;—in 1803 additional works were commenced to render it perfectly safe.

The great height of Mexico above the sea forever forbids the hope of possessing a water communication. It is the emporium of an immense commerce; but every thing must be transported to and from it on the backs of men and animals over the mountains.

We cannot consider this account of Mexico complete without noticing the floating gardens with which the lakes are filled, and from whence the market derives its chief supply of vegetables, roots, fruits and flowers. They are formed of reeds, rushes and branches of brushwood, strongly united; over which the Indians cast a fine black mould, or mud drawn from the bottom of the lakes. They are generally about 300 feet in length, and from 16 to 20 broad, and are moved about at pleasure.

The other chief places in the intendancy of Mexico are—*Texcuco*, which formerly possessed considerable cotton manufactories—*Acapulco*, an excellent sea port on the Pacific ocean, and the great emporium of the trade to Asia, Peru, Chili, &c. is a miserable and unhealthy town, and has an *habitual* population of only 4000 souls, chiefly people of color. *Queretaro*, celebrated for the beauty of its aqueducts, fine edifices and cloth manufactures, has 35,000 inhabitants, of whom between 11 and 12 thousand are Indians.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Philosophical, Literary, Political, &c.

AUSTRIAN LITERATURE.—The periodical works published in Austria continue increasing: and among those which are now publishing are many of great merit. Literary criticism is pursued with great success in the "annals of Literature and the Arts," by Mr. Glatz, councellor of the Protestant Consistory; excellent articles of statistics appear in the "Patriotic Journal," of which M. Hormayr is the principal editor; as he is also of the "Archives of Geography, History, Statistics and Arms." There are some military journals in high repute. Several journals are devoted entirely to the belles lettres.

VIENNA. *Finance*—It is said that this government proposed in the first months of this year, to put 20 millions of money into circulation. By these means which the Austrian monarchy still possesses after so long and so unfortunate a war, and by the daily augmentation of their national industry, they hope to extricate themselves from the miserable situation in which they have been placed by their commercial operations with foreign countries.

It was under the consideration of government to suppress all companies and corporations of trades, and to leave every individual to the free exercise of his profession. The determination of this question is not known.

Statistics.—According to the enumeration made for the purpose of the conscription, the actual population of this capital amounts to 224,548 inhabitants, among which are enumerated 4,128 nobles (416 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 ecclesiastics (140 fewer than in 1808) 4,623 placemen (58 more than in 1808) 10,220 artizans, workmen and artists (1,125 more than in 1808.) The number of houses since 1808 is increased 92: since 1785 it is increased 1,414. The number of families is diminished 3,185 since 1808. Notwitstanding this diminuation, lodgings containing 2 or 3 rooms are much scarcer than in 1808; and the price is doubled or trebled. This scarcity cannot be attributed to the number of strangers, for that is diminished 6,863 since 1808. In 1785 a population of 217,967 persons occupied only 5,607 houses; in 1810 the houses occupied by 206,400 persons are 7,021 of which several have been heightened one or more stories. Lodging is so very dear and scarce that some cannot obtain it.—Three times have the populace, broke the windows of a rich proprietor of a house who demanded an excessive price for the rents of it. The number of horses in Vienna is 4,025: of dogs nearly 30,000.

Education.—The Emperor had commanded a learned Jew, M. Hertz Hombourg, to compose a book of morals, particurlarly appropriate to the situation of the Jewish nation, and in which the maxims of a sound philosophy were supported by passages from all the old Testament. M. Hombourg's book entitled Beni Zion, has recently been approved by the Commissioners of studies, and will be introduced into the Jewish schools. M. Humbourg has received from the Emperor a present of 1,000 florins, and he will also be entitled to the payment of *two per cent.* of the produce of the sale of his book.

BOHEMIA—*The number of Births and Deaths* in the kingdom of Bohemia, for 1 year, has been 134,631 of which 69,909 were boys; and 64,742 girls. The number of deaths was 115,630; births more than deaths 19,021.

CHINA—*The Pirates*, who so long infested the S. W. parts of the coast of China, have at length surrendered themselves to the government of the province of Canton. A general amnesty was granted them by the Viceroy; and upon their surrender they were received with marks of favor and honor, and taken into the employ of government!

DENMARK—*The Paper money* of this government is at this time at the rate of 5 for 1; for bills negotiable in England.

FRANCE.—*Literary Property*—The Georgiques of M. Delille in the course of their sale, during 40 years, have made the fortunes of a whole family, and have been circulated, throughout the literary world, to the number of 200,000 copies. They have lately been sold by auction to Messrs. Michaud, printers and booksellers, for 25,000 francs (about 5000 dolls.)

Sea Tyger—There is now exhibiting in Paris a curious and rare fish, described by Buffon in his Natural History, Vol. 26th, under the name of *Sea Tyger*: it was caught in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway. It measures 5 feet in length, and nearly 3 in circumference. It feeds on fish, knows its master, and rises out of the water when commanded. [So say the Paris papers. It is probably nothing more than a large specimen of the Seal, or Phoca kind.]

HOLLAND.—*Substitutes for Conscripts forbidden*—General direction of the Police in Holland. "Associations having been framed at Amsterdam and many other towns and villages in the departments of Holland, in order to furnish *Substitutes* for such conscripts as may be drawn by lot, his Serene Highness and the Prince Governor General having been informed of them, orders me to make known that he cannot tolerate them. He considers these associations but as speculations equally injurious to the interest of the State, as to those individuals. The substitutes must, as in the rest of the Empire, be by mutual consent. Thus, while each considers it as an *honor* to offer for his substitute a man *worthy of entering into the ranks of the army*, he also takes care, without merely considering his interest, that no association shall be the consequence, however laudable his intentions.

DUTERRAGE."

[The following ought to have been inserted among the items headed "British Statistics"—the omission was not observed until too late to put it in its proper place on account of the table which follows, without deranging the whole paper:]

British navy, 1811—whole number of armed vessels - - - - -	1,042
In commission - - - - -	719
ordinary and repairing - - -	261
Building - - - - - -	62
Those in commission are—150 of the line; 22 of 50's and 44's; 164 frigates; 134 sloops and yachts; 4 bombs and fire-ships; 135 brigs; 32 cutters; 78 gun vessels - - - - - -	719
Those in ordinary are—65 of the line; 11 of 50's and 44's; 64 frigates; 60 sloops and yachts; 8 bombs and fire-ships; 48 brigs; 5 gun vessels - - -	261
Those building are—39 of the line; 2 of 50's; 19 frigates; 2 sloop and yacht	62

Agricultural.

Hessian Flies—These flies have so spread themselves over the whole of this northern country, that it is with difficulty the farmer can raise any wheat; much has been said and done to effect means whereby they may be kept out of the grain; but as nothing has ever as yet proved effectual, I shall endeavor (from my experience) to inform every farmer in what way he may dispose himself of those, his unfriendly neighbors; and as I mean to apply to the government of this state for a premium, it is hoped that every agricultural man will make a trial of the method which I shall give, and give their satisfaction accordingly.

This fly blows, or lays the eggs or nits in the wheat while it is in blossom, and these continue dormant until the grain is sowed, and then it comes up with the wheat and is always discovered in the first joint, where it is impossible for the fly to deposit. The method to destroy or prevent this fly from getting in the wheat is as follows: Soak the wheat in weak lye or lime water, brine or chamber-lye, many things will answer this purpose, such as soaking the grain all winter in baskets—Care should be taken that the grain be not soaked too long so as to kill it. Should any farmer want any information which I can give, all letters post paid will be attended to with pleasure.

GILBERT BROWNE.

New-York, 8th mo. 29, 1811.

Astronomical.

THE SUN ECLIPSED.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Lambert, Esq. dated at Washington City, to a gentleman at Richmond, Va.

"A singular phenomenon will take place at Richmond, on the 17th September, 1811: The Sun will be *annularly* and very nearly *centrally* eclipsed by the Moon, at 2h. 5 1-2m. P. M. apparent or solar time. What is meant by an annular eclipse, is that the apparent or visible diameter of the Sun will on that day, be larger than the Moon's, and a ring of light will appear round the dark body of the Moon (from which the name or designation is derived) at all places where the eclipse will be central or nearly so. In latitude 37, 35, 44, and longitude 77, 21, 25, west of Greenwich, which is very nearly the geographical position of Richmond, I make the eclipse to be central, when the apparent time at Greenwich will be 7h. 15m. P. M. The centre of the Moon's shadow will pass from the north west to the south east, and go off in the Atlantic ocean near Ocracock inlet, in North Carolina. If the weather should prove favorable for observation, this eclipse will afford one of the best means of ascertaining the longitude with precision in different parts of the United States. The beginning and end ought to be observed with the greatest possible accuracy, by a watch or clock beating or shewing seconds, and the error of the watch for apparent or solar time should be carefully ascertained by several sets of altitudes of the Sun, taken with good sextants or quadrants, the former being preferable. No opportunity of this kind should be lost, whenever it happens, for such means occur but seldom, and a nobler and more important use should be made of them than merely as an object of curiosity. The correct solar time of the beginning and end is all that is wanting for the calculation, provided the latitude of the place shall have been previously ascertained with sufficient accuracy."

THE BEGGAR—SONNET.

[Poetry, the offspring of sensibility and feeling, when regulated by good taste, and controled by judgment, possesses a charm, which penetrates the bosom of the reader, though he may know no more of the parties with whom he sympathises than he learns from the verses under his perusal; while characters also drawn from life with discrimination, delight by their vigor and fancy.]

Of late I saw him on his staff reclin'd,
Bow'd down beneath a weary weight of woes,
Without a roof to shelter from the wind
His head, all hoar with many a winter's snows.
All trembling he approach'd; he strove to speak;
The voice of misery scarce my ear assail'd;
A flood of sorrow swept his furrowed cheek,
Remembrance check'd him & his utt'rance fail'd;
For he had known full many a better day;
And when the poor man at his threshold bent,
He drove not with aching heart away,
But freely shar'd what providence had sent.
How hard for him, the stranger's boon to crave,
And live to want the mite his bounty gave!

WASHING COLORS FOR LADIES' WEAR.

"Your cottons," said Flavia, "are cheating vile trash!
"See! the colors are gone, though you said they "would wash!"
"Yes, madam," the shopkeeper answered—no doubt,
"I said they would wash, but I meant they'd *wash out!*"

GERRO.

The Chronicle.

Foreign Intelligence. The report given in the last REGISTER, that Sir Joseph Yorke had been dispatched for our coast with a squadron of ships, &c. is contradicted by later accounts from London; we have news from that city of the 27th of July. The king of England was not dead, but there appeared every reason to believe that he would not live many days. He was completely insane! and for fifty four hours neither closed his eyes, took any aliment, or for one moment ceased talking with incoherence; some little ease had been given him by forcing upon him strong soporifics. His breathing was difficult, the glands in the throat being swelled.

That a belief is held in England of a war with the United States, the following article from a *Plymouth paper* of the 22d of July will shew. The Landrail schooner is fitting for sea in this harbor, and in the event of an American war, will cruize between the Channel and Atlantic to intercept the American merchantmen.

The frigate John Adams may soon be expected to arrive with dispatches from our agents in France and England. We hear that three American vessels were lately released in France, on proof being produced that the property belonged as stated. *It is said* that many others will be immediately released to the claimants; and that the French courts of admiralty considered the *Berlin* and *Milan* decrees as abrogated, rendered null and void, since the first of November last, and act accordingly. *We should like to see full proof of this.*

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th of July to the 22d of August, by a commission, "acting under the Prince Regent on behalf of his Majesty," as it was *inconvenient* for the Prince himself to attend. The address delivered on this occasion speaks in flattering terms of the prosperity of the empire—he thanks parliament for its liberal supplies—encourages a prosecution of the war in Spain and Portugal, and congratulates them on the surrender of Mauritius, or the Isle of France, the *last* colony of that enemy. The royal assent was given to an act to make *bank notes* the same value as *gold*, and to a bill for transporting the militia of England to Ireland, and the militia of Ireland to England, for the better preservation of "order and law," in the two countries.

Lord Milton, after giving the notorious duke of York a severe lashing, in the house of commons, June 6, proposed a vote of censure on the conduct of the ministers for recommending to the Prince Regent the re-appointment of that creature to the command of the army. But the motion could not prevail. Petitions are circulating for the removal of the ministers.

Stocks, London, July 23, 3 per cent. reduced 63 1-2; 5 per cent. consols 62 3-4.

American and colonial produce is very cheap and plentiful at St. Petersburg; a great number of cargoes are in port, and others daily arriving.—Russia and France continue on a friendly footing.

We learn that orders have been issued by the king of Denmark to the privateers, to bring in for examination in the lower court, *all vessels* from the Baltic, whatever might be their destination. From this we may expect great depredations on our trade.

Joseph Bonaparte has returned to Madrid—and fresh troops are marching into Spain. No event of importance is made known to us of the war in the peninsula since our last.

Since the above was written, the schooner Globe, from Bayonne, has arrived with a cargo of wine, dry goods and oil, in 31 days—and the ship George and Albert, in 28 days from Cadiz—bringing the latest accounts we have had from Europe. The chief things follow:

It seems understood that American vessels arriving in France with *native* produce will be freely admitted—but vessels with *colonial* articles must have licences. The emperor was expected at Bayonne the latter end of August—200,000 men, it is said, were under marching orders for Spain and Portugal.—The British are breaking up their commercial establishments at *Heligoland* from the impossibility of smuggling their goods into the continent, the coasts being so completely watched.—On the 4th of July the Russians defeated the grand army of the Turks, consisting of 160,000 men, commanded by the grand vizier. The Spaniards, it is stated, had celebrated the return of king Joseph to Madrid with great demonstrations of joy—The king of Prussia is enforcing "the continental system" with great rigor.—The ports of the Levant are stated to be inundated with British goods; and the crops of cotton to be very abundant.—The king of England was alive the 29th July; but all his family had been assembled in expectation of his decease.

The accounts from Spain give us notice of many skirmishes—and detail the marches and countermarches of small bodies of troops, but mention no event of importance.

Baltimore Prices Current, September 11, 1811.

Bacon, *per lb.* 10 cents; Butter, in kegs, 15—18; best Coffee, 16; Cotton, Geo. up. 10—12; Cheese, 10—11; Flour, *bbl.* $8; Flaxseed, rough, *bush.* 80; Do. cleansed, *cask*, $10. *Grain*—corn, 75—80; wheat, 145—150; rye, 75—80; barley, 80; clover seed, $9—10; Hemp, *lb.* 7—11; Hops, 25; Kiln dried corn meal, *bbl.* 4 50. *Naval stores*—tar, *bbl.* 3 25—3 50; pitch, 3 50; turpentine, soft, 2 25; rosin, 2 75; spirits of turpentine, *gal.* 40; whiskey, 1st pf. 46; brown sugar, *cwt.* 10 75—13 50; loaf, 19—20; shot, of all sizes, Am. *cwt.* 12 50. *Tabacco*—Md. no sales; Virginia, fat, *cwt.* 500—600; Rappahannock, 2 50; Kentucky 400—500; Tallow, Am. *lb.* 11—12; Wax, bees, 25—30; *wool*, full blood merino, *lb.* 150—200; crossed, 75—100; common, 37; skinners, 30.

Exchange on London, 16 *per cent. discount.*

☞ The present number of the REGISTER assumes something of the "body, form and substance" we wish it to possess; though not arrived at the desired train of the business, we hope to reach it with a little more experience.

The public [revolutionary] papers were postponed to make room for a *new* declaration of Independence, &c.—their publication shall be resumed, and the proposed series, leisurely, completed.

The Editor requests information of any irregularity in the delivery or transmission of this paper, that it may be remedied. Communications to him must be free of expense.

By close attention, we hope to prove ourselves worthy our increased and increasing support—the Editor has to present his thank to more than a hundred new subscribers obtained since Saturday last. With the third or fourth number shall be published an *extra;* if the patronage of the *Register* goes on as it has done, we promise at least an extra sheet for every month. Subscribers may be furnished from the beginning.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1811. [No. 3.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicle."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

President and Little Belt.

[The affair (every thing is an "affair" now-a-days) of the *President* and *Little Belt*, appearing to assume great importance in England, we have thought proper to record the official papers relative to it; so that, at once, our readers may see the whole nature of the contention, *giving credit where credit shall appear to be due.*]

Copy of a letter from Commodore RODGERS *to the Secretary of the Navy.*

U. S. FRIGATE PRESIDENT,
Off Sandy Hook, May 23, 1811.

Sir—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by captain Bingham: the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follows: On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes past meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past one, P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant: when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half past three P. M. found we were coming up with her; as, by this time, the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sun-set, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven P. M. the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now, for the first time, her broadside was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chase appeared, from his manœuvres, to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively, between this period and the time of our arriving at the position, which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, hailed "what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander, and asked "what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course, considered myself entitled, by the common rules of politeness, to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "what ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our main-top back stays and went into our main-mast—at this instant captain Caldwell (of marines) who was standing very near me on the gangway, having observed "sir, she has fired at us," caused me to pause for a moment, just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident, and without the orders of the commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adversary being, at that time, as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favorable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality, and insulting our flag; I accordingly, with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had, in less than four minutes, some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders

for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment; our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gaff and colors down, his maintop-sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed again and asked, "what ship is that?" I learned for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic majesty; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name.

After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave too under topsails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying too on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At daybreak on the 17th, she was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result: at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained. At 9 A. M. Lieutenant Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt, Captain Bingham; who in a *polite manner* declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however, was not the most unpleasant part of Captain Bingham's communication to Lieut. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between 20 and 30 of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this information caused me was much, you may be sure, as a man might expect to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice, and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, while it was confided to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorise a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main masts, which I before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

For further particulars I refer you to Captain Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

Honorable PAUL HAMILTON,
Secretary of the Navy.

(LONDON) *Admiralty Office, July* 16.

Copy of a letter from rear-admiral Sawyer, commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels on the coast of North-America, to John Wilson Crocker, esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th of June, 1811.

Sir,—Enclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of a letter from captain Arthur Batt Bingham, commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt, received this day from lord James Townsend, captain of his majesty's ship Æolus, and senior officer at Halifax; by which their lordships will perceive he was attacked on the evening of the 16th of May last, when cruizing between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the United States frigate the President, of forty-four guns, commanded by commodore Rodgers; and that after a close action of three quarters of an hour, the American ship made sail from him.

Captain Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement, renders any comment from me unnecessary, and I have only to admire the extraodinary bravery and firmness with which himself, his officers, and ship's company supported the honour of the British flag when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have however deeply to lament the number of valuable British seamen and royal marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexampled occasion; a list of whose names is also enclosed, together with a copy of my order, under which captain Bingham was cruising.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. SAWYER, *Rear-Admiral.*

His majesty's sloop Little Belt, May 21*st* 1811, *lat.* 36, 53, *N. long.* 71, 49, *W. Cape Charles, bearing W.* 48, *miles.*

SIR—I beg leave to acquaint you that in pursuance of your orders to join H. M. ship Guerriere, and being on my return from the northward, not having fallen in with her—that about 11 A. M. May 16th, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chase. At 1 P. M discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate standing to the eastward, who when he made us out edged away for us, and set his royals. Made the signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as she had a Commodore's blue pendant flying at the main. Hoisted the colours and made all sail south, the course I intended steering round Cape Hatteras; the stranger edging away *but not making any more sail.* At 3, 30, he made sail in chase, when I made a private signal which was not answered: At 6, 30, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, *being within gun shot, and clearly*

discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the most prudent method was to bring too, and hoist the colours, *that no mistake might arise*, and that he might see what we were. The ship was therefore brought too, her colours hoisted, her guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing three times. About 8, 15, he came within hail—*I hailed*, and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside, which I instantly returned. The action then became general, and continued so for three quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing and appeared to be on fire about the main hatch-way. He then filled—I was obliged to desist from firing, as, the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after sail to keep her too. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces; not a brace nor a bowline left. He hailed and asked what ship this was; I told him—He then asked me if *I had struck my colours?* My answer, No, and asked what ship it was? As plain as I could understand (he having shot some distance at this time) he answered—the United States frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, *giving no redson for his most extraordinary conduct.*

At day light in the morning saw a ship to windward, when having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail, fully prepared for action. About 8 o'clock he hailed, and said if I pleased he would send a boat on board: I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer and a message from Commodore Rodgers of the President, of the United States, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that *had he known our force was so much inferior he would not have fired at me.* I asked his motives for firing at all? His reply was, that "*we fired the first gun at him,*" *which was positively not the case.* I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful and not suffer more than one man to be at a gun.—Nor is it probable that *a sloop of war, within pistol shot of a large 44 gun frigate should commence hostilities.* He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into some port of the United States; which I immediately declined.

By the manner in which he apologized it appeared evident to me that had he fallen in with a British frigate, he would certainly have brought her to action. And what further confirms me in that opinion, is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could be collected.

I have to lament the loss of 32 men killed and wounded, among whom is the master.

His majesty's ship is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging and hull, and as there are many shot through between wind and water, and many shot still remain inside, and upper works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have thought proper to proceed to Halifax, which will I hope meet with your approbation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honor to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the second night after the action. I have to request, sir, that you will be pleased to recommend to the notice of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, my first lieutenant, Mr. John Molenly, who is, in every respect, a most excellent officer, and afforded me very great assistance in stopping the leaks, himself, in the gale, securing the masts and doing every thing in his power. It would be the greatest injustice was I not also to speak most highly of lieut. Lovell, second lieut. of Mr. M'Queen, master, who as I have before stated, was wounded in the right arm, in nearly the middle of the action, and Mr. Wilson, master's mate; indeed the conduct of every officer and man was so good that it is impossible for me to discriminate.

I beg leave to enclose a list of 32 men killed and wounded; most of them mortally, I fear.

I hope, sir, in this affair, I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a force, and that the honor of the British colors was well supported.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. B. BINGHAM, Capt.

To Herbert Sawyer, Esq.
Rear Admiral of the Red.

Return of officers, petty officers, seamen and marines, killed and wounded on board his majesty's sloop Little Belt, Arthur Batt Bingham, esq. commander, in an action with the American frigate President, on the 16th of May, 1811.

KILLED.—Mr. Samuel Woodward, midshipman; Christ. Bennet, captain of the fore-top; Jacob Greaves, carpenter's crew; Thomas Shippard, gunner's mate; George Wilson, able seaman; Robert Liversage, able seaman; James Gray, ordinary seaman; Robert Howard, ordinary seaman; John Pardee, private mariner.

WOUNDED.—Daniel Kilham, landman, dangerously, died ten hours after the action; Richard Coody, ordinary seaman, died twenty hours after the action; John Randall, able seaman, dangerously; Nicholas Manager, gunner's crew, do; James M'Queen, acting master, severely; James Dunn, 2nd captain of the maintop, do.; James Lawrence, able seamen, do.; John Richards able seamen, do.; Thoms Ives, able seaman, do; Michael Skinners, landman, do.; William Fern, boy, do.; David Dawd, marine, do.; William Harrold, marine, do.; Mr. James Franklin, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Benjamin Angle, carpenter, do.; Peter M'Caskell, captain of the mast, do.; Wm. Weston, boy, do.; Edward Graham, able seamen, do.; George Dalany, able seamen, do.; George Roberts, boy, do.; George Shoard, marine, do.; Daniel Long, marine, do.

(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.
W. TURNER, (2) Surgeon.

By Herbet Sawyer, Esq. rear admiral of the red, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed, in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of Anticoste, Madelaine, and St. Johns, and Cape Brown, the Bay of Fonda, and at or about the island of Bermuda, or Somers Island.

You are hereby required and directed to put to sea in his majesty's sloop under your command, and proceed without loss of time off Charleston where you may expect to meet captain Pechell, in the Guerriere, to whom you will deliver the packet you herewith receive; and follow your orders for your farther proceedings. Should you not meet the Guerriere off Charleston, you will stand for the northward, and use your utmost endeavors to join him off the Capes of Virginia, or off New-York: and in the event of not meeting the Guerriere, you will cruize as long as your provisions and

water will last, and then repair to Halifax for farther orders. You are to pay due regard to protecting the trade of his majesty's subjects, and the capture or destruction of the ships of the enemy. You are to be particularly careful not to give any just cause of offence to the government or subjects of the United States of America: and to give very particular orders to this effect to the officers you may have occasion to send on board ships under the American flag. You are not to anchor in any of the American ports, but in case of absolute necessiy, and then put to sea again as soon as possible.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 19th of April, 1811. HERBERT SAWYER.

To Arthur Batt Bingham, Esq. commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt.

By command of the rear admiral,

H. N. SOMERVILLE.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13.

Court of Enquiry.—The court of Enquiry on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in the action between the President and Little Belt, closed the testimony in the case on Thursday.

The court, as heretofore stated, consists of Com. Stephen Decatur, president—capt. Charles Stewart—capt. Isaac Chauncey—and the hon. William Paulding, jun. esq. judge advocate.

Of the evidence furnished to this court on the oaths of the several witnesses, we present the following brief outline, in the order it was adduced, and leave the public, in a case where doubt is impossible, and conviction irresistable, to make its own comments. *(Columbian.*

The first witness examined was

CHARLES LUDLOW,

Master-Commandant, and acting Captain of the President.

He was on board the ship at the time of the action with the Little Belt, on the night of the 16th of May last. The Little Belt had her top-sail aback; from his position he was uncertain who fired the first gun; but the second was from the President, and was instantly followed by three cannon and musketry from the Little Belt.

Com. Rodgers ordered to fire low and with round and grape shot.—After a short pause the Belt recommenced firing as did the President.—The Belt soon appeared ungovernable and lay bow on towards the President, when com. R. observed that some accident must have happened to her, and ceased firing—Her gaff was down, and her maintopsail yard on the cap, and mizen too, he thinks. The action continued 14 or 15 minutes, including the interval. There was nothing but round and grape shot fired, or on deck on board the President. The ship was not on fire, in any part of her, and did not sheer off after the action. Another broadside would probably have sunk the Little Belt. Did not know or believe that any part of the commodore's official letter was untrue or incorrect.

John Orde Creighton, 1st Lieut.

Was stationed at the 4th division of guns on the upper deck. Com. Rodgers hailed first, then a second time, when a shot was fired, as he believes, from the Little Belt, no gun having been fired or provocation given on board the President. The order of com. R. was, to keep the guns upon half-cock, and guard against accidents. After receiving the Little Belt's broadside, was ordered to fire. The Belt was silenced in five minutes, and the President ceased. The Belt renewed the fire, and commodore Rodgers returned it, and silenced her again in five minutes. Boarding the Belt the next morning; commodore Rodgers sent a friendly message expressing regret for the occurrence, and offers of assistance. Captain Bingham said he took the President for a Frenchman. President was not on fire, and did not sheer off; nothing but round and grape-shot was fired, or on deck; another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt.—Commodore's statement confirmed.

Henry Caldwell, Commandant of Marines—Heard the hailing; was looking at the Little Belt, and saw the first shot proceed from her; on which commodore Rodgers said, "what is that?" and he answered, "she has fired into us." Orders were then given to fire. Belt silenced in five minutes. Commodore Rodgers was anxious to stop his fire, and did so. The Belt renewed the action, and in six or seven minutes was silenced again, when commodore Rodgers was anxious to prevent mischief, and stopt his fire. No fire or sheering of. Commodore's account confirmed.

Raymond H. Y. Perry, Junior Lieutenant and Signal Officer—Was on the quarter deck, near commodore Rodgers' elbow. The commodore hailed, got no reply—hailed a second time, and got none. Heard a gun, and was looking at the Belt, which fired it previous to any gun or provocation from the President. The Belt was silenced in five minutes, and orders were sent to every division of guns on board the President to cease. The Belt renewed the fire, and the President also. In six minutes the Belt ceased firing again, and the commodore was very anxious to stop the fire on board the President. No fire or sheering off. The Belt was in a very dangerous situation and would probably have been sunk by another broadside. Heard hailing from the Belt, and understood they said their colours were down; and so reported. Commodore Rodgers hailed, "have you struck your colours?" and was answered; "I have, and am in great distress." Lights were up on board the President during the night. Commodore's statement confirmed.

Andrew L. B. Madison, Lieutenant of Marines—Was on the gangway. Heard the commodore hail first, then wait 15 or 18 seconds, time enough for a reply, but got none, and hailed again: when the Little Belt fired a gun from her gangway. Saw the flash and heard the report; no gun or provocation had been offered by commodore Rodgers. In six seconds a gun was fired from the President, when instantly the Belt fired three guns, and then her broadside and musketry. Belt silenced in six or seven minutes. Firing stopped in the President. In two or three minutes the Belt renewed the action, and in four or five minutes was again silenced, when commodore Rodgers ordered his fire to cease, and appeared anxious to prevent damage. No fire or sheering off of the President. Commodore's report confirmed.

Captain Caldwell confirmed the account of the first and second guns, and broadside, as given by the other witnesses.

Jacob Mull, Sailing master—Was on the quarter-deck. Commodore Rodgers hailed, and got no answer but "halloo." After sufficient time hailed again, and got no reply, but a shot, without provocation. In three or four seconds returned the shot, and got a general fire from the Little Belt. Thought the Belt a heavy frigate until next day. Action continued fourteen or fifteen minutes, including three or four minutes interval. Little Belt could not have fired again, but President could have sunk her—Commodore's official account is true.

Lieutenant Creighton thought the Little Belt a frigate (excepting her feeble defence) until next day.

Captain Bingham told him the President's colours were not hoisted, but recollected the pendant. It is the usage, as before stated by another witness, for the President to be prepared for action on coming along side of any armed vessel. Thought the Little Belt displayed bad management or want of conduct in her defence.

Joseph Smith, Midshipman, acting as Master's mate—Commanding fourth division of guns. Heard Commodore Rodgers hail and no reply for five seconds. Heard second hail, and was looking at the Little Belt when the first gun was fired by her, before a shot or any provocation was given by the President. Then Commodore Rodgers fired a gun, then the Belt three, and action continued.—Thought the Belt a frigate. The duration of the action and orders to cease, as before stated. The last order to stop firing was received by three different officers. Commodore Rodgers' statement confirmed.

Henry Dennison, Acting Chaplain—Was on the quarter-deck. Little Belt was 70 or 80 yards distant. Heard Commodore Rodgers hail, and the reply,* and the second hail—then a gun, he thinks from the Belt, as he felt no jar in the President—and no gun or provocation had been given by Commodore Rodgers. Account of Commodore Rodgers confirmed.

Michael Roberts, Boatswain—Was on the forecastle—saw the flash and heard the gun from the Little Belt, before any provocation had been given from the President. Had not seen the Commodore's account.

Richard Carson, Midshipman—Was on the forecastle and gangways. Commodore Rodgers hailed and was answered by repeating his words; second hail was answered by a shot. Was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard the gun before any provocation from Commodore R.—Gun from the President was followed by the Belt's broadside, as stated by others. Commodore's account confirmed.

Matthew Perry, Midshipman—Was on the quarter. Heard hail, reply, second hail, and gun from Belt, before any gun or provocation from President, followed by fire from Little Belt. Statement of Commodore Rodgers confirmed.

Silas Duncan, Midshipman—Was in the foretop. Heard Commodore R. hail, reply, and second hail; then two guns in quick succession, and believes first from the Belt, but could not swear, as he was behind the foretop-sail. Commodore's statement confirmed.

John McClack, Midshipman—Was in the mizen top. Heard first hail, no reply, and second hail as stated. Thought the Belt fired first, as he felt no jar at first shot, but did the second. Confirms Commodore R's report.

Thomas Gamble, second Lieutenant—Commanded the first division of guns. Commodore Rodgers hailed "ship ahoy!" Was answered "halloo." Asked "what ship is that?"—Received his own words repeated in reply. Hailed again, "what ship is that?" Then a gun from the Belt. Heard no gun or provocation from the President—swears no gun was fired from his division. Nothing but round and grape shot fired after action commenced. Commodore's orders as before stated. Belt was in a favorable position for firing, but another broadside would probably have sunk the Belt. Saw no colours on the Belt, and took her for a frigate of 36 or 38 guns. No fire on board, or sheering off by the President. Commodore Rodger's account confirmed.

Alexander James Dallas, third Lieutenant—Commanded third division of guns. Heard first hail, and second, and question repeated back from Little Belt; then third hail and gun. Was looking at the Belt when she fired, when no gun or provocation had been given by the President. Was in the bridle port, when the Belt fired, and after the shot was received got into the port and fired a gun in return, from general orders, without particular direction. A broadside from the Belt immediately succeeded. None but round and grape shot used in his division; and no fire or sheering off. A broadside more would probably have sunk the Belt. Commodore Rodgers was very anxious to stop the firing. The commodore's statement confirmed.

John M. Funck, 4th Lieutenant—Com. third division, gun deck. Heard hail, reply, second hail, and gun from Belt, as before. Heard no gun or provocation from President, and certainly was none from his division. Gun from Belt returned from President, in five or six seconds, and broadside from Belt ensued. Orders of Commodore Rodgers as before. Round and grape only fired. No fire or sheering off. Another broadside would have sunk the Belt. Commodore Rodgers exerted himself to stop the firing. Commodore's official account confirmed.

Peter Gamble Midshipman—Was on gun deck, at second division. Heard first shot from Little Belt, and felt no jar on board the President. No gun or provocation from commodore Rodgers.—Confirms the official account.

Edward Babbet, Midshipman—Was on gun deck, third division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun from her. No gun or provocation had been given by the President. Commodore Rodgers account confirmed.

Lieutenant Creighton testified that lights were hoisted on Board the President the night after the action.

Mr. Mull testified that the damage on board the President was, one boy wounded, a shot in the mainmast, and another in the foremast, with some of the backstays cut away: but not a single shot of any kind from the Little Belt struck the hull of the President.

Edward Rutledge Shubrick, Midshipman—Was forward on gun deck, at first division. Was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first fire from her, before any gun or provocation from the President, and confirms the commodore's account.

Philip Dickerson Spencer, Midshipman—Was on the gun deck at third division. Was confident the first shot came from the Little Belt. No gun had fired from his division, or provocation had been given by commodore Rodgers. Heard no hail from the Belt. Confirms the commodore's statement.

Breasted Barnes, Carpenter—Was on gun deck, to attend pumps, and looking at the Belt when she fired the first shot, before a gun or provocation from commodore Rodgers. The President did not receive a shot of any sort in the hull, but one in her mainmast and another in her foremast.

John Nesse, Captain of first gun, in the first division on the gun deck, was looking at the Little Belt, and saw and heard her fire first.

Elipholett Carr, gun No. 2, gun deck, testifies exactly the same as Nesse.

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* Some landmen (like the reporter) might mistake the manner of hailing, which was thus:

President, The ship ahoy? *L. Belt*, halloo.
President, What ship is that?
Little Belt, What ship is that?
President, What ship is that?
Little Belt. Answers by a gun!

John Jones (capt. absent) was at gun No. 3, and testifies the same.

James Beach, captain No. 4, testifies the same.

Trophemus Davis, captain No. 5, testifies the same.

John Layfield, captain No. 6, testifies the same.

Benjamin Brown, (1st and 2d captains absent) was at No. 7, and testifies the same.

Edward Fitzgerald, captain No. 8, testifies the same.

James Cornwall, captain No. 9, says Little Belt fired first to the best of his knowledge.

John Fitch, captain No. 10, was looking at the Belt, and saw and heard the first gun come from her.

Richard Thompson (captain absent) was at No. 11, and saw the Belt fire first.

John Mason, captain No. 12, testifies the same.

James Thompson, captain No. 13, testifies the same.

David Lawson, captain No. 14, testifies the same.

James Lee, captain No. 15, declares the same.

Edward Walker, captain 1st gun 4th division, forecastle; from hearing the report and feeling no jar, believed the first shot came from the Belt.

Moses Dunbar, 2d capt. (1st absent) 2d gun, 4th division, was loooking at the Little Belt, and saw her fire first.

George Simmons, 2d capt. (1st absent) 3d gun, 4th division, declared precisely the same.

William Campbell, capt. 1st gun, 4th division qr. deck, declares the same.

Thomas Taylor, captain 2d gun, qr. deck, saw Little Belt fire 6 seconds first.

Philip Warner, captain 3d gun, qr. deck, was looking at Little Belt, and saw her fire first.

Samuel Brown, 2d captain (1st absent) 4th division, quarter deck, declares the same.

Richard Cockle, 2d captain (1st absent) 5th gun, quarter deck, saw the Little Belt fire 3 or 4 seconds first.

Edward Patterson, captain 6th gun, qr. deck, declares the same.

John Anderson, captain 7th gun, quarter deck, declares the same.

James Welch, captain 8th gun, quarter deck, declares the same.

Lieutenant Creighton testified further, that when the Belt was silenced the second time, she luffed up towards the commodore, instead of keeping away, as she should have done to fire at the President, and would have done if her rudder had been free. Commodore Rogers expressed much humanity and anxiety to stop the firing.

Mr. Mull testified that the Commodore displayed great humanity.

Lieutenant Dallas heard two reports, one the shot against the President's mast, and the other the report of the gun from the Belt.

Silas H. Stringham, midshipman, saw the Belt fire first.

James H. Ludlow, midshipman, saw the same.

David G. Ingraham, midshipman, saw the same.

Lieutenant Creighton, testified to the offers of assistance from commodore Rodgers to the Belt the next morning.

Here the examination closed, having, as we understand, embraced every deck officer, as well as captains of guns now on board the President, who was present during the action—The hours when the chase and action took place, with the course steered, and some technical sea-terms, are omitted as unessential to the material objects of enquiry.

From the above it appears that every particular of Commodore *Rodgers'* official statement is strictly correct; and, in general, that made by Captain *Bingham* shewn to be false and scandalous—even the place where the action ensued was 130 or 140 miles distant from where he described it. Every officer on board the *President* was examined, and all declared, upon oath, that the *Little Belt* fired the first gun. Had the captain suffered for his insolence instead of his crew, it would have been better. We hope there will be no more *Chesapeake* business:—and he who refuses to support *Rodgers* and the honor of the *American* flag, must have feelings very different from those we possess on the subject.

It is lamentable that some amongst us (and persons of high standing too) were disposed to give implicit credit to Bingham's statement, and deny that made by Rodgers *in toto*. Rather to believe an unknown impertinent fellow, corrected for his insolence, and probably intoxication, than a man born of ourselves, of known reputation and unsullied character, whose honor is as unimpeachable as his courage is unquestioned. But the host of testimony will not overcome the prejudices of some, and the *defence* made by *Rodgers* will be construed into a crime!

Neither the government or its officer want justification. If *Rodgers* had not resisted, who would not have despised him? Will any man say that *Great Britain* would suffer *our* ships to hover on *her* coasts, impress *her* seamen, murder *her* subjects in the very mouths of *her* harbors, and capture *her* ships as they enter or leave *her* ports? CERTAINLY NOT. And, if Commodore *Rodgers* had received positive instructions to clear the coast of these overbearing "*lords of the ocean*," the government would be supported in giving them—but it appears no such orders were issued, and that Bingham, *entirely*, brought on himself the chastisement he deserved.

The following extracts from late London papers may shew the feelings of the *ministerial* party on this event. The *London Gazette* is the official organ of the government—the *Courier* is understood to be *immediately* controled by *Perceval, Wellesley*, & Co. The British regard with particular tenacity all things relating to their navy; and the "affair" will probably form an important item in the matters submitted for negociation, if negociation is thought necessary.

☞"We have now the word of honor of Captain Bingham, that the firing was commenced by Rodgers; and who will put the veracity of an American captain in competition with that of an honorable British officer!" [*London Gazette.*

"The American government having made such haste to publish *Rodgers'* account of his action with the *Little Belt*, as if they were anxious to shew their desire to shut the door against all negociation, explanation, and adjustment, our government have felt it their duty not to withhold Capt. *Bingham's* account. It will be found that we published a correct sketch of it in the *Courier*, of the 4th inst. and that the account given by the American is any thing but the true one. Captain *Bingham* knew her to be an American frigate by her colors: *Rodgers* therefore, must have known that the *Little Belt* was but a sloop, and, as our colors were hoisted, that she was a British sloop. But he came down upon us with an evident hostile intention, attempting to lay his ship in a position to rake our's. He did not hail us first, as he asserted, following up

that *impudent falsehood*, with a lecture upon the "rules of politeness." We hailed the first and second time, receiving each time only a repetition of our question. There was no single gun fired by us, or on either side. But the American, the moment after he had hailed the second time, poured a broadside into our sloop, which of course was immediately returned, and an action took place; not of five minutes only, as the Bucanneer stated but of three-quarters of an hour—18 British guns against 44 American! And we never struck our colors! This is placed beyond a doubt by the *Bucanneer's* question and Captain *Bingham's* answer. The next day the American sent a boat on board to express his regret "for the unfortunate affair," to tell a direct lie that he did not know our force to be so inferior, and to follow it up with another falsehood, that we fired the first gun.—"This" says captain Bingham, "was positively not the case," and if we had not the sacred word of a British officer, we still should have said how wholly improbable it was that a sloop of war should commence hostilities within pistol shot of a large 44 gun frigate.

"There is however, one point of captain *Bingham's* letter in which we do not agree with him. He says, "by the manner he apologised, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have brought her to action." No, no; the man who could begin hostilities by attacking a vessel of so inferior force, would have shrunk from a contest with a ship of equal force. However, we hope he *will* "fall in with a British frigate, and bring her to action."

"The American government having published *Rodgers'* account, and approved of his conduct, thereby precluding all negociation; captain *Bingham's* letter having placed it beyond a doubt that the hostile conduct of the American was unprovoked, and that letter being coupled with Admiral *Sawyer's* previous instructions, demonstrative of the anxiety of our government not to give the least provocation or cause of offence to the United States, *there is but one course left for us to pursue.* The blood of our murdered countrymen *must be revenged*, and WAR MUST ENSUE. The conduct of America leaves us no alternative; and therefore it is idle, if not worse, to treat the subject as if it were "an inconvenient dilemma which ministers" according to the opposition, "have solely to attribute to their own folly, in not confirming Mr. *Erskine's* sensible arrangement." Of Mr. *Erskine's sensible* arrangement we have so often expressed our opinion, that it were unnecessary to repeat it. *We have behaved towards America with* UNEXAMPLED FORBEARANCE; *but that forbearance has produced* INSOLENCE, AND THAT INSOLENCE MUST BE PUNISHED!!!"

[*Courier.*

French Statistics.

GENERAL RESULTS, FROM MANY AUTHORITIES,

The chief of the items to be particularly noticed hereafter.

POPULATION.

The Parisian board of longitude give the following statement of the population of the French empire, 1811, distinguishing the inhabitants by the language they speak, and excluding the military—

French language	27,916,000	
Italian	4,922,000	
Flemish or Dutch	4,411,000	
German	4,100,000	
Lower Brittany	1,075,000	
	42,425,000	
This comprehends the late additions, and includes the three departments of the Ems—to which add,		
The Roman state—Italian	875,000	
Valais	126,000	
Total population of the *empire*		43,425,000

Another statement gives the population thus:

In the 112 departments of France	36,060,104	
Kingdom of Italy	5,439,555	
Holland	1,881,880	
Total		*42,381,438

If to the mighty aggregate we add the other tributary or dependent kingdoms and states, we may venture to assert, with tolerable correctness, that the "*Emperor of the French,*" presides over not less than *sixty-five millions of the human race.*

The military establishment of France varies according to circumstances—it is believed there have been more than a million of men under arms, excluding the forces of her allies or dependencies—the present amount of French troops, in round numbers, is about		865,000
Say, of Infantry of the line	300,000	
Light infantry	140, 00	
Cavalry	100,000	
Artillery & Engineers	50,000	
Besides these there is an imperial guard whose number is	8,500	
The *active* force at the *disposal* of France, at the beginning of the year 1807, consisted of armed men		1,144,000

[At present we are not sufficiently informed of the naval power of France to venture on a statement which shall, however, be published when we possess the facts necessary to it.]

REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, &c.

The revenue, as well as the expenditures of France, being chiefly, if not entirely, at the will of the Emperor, renders it almost impossible to form an exact calculation, as what he receives from *exterior* means is not fully known—the receipts, however, of all denominations, have been estimated at from 800 to 900 millions of francs—(from 150 millions to $ 168,750,000;) the disbursements about the same; but, as observed before, these estimates are very uncertain, and compared with the revenue and expenditures of Great Britain, would appear not to amount to one-half of what we might expect them to be. For instance, the whole support of the French armies and their contingent expenses, are stated to be about 300 millions of francs (say 60 millions of dollars)—the British *army expenditures* for the last year amounted to more than 80 millions. A French army, however, is supported at a less cost than a British army; provisions, &c. being much cheaper. We give the facts as we find them.

* This amount by adding the "Roman state" and Valais, is nearly the same as the preceding.

The revenues of the ancient monarchy of France were about 90 millions of dollars; and the expenses generally exceeded the income 8 or 10 millions—the interest of the national debt, at the commencement of the revolution, was about 30 millions; and the pensions paid amounted to 5 millions. The interest of the public debt, with a certain sum allotted for its redemption, and amount of pensions paid, is, at this time, stated to be about 90 millions of francs *per annum* ($1,787,500.)

CITIES.

Paris, according to a late census, contained 547,755 individuals—the following curious estimate of some of the articles consumed (annually) by them is worth recording: 195,271 head of horned cattle; 55,365 hogs; 400,000 sheep; 36,500 dozen pigeons, besides an immense quantity of fowls; 100,000 cwt. of salt water fish, fresh and salted: 1,000,000 dozen oysters; the value of 1.002,000 francs ($187,861) in fresh water fish, 76,000 craw fish; wine to the value of 42 millions of francs ($7,870,000); brandy to the value of 6.400.000 francs ($1,200,000); vinegar to the value of 460.000 francs ($86,200); cider about the same; 206,788,224 pounds of bread; 107,000 quarters of oats, and 42,500, do. of barley.

Paris is distant from Rome, 840 miles; Naples, 966; Leghorn, 612; Venice, 690; Genoa, 540; Milan, 465; Turin, 480; Constantinople, 1596; Basle, 300; St. Petersburg, 1488; Prague, 900; Vienna, 840; Berlin, 636; Dresden, 636, Amsterdam, 276; Stockholm, 912; Copenhagen, 720; London, 270; Cadiz, 1080; Lisbon, 1020; Madrid, 750.

Among the cities of the *French Empire* containing more than 50,000 inhabitants are the following: Amsterdam, 220,000; Venice, 200,000; Milan, 170,000; Rome, 160,000; Hamburg, 160,000; Marseilles, 102,217; Lyons, 100,041; Bordeaux, 112,800; Rouen, 87,000; Genoa, 75,801; Florence, 75,237; Nantes, 77,128; Brussels, 72,280; Turin, 65,100; Lisle, 59,724; Antwerp, 62,025; Gand, 57,320; Leghorn, 50,382; Ghent, 56,000; Leige, 50,100; Thoulose, 51,000; Bologna, 74,000, and many others, of which, as well as those as low as twelve thousand, we may have occasion to publish a complete list.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In 1787, it was estimated that France had tons of shipping	2,007,761
The exports in the same year were rated thus:	
Product of the soil, *liv.* 311 472,000 } Industry 231,132,000 }	$118,141,740
The internal improvements in France are fully commensurate with the mighty views of her rulers;—we have a list, with a concise description of the several canals, which we intend to publish—for the present will only observe that, for internal improvements *this* year, the Emperor has appropriated	$28,000,000
Agriculture furnishes for the internal trade of France articles to the value of 1.820 millions of francs	$341,650,000
To wit: wine and brandy worth 350 millions; oil 60; corn 700; cattle 400; [illegible] 6[illegible]; wood and charcoal 14[illegible]; wool 35; silk 25, and hemp flax [illegible] tons.	
The *Mineral* substances of France are calculated to give employ to 1,100,790 heads of families, and to produce an annual value of 150,102,000 francs	$28,147,425
The vineyards in France are stated to produce, each year, on an average, *galls.*	492,750,000
France (proper) contains square miles	186,282
But with its additions since the revolution	295,140
There are to each square mile in France *persons*	122
France (proper) contains *acres*	131,722,295
The ploughed lands are estimated at *acres*	70,000,000
Vineyards *do.*	6,000,000
Woodlands *do.*	16,500,000
Pasture lands *do.*	14,000,000
Heath and uncultivated lands, rivers, lakes, &c. about *do.*	25,000,000
The Bank of France has notes in circulation to the amoun of 120 millions of francs	$22,500,000

☞ The foregoing may suffice for a *general view;* we have spared no pains to make it as correct as possible, by many references to the best authorities.——When we shall enter upon the details, as we propose to do, we expect to present a great number of interesting facts not commonly known; and by which we shall be able to point out the material errors, if any there should appear to be, in the above.

* The franc is rated at 18 3-4 cents.

History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER II.

(Continued from page 27.)

General Savary was now announced as Envoy from the emperor and obtained and audience in that capacity. He professed that he was sent merely to compliment Ferdinand, and to know whether his sentiments with respect to France were conformable to those of the king his father; if it were so, the Emperor would forego all consideration of what had passed; would in no degree interfere with the interior concerns of the kingdom; and would immediately recognize him as king of Spain and of the Indies. To this the most satisfactory answer was given. It neither was nor could have been the intention of the prince's party to offend France; the only hope which they had hitherto entertained of regenerating their government, had been by allying themselves with Bonaparte, and availing themselves of his power. One of the charges against Godoy which were current among the people, was that of a secret understanding with the English, and that he intended to deliver Ceuta into their hands, and fly with all his treasures under their protection. Nothing could be desired more flattering than the language of Savary during this audience; and he concluded it by asserting that the emperor was already near Bayonne, and on his way to Madrid.

No sooner however had this envoy left the audience chamber, than he began, as in his individual capacity, to execute the real object of his mission. It would be highly grateful & flattering to his Imperial majesty, he said, if the king would meet him on the road; and he asserted, repeated, and in the most positive terms, that his arrival might be expected every hour. So positive was he in asserting this false-

hood, & so urgent in pressing the advice, that Ferdinand, incapable of believing, as he needs must have been, that this envoy of an Emperor was sent merely for the purpose of deceiving him, yielded to his solicitations, half-tempted by his flattery, & at the same time afraid to refuse what was so earnestly required. It is mournful to transcribe the language in which he communicated this resolution to the president of the council. (Ap. 8.) "He had received certain intelligence," that his faithful friend and mighty ally, the emperor of the French and King of Italy, was already arrived at Bayonne, with the joyful and salutary purpose of passing through this kingdom, to the great satisfaction of himself, (the king) and to the great profit and advantage of his beloved subjects.—His absence could last only a few days, during which he expected, from the love & fidelity of his dear subjects, who had hitherto conducted themselves in so praise-worthy a manner, that they would continue to remain tranquil: that the good harmony between them & the French troops would still be maintained; and that those troops should be punctually supplied with every thing necessary for their maintenance." On the same day he appointed his uncle, the Infante Don Antonia, President of the high council of government, as well it was said, on account of the ties of blood, as because of the distinguished qualities with which he was endowed, to transact all necessary and pressing business which might occur during his absence. In this decree he stated, that he should go to Burgos, evidently implying an intention at that time not to go farther.

Accordingly on the morning of the 11th of April, Ferdinand began this unhappy journey. Savary, affecting the most zealous and assiduous attention, solicited the honor of accompanying him;——he had just, he said, received information of the Emperor's approach, and it was not possible that they should proceed farther than Burgos before they met him. They reached Burgos and Bonaparte was not there, neither was there any tidings of his drawing near. Savary, who had followed the young king in a separate carriage, urged him to proceed to Vittoria. Ferdinand hesitated; but the same flatteries and falsehoods on the part of the French envoy, and the same anxiety and secret fear which had induced him to come thus far, made him again consent. At Vittoria, Ferdinand received intelligence that Bonaparte had reached Bordeaux, and was on his way to Bayonne. In consequence of this advice, the Infante Don Carlos, who had been waiting at Tolosa, proceeded to the latter place, whither the Emperor had invited him: he reached that city some days before him.

Measures were soon resolved on. Savary who had proceeded to Bayonne, returned thither with a letter from Bonaparte to Ferdinand. It began by acknowledging the receipt of that letter which the prince had written respecting the projected marriage before the affair of the Escurial, and the receipt of which Bonaparte had formerly denied. "Your higness" said he—for the title of king was carefully withheld—will permit me under the present circumstances, to address you with frankness and sincerity. I expected that on my arrival at Madrid, I should have persuaded my illustrious friend to make some necessary reforms in his dominions which would give considerable satisfaction to the public feeling. The removal of the Prince de la Paz appeared to me indispensable to his happiness & the interests of the people. I have frequently expressed my wishes that he should be removed; and, if I did not persevere in my application, it was on account of my friendship for king Charles, and a wish if possible, not to see the weakness of his attachments. Oh wretchedness of human nature! imbecility and error! such is our lot. The events of the North retarded my journey, and the occurrences at Aranjuez have supervened. I do not constitute myself judge of those events: but it is very dangerous for Kings to accustom their subjects to shed blood, and to take the administration of justice into their own hands. I pray God that your Highness may not one day find it so. It would not be conformable to the interest of Spain to proceed severely against a Prince who is united to one of the Royal Family, and has so long governed the kingdom. He has no longer any friends; as little will your Royal Highness find any *should you cease to be fortunate*—the people eagerly avenge themselves for the homage which they pay us."

This was the language of a tyrant, who felt that he held his power by no other tenure than that of force, and reconciled himself to his own usurpation by a base philosophy—thinking ill of human nature because he could not think well of himself. What followed was more remarkable. "How," said he, "could the Prince de la Paz be brought to trial without implicating the King and Queen in the process of exciting seditious passions, the result of which might be fatal to your crown. Your royal highness has no other right to it than what you derive from your mother. *If the cause injures her honor, you destroy your own claims.* Do not give ear to weak and perfidious councils. You have no right to try the prince de la Paz; his crimes, if any are imputed to him, merge in the prerogative of the crown. He may be banished from Spain, and I may offer him an asylum in France."

The reader will at once perceive the meaning of the infamous insinuation which is here made against the legitimacy of Ferdinand: and it will excite sensations of a very solemn character to reflect on the degradation of feeling which could not be roused at the bare suspicion. In what light soever the character of the Prince may have been viewed through the dubious vista in which it has hitherto been concealed, here is an act which is stripped of all mystery, doubt or denial. That a man should tamely listen to such an accusation against his mother—that a king—a Spanish king, should thus be deterred from the punishment of "his bitterest enemies," the author of all his country's woes, and the man who had compelled him to sign a confession that he had conspired against the life of his father, can scarcely be credited by men who are alive to the slightest sensations of honor. But Ferdinand had resigned the sword of Francis I. and he wished to retain the crown of Spain.

With respect to the abdication, Bonaparte said, that as that event had taken place when his armies were in Spain, it might appear in the eyes of Europe and of posterity, as if he had sent those troops merely to expel a friend and ally from his throne. As a neighboring sovereign it became him, therefore, to inform himself of all the circumstances, before he acknowledged it.—He added, "I declare to your royal highness, to the Spaniards, and to the whole world, if the abdication of king Charles be voluntary, and has not been forced upon him by the insurrection and tumults at Aranjuez, I have no difficulty in regarding and acknowledging your royal highness as king of Spain. I am therefore, anxious to have some conversation with you on this subject. The circumspection which I have observed upon this point ought to convince you of the support you will find in me, should it ever happen that factions of any kind should disturb you on

your throne. When king Charles informed me of the affair of the Escurial, it gave me the greatest pain, and I flatter myself that I contributed to its happy termination. Your Royal Highness is not altogether free from blame; of this, the letter which you wrote to me, and which I have always wished to forget, is a sufficient proof. When you are king, you will know how sacred are the rights of the throne. Every application of an hereditary prince to a foreign sovereign is criminal."——This letter seems to show that Ferdinand's letter related to something more than the proposal of marriage. That marriage, Bonaparte said, accorded, in his opinion, with the interests of his people, and he regarded it as a circumstance which would unite him by new ties to a house whose conduct he had every reason to praise since he had ascended the throne.

After a threat about the consequences of any popular commotion, Bonaparte assured the young king that he had laid open the inmost sentiments of his heart, and that, under all circumstances he should conduct himself towards him in the same manner as he had done towards the king, his father; and he concluded with this hypocritical form,—— "my *Cousin*, I pray God to take you into his high and holy keeping."

Such a letter might well have alarmed Ferdinand, but he had advanced too far to recede, and the French troops in the neighborhood of Vittoria surrounded him, ready, no doubt, to intercept his retreat if he should attempt it. Cevallos and his other counsellors, and the people of Vittoria, besought him not to advance. On the other hand, General Savary assured him with the most vehement protestations, that the Emperor took the greatest interest in his welfare, and he offered to pledge his life, that within a few minutes after his arrival at Bayonne, he would be recognized as king of Spain and the Indies. The emperor, he said, to preserve his own consistency, would begin by giving him the title of Highness; but he would presently give him that of Majesty, &c. in three days every thing would be settled; and he might immediately return to Spain. Confused, terrified, feeling himself in the power of Bonaparte, the only ease he could find was in yielding implicit belief to those representations. By those who will pardon him for submitting to the disgraceful imputations on his birth, his credulity can hardly be condemned. The treachery was too complicated, too monstrous, to be suspected. Centuries had elapsed since any act of similar perfidy had stained the history of Europe.

He proceeded and crossed the stream which divides the two kingdoms. Scarcely had he set foot on the French territory, before he remarked, that no one came to receive him; a neglect more striking, as he had travelled so far to meet the Emperor. At St. Jean de Luz, however the mayor made his appearance, attended by the municipality. Too humble to be informed of Bonaparte's designs, and probably too honest to suspect them, he came to the carriage and addressed Ferdinand, expressing in the most lively manner, the joy he felt at having the honor of being the first person to receive a sovereign, the friend and ally of France. Shortly afterwards he was met by the grandees, who had been sent to compliment the Emperor: their account was sufficiently discouraging; but he was now near Bayonne, and it was too late to turn back. The prince of Neufchatel (Berthier) and Duroc, the marshal of the palace, came out to meet him, and conduct him to the place which had been appointed for his residence—a place so little suited to such a guest, that he could not for a moment conceal from himself, that it marked an intentional disrespect. Before he had recovered from this ominous feeling which such a reception occasioned, Bonaparte, accompanied by many of his generals, paid him a visit. Ferdinand went down to the street door to receive him; and they embraced with every token of friendship. The interview was short, and merely complimentary; Bonaparte again embraced him at parting.

Ferdinand was not long suffered to remain uncertain of his fate.—Bonaparte, as if to prove to the world the callousness of his heart, as if he derived an unnatural pleasure in acting the part of a deceiver, invited him to dinner—sent his carriage for him—came to the coach steps to receive him—again embraced him and led him in by the hand. Ferdinand sat at the same table with him as a friend, a guest and an ally; and no sooner had he returned to his residence than General Savary, the same man who by his persuasions and solemn protestations, had led him on from Madrid, come to inform him of the Emperor's irrevocable determination, that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain; that it was to be succeeded by the Bonapartes; and therefore, Ferdinand was required in his own name, and that of all his family, to renounce the crown of Spain and of the Indies in their favor.

Some danger had undoubtedly been anticipated by Cevallos, the Duke del Infantado, and Escoiquiz, when they protested so urgently against his advancing from Vittoria; and he himself could not have been without misgivings. They might have apprehended, that the abdication should not immediately be acknowledged, or that it might even have been set aside; perhaps that a cession of territory might be demanded. But their gloomy forebodings had never imagined any thing like this unrivalled villainy. Astonished as they were, and completely at the mercy of the tyrant, who, by such repeated falsehoods, had decoyed them into his hands, they did not lose their courage. And when Cevallos, on the following day, was summoned to the palace, to discuss the terms of the renunciation with M. Champagny, the minister of foreign affairs, he complained of the perfidy which had been practised, protested in Ferdinand's name against the violence done to his person, in not permitting him to return to Spain; and, as a catagorical and final answer to the emperor's demand, declared that the king neither could nor would renounce his crown; he could not do a prejudice to the individuals of his own family, who were called to the succession by the fundamental laws of the kingdom: and still less could he consent to the establishment of another dynasty, it being the right of the Spanish nation to elect another family, whenever the present should become extinct.

M. Champagny replied to this by insisting on the necessity of the renunciation, and contending that the abdication of Charles has not been voluntary. Of this assertion, which was as ill-timed as it was irrelevant, Cevallos readily availed himself, expressing his surprize that, while they condemned the abdication of Charles, as not having been his own free act, they, at the same time, were endeavoring to extort a renunciation from Ferdinand. He then entered into details designed to prove that no violence had been done to the father-king, either by the people, the prince or any other person, and that he had retired from government by his own unbiassed will. But Cevallos protested against acknowledging the smallest authority in the emperor to intermeddle in matters which were purely domestic, and exclusively belonged to the Spanish

government; following, he said, in this respect, the example of the cabinet of Paris, which rejected as inadmissable, the applications of the king of Spain in behalf of his ally and kindsman Louis XVI. It was of little consequence that Ferdinand's minister triumphed in argument. M. Champagny abruptly turned the subject, by saying that the emperor never could be sure of Spain while it was governed by the Bourbon dynasty; for that family must necessarily regret to see its elder branch expelled from France. Cevallos answered, that in a regular system of things, family prepossessions never prevailed over political interests, of which the whole conduct of Charles IV. since the treaty of Basle, was a proof. Every reason of policy induced Spain to maintain a perpetual peace with France, and there were reasons why the continuance of that system was not of less consequence to the emperor. The generosity and loyalty of the Spaniards were proverbial; from that loyalty they had submitted to the caprices of despotism; and the same principle, if they saw their independence and the security of their sovereign violated, would call forth their well known valor. If so atrocious an insult were committed, France would lose the most faithful and useful of her allies, and the emperor, by the artifices and falsehoods with which he entrapped the king to Bayonne, in order there to despoil him of his crown, would have so effectually stained his own character, that no confidence could hereafter be placed in treaties with him; and wars with him could be concluded by no other means than that of total destruction and extermination.

Bonaparte was listening to this conference. He lost all patience now, and ordering Cevallos into his own cabinet, the violence of his temper broke out. He called that minister traitor, for continuing to serve the son in the same situation which he had held under the father; he accused him of having maintained, in an official interview with general Mouthcon, that Ferdinand's right to the crown stood in no need of his recognition, though it might be necessary to the continuance of his relations with France; and he reproached him still more angrily for having said to a foreign minister at Madrid, that, if the French army offered any violation to the integrity and independence of the Spanish sovereignty, 300,000 men would convince them that a brave and generous nation was not to be insulted with impunity. The emperor then entered upon the business of the renunciation, which he was determined should be made; and finding that Cevallos still insisted upon the rights of his master, the reigning dynasty, and the people of Spain, he concluded the conversation by these remarkable and characteristic words—"I have a system of policy of my own: you ought to adopt more liberal ideas: to be less susceptible on the point of honor; and not sacrifice the prosperity of Spain to the interest of the Bourbon family."

Having found Cevallos so little inclined to yield, Ferdinand was informed that he must appoint another person to carry on the negociation. While he was deliberating whom to chuse, one of the French agents insinuated himself into the confidence of Escoiquiz, and persuaded him to pay a visit to Champagny, from whom he received the propositions of Bonaparte in writing. These, which were to be considered as the emperor's definitive demands; from which he would not recede, and which were the most favorable that he would grant, declared his irrevocable determination that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain, and that one of his brothers should possess the throne. The complete integrity of that kingdom and all its colonies was to guaranteed, together with the preservation of liberty and property. If Ferdinand agreed to renounce his rights in his own name, and that of his family, the crown of Etruria should be conferred upon him according to the Salique law; and the emperor's niece be given him in marriage immediately, if he chose to demand her, upon the execution of the treaty, If he refused, he should remain without compensation, and the emperor would carry his purposes into effect by force. When Ferdinand had received these demands, he invested Don Pedro de Labrador, honorary counsellor of state, in whose talents he had great reliance, with full powers, instructing him to present them to the French minister for foreign affairs, and to demand his full powers in return, that the proposals of Bonaparte might be communicated in an authentic manner. (Ap. 27.) The instructions given him, which were drawn up by Cevallos, were to ask M. Champagny if king Ferdinand were at full liberty? if he were so, he would return to his dominions, and there give audience to the plenipotentiary whom the emperor might depute: if he were not, all acts at Bayonne were nugatory, and could have no other effect than to stain the reputation of Bonaparte before the whole world. Ferdinand, he was charged to say, was resolved not to yield to the emperor's demand: neither his own honor, nor his duty to his subjects, permitting him. He could not compel them to accept of the Bonaparte dynasty, much less could he deprive them of their rights to elect another family to the throne, when the reigning one should be extinct. It was not less repugnant to his feelings to accept of the throne of Etruria as a compensation; that country was under the authority of its lawful sovereign, whom he would not prejudice, and he was contented with the kingdom which providence had given him.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Geography.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

(*Continued from Page 30.*)

The *intendancy of Puebla*, bounded on the west by that of Mexico, has a surface of 2,696 square leagues, and 813,000 inhabitants—its greatest length is 118 leagues, and its greatest breadth 50 leagues. The general appearance of the country is similar to that of Mexico already described: At the village of Atlico is a famous cypress tree 73 feet in circumference—it is hollow. The greater part of the inhabitants of this intendancy are Indians; the descendants of the ancient republic of Tlaxcalla, who greatly assisted *Cortes* in his operations against Mexico, still enjoys some trifling privileges.

The progress of improvement has been very slow in this intendancy, the greater part of the land belonging to the monks and priests, or chapters, corporations and hospitals.

La Puebla de los Angeles, the capital, standing on a plain about 7500 feet above the level of the sea, is one of the most wealthy and populous cities in America, containing 70,000 inhabitants. *Tlascalla*, reduced from its ancient grandeur and great population, has not more than 4000 inhabitants. *Cholula* is a flourishing place, with 16,000 inhabitants. The other towns are inconsiderable. The mines in this intendancy, never very productive, are nearly abandoned.

The intendancy of Guanaxuato contains 911 square

leagues, and 517,300 inhabitants—being the best peopled of any district of New Spain. It is wholly situated on a ridge of mountains—rich in agricultural and mineral productions. The capital of the same name, is elevated nearly 7000 feet above the level of the sea, and, including the persons residing at the mines in its immediate neighborhood, may be said to have 70,000 inhabitants. There are several other flourishing places in this intendancy.

The Intendancy of Valladolid, has a surface of 4,446 square leagues, and contains 376,400 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by the *Rio de Lerma*, which further east takes the name of *Rio Grand de Santiago;* on the east it joins the intendancy of Mexico, on the north, Guanaxuato, on the west Guadalaxara. It has 38 leagues of coast on the south sea.

This province is healthy, enjoying a mild and temperate climate. It has some high mountains; but the most remarkable mountain of the world is in this district called *Volcon de Jorullo*, which *rose out of the earth* in the night of September 29, 1759—it is 1,695 feet higher than the level of the adjoining plains, and about 46 leagues distant from any other volcano. Our author reached its crater on the 19th of September, 1803. The rising of this mountain is one of the most remarkable phenomena recorded in history. A beautiful plain in this district, containing fields of sugar cane and indigo, carefully watered by artificial means, and in the highest state of cultivation, has become desert. In June 1750, subterraneous noises were heard, and frequent earthquakes succeeded each other for the space of 50 or 60 days; then all things became tranquil; but on the night between the 28th and 29th of September the horrible subterranean noise recommenced—the affrighted Indians fled to the mountains of Aguasarco—a tract of ground, several miles in extent, "which goes by the name of *Malpays*, rose up in the shape of a bladder;" all the concomitants of a terrible volcano followed, and so it remains to this day. The surrounding plain for a great distance being unproductive and uninhabited from the excessive heat which prevails. Our author's speculations on these events are curious, but foreign to our subject.

Valladolid de Mechoacon, the capital, enjoys a delightful climate, being seated 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. It is the residence of a bishop, and supplied with excellent water from the neighboring mountains. Its population is about 18,000. *Pascuaro*, on the banks of a picturesque lake of the same name, is still venerated by the Indians after the lapse of two and a half centuries, as containing the ashes of the famous *Vasco de Quiroga*, the first bishop of Mechoacan, whose labors in their behalf, though not more zealous were happily more successful, than those of the celebrated *las Casas*, bishop of Chiapa. The population is 6000.

This intendancy contains several mines.

The Intendancy of Guadalaxara contains 9,612 square leagues and 630,500 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north by *Sonoro* and *Durango*, on the east by *Zacatecas* and *Guanaxuato*, on the south by *Valladolid*, and on the west by the Pacific ocean. The country is crossed by the Rio de Santiago, which communicates with the lake of Chapala, and which one day may become highly interesting for interior navigation. The maritime regions abound with fine timber for ship building, but the country is not healthy. The interior enjoys a temperate climate. The agricultural productions of this intendancy (in 1802) were valued at $2,600,000—of its manufacturing industry, at 3,302,200. It has several mines, and a considerable volcano.

Guadalaxara, on the left bank of the Rio de Santiago, is the residence of the intendant, the bishop, and the high court of justice (Audencia.) It has a population of 19,500 souls. At *San Blas* are the dock yards—it is an unhealthy place. The other towns are unworthy of remark.

The Intendancy of Zacatecas, having 2,355 square leagues, and 153,300 inhabitants, is a mountainous and arid tract of country. The table land of Zacatecas is generally 6,500 feet above the level of the sea. Some of the best mines of New Spain are in this intendancy. Zacatecas, a celebrated mining place, having nine small salt lakes in its vicinity, contains 38,000 inhabitants. The mine of the *Veta Negra de Sambrerete* exhibits an example of a seam of the greatest wealth yet discovered.

The Intendancy of Oaxaca has 534,800 inhabitants on a surface of 4,447 square leagues, and is one of the most delightful countries on the globe, having a salubrious climate and very fruitful soil, It is bounded on the north by *Vera Cruz*, on the east by the kingdom of Gualimila, on the west by Puebla, and on the north by the Pacific ocean. It is high and mountainous land, abounding with the plains before described. The inhabitants of this country consider the Cerro de Senpualtepec near Vilalta, from which both seas are visible, as the most elevated of their mountains. Vegetation is beautiful throughout this intendancy—near the village of *Santa Maria del Tule*, there is a cypress tree 118 feet in circumference. Oaxaca is rich in Indian antiquities. In the ruins of Milta there are six porphyry columns, placed in the midst of a vast hall to support the roof. Their height is equal to six diameters—their total height 16 feet 4 inches. The ruins of palaces, temples and sepulchres are numerous.

In this department is gathered the major part of the cochineal collected in Mexico. In it, also, is the residence of the family of *Cortez*, the chief of which, with the title of marquis, has a patrimony with 17,700 inhabitants.

Oaxaca, the capital, by the census of 1792, was found to have 24,000 inhabitants. *Tahauntepec* is the chief port of the intendancy—*San Antonio de los Cues* is a populous place and celebrated for its remains of ancient Mexican fortifications. There are several mines worked in Oaxaca.

The Intendancy of Merida, in 1803, had a population of 465,800 souls, on a surface of 5,977 square leagues, and comprehends the great peninsula of *Yucatan*, situate between the bays of *Campeche* and *Honduras*. This district "is one of the warmest and yet one of the healthiest of equinoctial America;" but on the whole coast is not to be found one spring of fresh water—"on the northern coast, at the mouth of the Rio Lagartos, 1,300 feet from the shore, springs of fresh water shoot up from amidst the salt water."

This country was never subject to the Mexican emperors—the first conquerors found houses built with stone cemented with lime, fields enclosed with hedges, the people clothed and highly civilized.—The Indian tribes inhabiting the mountainous districts still preserve their independence.

European grain does not grow in this province, the surface of the earth being too low; for it appears that under the torrid zone at an elevation of less than 4000 feet, wheat, &c. will not flourish. The chief trade from Merida is in Campeche wood.

Merida, the capital, about thirty miles from the sea coast, has 10,000 inhabitants. *Campeche*, the

chief emporium of trade, has a population of about 6,000 souls.

The intendancy of Vera Cruz has 156,000 inhabitants, scattered over a surface of 4141 square leagues. It extends along the Mexican gulf, and includes a very considerable part of the eastern coast of New Spain. It lies under the burning sun of the tropics, and the plains are extremely fatal to life, though the mountainous parts, whose peaks are covered with eternal snow, are healthy. *Here are felt all climates in a day's journey up or down the mountains.* This province is enriched by nature with the most precious productions—among them are vanilla, myrtle, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugar, sarsaperilla, &c. The tobacco raised in this province yields a revenue of almost three millions and a half of dollars *per annum.*

This district appears to have suffered more than any other from the ravages of the Spaniards—many of the most fruitful plains have become desarts for the want of an Indian population, the climate being fatal to the whites.

In the northern part of the intendancy is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity, situate in the midst of a thick forest. It was unknown to the first conquerors of the country, but accidentally discovered by some Spanish hunters about thirty years ago; the Indians concealing it as long as they could, as an object of veneration. It is built of stone, some of which are of an enormous size, covered with hieroglyphics, among which are serpents and crocodiles; the stones are highly polished, and cemented together with mortar. The base is 82 feet in length, and the height about 60 feet. This monument is composed of several stages; six are still distinguishable. A great stair of 57 steps conducts to the truncated top where human sacrifices were offered.

Vera Cruz, the capital, is the residence of the intendant, and the centre of the commerce of Mexico. This city is regularly built, and the police of late years, represented to be very good. The fortress of San Juan Ulua was constructed, according to vulgar tradition, at the enormous expense of about 45 millions of dollars. This city is situated on an arid plain, destitute of running water, on which the north winds blow with so great an impetuosity from October till April as to form great hills of moving sand, from 25 to 35 feet high. Intermittant fevers and the yellow fever, (*vomito prieto*) rage here exceedingly. All the edifices of Vera Cruz are constructed of materials drawn up from the bottom of the sea, for no stone is to be found in its environs. Water is found at the depth of a few feet by digging in the sands; but this water proceeds from the filtrations of the marshes, and is of a bad quality.—The rich drink rain water only, which they collect and preserve in cisterns. Many projects have been formed to supply this important place with wholesome water, and enormous expenses incurred, none of which have proved successful. The population of Vera Cruz is about 16,000 souls. Cortes landed here on Good Friday, 1518. Xalapa, situate at the foot of a mountain, presents an eligible retreat for the rich merchants of *Vera Cruz*, who have their country houses here. It is elevated 4250 feet above the level of the sea, and its population is said to be 13,000. *Pevote*, *Cordoba*, *Orizaba*, and *Tlacotlalpam*, are the other chief places in this intendancy; which has no metallic mines of importance.

The intendancy of San Luis Potosi comprehends the whole of the north-east part of New Spain—its northern limits are hardly determined, being covered either by desart countries, or districts inhabited by wandering tribes of Indians—it, however, is said to contain 27,821 square leagues, and have a population of only 334,900. The intendancy is again subdivided, 1. The province of *San Luis*, which contains the important mines of Charcas, Potosi, Ramos and Catorie. 2. The new kingdom of *Leon* 3. The colony of *New Santander*. 4. The province of *Cohahuila*. 5. The province of *Taxas*, which borders on Louisiana.

This great tract of country is spoken of as generally fertile and salubrious; but with these advantages, and having besides such valuable mines, it is thinly populated. It has 230 leagues of sea coast, but the trade is insignificant, and there is not a single good port. Through this intendancy passes the great road from N. Orleans to Mexico, 540 leagues. Travelling is difficult from the want of water and habitations.

San Luis Potosi, the residence of the intendant, situate on the declivity of the table land of Anahac, to the west of the sources of the Rio de Panuca, has a population of 1200. *Neuvo Santander* is a sea port, but will not admit the entry of vessels drawing more than seven feet water. In the vicinity of this place the country is so desart that in 1802, "ten or twelve square leagues were sold for ten or twelve francs." *Charcas* is the seat of a deputation of the mines. At *Catorce* is one of the richest mines in New Spain, yielding annually about three millions of dollars. *Monterey*, is the seat of a bishop in the small kingdom of Leon. *Linares*, *Moncolva* and *San Antonio de Bejar* are all the other places of the intendancy worth naming.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Manufactures.

Information concerning wool suitable for the cheapest supply of very strong and useful woollens and worsteds.

In the late experiments to procure *homemade* articles of military clothing for the United States, the success was greater than could have been expected, in the present unperfected and untried state of American manufactures. In regard to all goods made of cotton, for purposes requiring strength or neat uniform appearance, the present capacity of this country was manifested, on this occasion, *to be far greater than our actual probable wants require.* In this valuable class of cotton goods are included strong neat shirting and sheeting, cotton (and half-cotton) hose, cotton drilling for vests, pantaloons, guetres, bedsacks, working frocks and trowsers, rifle frocks and overalls, knapsacks and haversacks, sewing cotton, and various small but necessary articles.

In the woollen branch offers were abundant and the finer the goods or the materials proposed, the more ready the disposition, abundant the quantity in proportion to the demand, and moderate the prices.—The best cloths, suitable for the commissioned officers, were offered upon terms the least advanced above the European prices, owing to the spreading of the Merino Sheep. The cloths for the non-commissioned officers and privates, were offered upon terms advanced upon the next degree of moderation above the European prices because the great body of native or old stock of sheep produce wool, which after picking out a little coarse and a good deal of fine, will do well for cloths suitable for these two purposes. But it is a *substantial fact* well worthy of observation and consideration, that the inferior qualities of strong heavy goods, though most easy to make (requiring no nicety of color, dressing, or finishing) were the *most advanced*

above the European goods of the same kinds, in the terms on which they were offered. The reason of this clearly appears to be, that a sufficient number of our sheep are not *of the breeds which yield great quantities of coarse wool.* The description of goods made out of this sort of wool in England, are as follows:

Kendall woollen cloths (usually called Kendall cottons) in pieces of twenty yards, 27 and 28 inches wide, for nineteen to twenty-four shillings sterling, undyed, used these 10 or 12 years for vest backs—White stoved twilled Kerseys for overalls, of the same widths, in 30 yard pieces, at 45 shillings and 6 pence to 48 shillings and 6 pence, sterling per piece. Undyed Bocking Baizes, 5 to 6 quarters wide, at 2 shillings to 2 shillings 2 pence sterling, per yard. White stoved swanskins for vests, untwilled or plain, raised, about 7-8 of a yard wide, at 2 shillings per yard, and Blankets for the private men at 2 shillings to 2 shillings 4 pence sterling per pound.

It is plain, that there is not the least difficulty to procure an abundance of wool for these and all other purposes of the Army, Navy and Hospitals. But it is certain, that they require a quality of wool inferior to what our sheep produce. It has therefore appeared to be a duty to bring these facts before the public, in order that our farmers may consider the propriety of breeding sheep, which are *great bearers* of long, coarse wool, the longer part of which is necessary for combing, and the shorter part of which will make Kendalls, Kerseys, bocking baize, drapery baize, Welch plains, and the best of this coarse wool is the kind fit for common point blankets. It is well understood, that in making this last mentioned important article, if the coarse wool be too long, the manufacturers in England *chop it with an axe,* that it may be the better raised by the card, after the blankets have been wove.

It is well known, that there are sufficient numbers of these heavy fleeced sheep in the country, for breeders. They ought to be taken great care of and used to get up a sufficient stock of common wool. In England, they breed both kinds (besides Merino's) and keep the breeds and flocks carefully separated. It is to be observed, that these *heavy fleeces* would be in weight, more than double the light ones, yet they will sell within ten per cent. or perhaps five per cent. in price, of the good common wool.

The manufacture of the coarser hosiery and coatings, and cheapest wool hats and carpets, require these cheap and heavy fleeces.

It is well known, that no nation has ever assisted their manufactures and business in general so effectual as the English, by breeding animals suitable to the various objects and purposes. As we are to hold competition with them we must do the same.

It is believed, on repeated examination and consideration, that these ideas about *heavy fleeces* of coarse wool are founded in absolute truth, and highly important to our manufactures of strong, useful and coarse woollens, and especially of all *worsted* stuffs and *worsted* hosiery, as this wool can, nearly all, be prepared *by the comb*—not *by the card.* Callimancoes, shalloons, rattinets, durants, tammies, camblets, mareens, bombazetts, bombazines, *worsted* hosiery, caps and mittens, and other useful goods, can only be made of wool long enough to be *combed.* The merino and other fine wool cannot be combed. It must be carded, and is fit only for woollen, not *worsted* goods.

[*Democratic Press.*

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Literary, Political, Philosophical, &c.

Italy.—*Indigo.* Doctor Victor Michellotti has communicated to the academy of sciences of Turin, a new mode of extracting indigo from the plants, the *isatis* and the *pastel.*

The *isatis* is called by the Piedmontese *Vaud:* the leaves of it are boiled to obtain the fecula by filtration:—this fecula which is composed of a green matter, of wax and of the indigo, must be thoroughly washed with clear water, and at length dissolved in a solution of caustic pot-ash, the whole being boiled together. By a new filtration a very obscure liquor is obtained, which concentrated and calcined by the same process as is used to the blood employed in making Prussian blue, yields a good Prussic ley for the preparation of the color. Afterwards a great quantity of water must be poured on to the greenish matter which remains on the filtre. This matter is the indigo; the presence of which is manifested by the edges becoming blue, mingled with the greenish matter and the wax. The action of the air completes the blue color of the whole. [The allusion to Prussian blue in this process derived from a *vegetable substance,* will appear interesting to those who are acquainted with the theory of that color.]

Cultivation of Cotton—Turin, March 18. The extraordinary rains of last autumn were the only cause that hindered the cultivators of cotton from gathering the fruits of their labors. It is *now*—at this season of the year, proper to suppose that the periodical return of the former temperature of the departments beyond the Alps, will at length crown the efforts of all those who see in the cultivation of this plant an additional mean of prosperity for this country. The cotton has become naturalized to the climate; and has vanquished in great part the obstacles presented by nature. It is therefore necessary to continue an undertaking of which the success, hitherto *eventual,* cannot fail of becoming *certain* with the favorable influence of the seasons. Government has sent a supply of seed, which may be attained by all who are willing to extend this cultivation.

Improvements.—Rome, Jan. 1. All the streets leading out of the Piazza St. Petri, will be cleared down to the Tiber; by this improvement, that spacious square, the finest in the world, hitherto completely concealed, will be seen from the bridge St. Angelo, and all the banks of the Tiber. *Antiquities.* Trevisa, February 18. A large building ornamented with columns, has been recently discovered at Pompeia: it appears to have been a public place.—With the exception of a few vases it contained nothing remarkable.

The excavations at Ostia have been suspended for some time; when they are resumed, it is probable that some important discoveries will reward the labor, as Ostia, formerly a rich and extensive city, was suddenly overwhelmed by an inundation of the Tiber. The little of the ancient city which has been discovered, shows that it was built in the same style and manner as Pompeia.—The Temple of Neptune only, situated on a rising ground, is completely cleared and accessible. That of Mercury, in which that divinity is seen with a purse in his hand, is only half cleared. A beautiful Venus has been found, perfectly preserved, and entirely similar to that of the capital.

Prussia.—Berlin, February 14. *English goods.* We daily see pass a great number of waggons laden with English goods, seized at Konigsburg, and going to Magdeburgh. The King being unable to

send cash to France *remits* these as part payment of his obligations. They are estimated at *six* or *seven* millions of Prussian crowns in value.

SPAIN.—Madrid, January 20.—*Paper money.*—All paper money has lost much of its currency; but the vales of Ferdinand are worth 8 per cent. more than those of Joseph.

SWITZERLAND.—*Land recovered from Inundation.* The river of Linth, which decends from the Alps of the canton of Glaris, had, in less than fifty years, raised its bed 16 feet. This elevation of the soil stopped the course of the river Maag, which was the outlet to the lake of Wallerstein: hence arose an augmentation of the waters of the lake, and frequent inundations of the towns of Wallerstein and Wesen, and the whole country covered, with stagnated water, became extremely unwholesome. M. Escher, of Zurich, a celebrated mineralogist, at the head of a company, undertook to remedy these evils and has succeeded. He has constructed a mole of rock stones, in length 15,000 feet: has formed a new canal for the Linth in length 50,000 feet; with roadways on the sides; and has recovered so much ground from the waters that it has become security, for 4,000 shares of the undertaking, at 200 francs per share, with a certainty of the expenses being covered.

SAXONY.—*Extraordinary expenses.* Leipsic, Feb. 15. The estimate of extraordinary expenses for the ensuing six years is now submitted to the diet. It amounts to 11,606,000 Saxon crowns; and with those now current makes 21 millions of crowns, exclusive of 5 millions or more which may be required to finish the fortress of Torgan.

Commerce. The ukase of the Emperor of Russia that prohibits the entrance of foreign manufactures, has hurt our commerce. At our fairs we were accustomed to see, every year, a great number of Russian traders and Jews, who made considerable purchases.

PORTUGAL. *Bread.* The Portuguese papers recommend the general adoption of bread formed of a mixture of flour and potatoes. They observe that the excellence of it has been proved by experience, and if generally used there would be no want of bread, as they have abundance of potatoes; and that by this turning to advantage the produce of their own country, large sums would be spared which are sent abroad for wheat.

Amount of the provisions which entered the port of Lisbon in the month of February last. 5,792 bushels, 17 alquiers, 462 sacks, 1200 barrels, and 3000 quintals of wheat—757 bushels, 37 alquiers, and 3900 sacks of barley; 2,436 bushels, 35 alquiers, 1,260 sacks, and 200 barrels of maize; 231 bushels, 115 sacks, and 20 barrels of harricoes; 5 bushels of pease; 220 tons, 80 sacks and 72 chests of potatoes; 3,899 casks and 1,085 sacks of flour; 729 casks of flour of Maize; 4532 quintals, and 200 casks of salted cod-fish; 300 barrels of salmon: 4701 casks of butter; 5550 barrels of beef; 400 chests of cheese; 347 pipes of olive oil; 933 pipes of wine; 103 pipes and 3 barrels of brandy; 40 casks of dried figs.

GREAT BRITAIN. *Broad Cloth.* The Bath Chronicle states, on the authority of circular letters transmitted by two of the most respectable manufacturers in that neighborhood, the following reduction in the best superfine broad cloths at per yard:

	Credit	*Cash*
Common colours	23*s.*	21*s.*
Greens, blacks, &c.	24	22
Blues	27	25
Double-milled Kerseymeres	11	10
Single do. do.	12	9

Excessive prodigality. The late Duke of Queensbury's Tokay fetched *only* 84 *l per dozen quarts*, or 7 *l* per bottle! More than that: the *Noyau*, sold at 16 *l* 4 *s* per dozen, had been but a short time purchased from the manufactory in London at six guineas per dozen. Such is the efficacy of a title.

Military allowance for Wine. The Prince Regent has ordered an allowance to be made to the military messes of all regiments in proportion to their strength, equivalent to the drawback of the duty on wine to the navy on board their ships. A regiment of ten companies will have an allowance of 250 *l* per annum, and so in proportion to regiments under that number.

PRUSSIA. Berlin, March 16. *Eminent chirurgical abilities honored.* The 5th of this month the physicians and surgeons of this capital, gave a dinner in honor of the professor in surgery, M. Mursinna, to celebrate the 50th year of his profession, and the services he has rendered his country. The operations performed by this most respectable man are innumerable:—*he has restored sight to more than* 900 *individuals.* The king honored him with a letter and present on this occasion.

GERMANY. *Tour of a century.* From Sultz in the kingdom of Wirtemburgh we have the following anecdote. "A workman who had left this town at the age of 20 years to make what is called in Germany, "his apprenticeship journey" [or travels from city to city, for the purpose of obtaining improvements in his art] has lately returned after an absence of one hundred years. He was in good health, but, as might be expected, he found great difficulty in explaining to whom he was related, and bringing himself to the recollection of his townsmen.

*** If this man is capable of writing his history during this hundred years travels for improvement, we should be glad to peruse his memoirs: the antiquity of some of his remarks would ensure their novelty.

HAMBURGH. Births, Marriages and Deaths in 1810, among the Lutheran inhabitants: births 3841, deaths 4806, marriages 1067.

HOLLAND. *Amsterdam.* Deaths in 1810, 7804—baptisms in the Lutheran and Calvanist parishes 4454—marriages 2131—Catholics, Jews and other sects, not included in this enumeration.

NEW HOLLARD. A safe and commodious harbor has been lately discovered, about 70 miles N. W. of Kongaroo Island, on the western coast of New Holland. It is represented as capable of containing any number of ships of the lagest size, completely sheltered.

EAST INDIES. *Singular occurrence.* Berampore, May 22, 1810.—The only news which I have to communicate to you is an extraordinary event which took place here a few days ago. The water in our Tank, which I have known these 34 years, changed suddenly to the color of dark green, and an immense quantity of fish, many of whom weighing from 10 to 18 seers, floated dead on the surface of it. Some few were taken out by the natives and carried away; the remainder were transported by hackney loads and buried, or applied to the purpose of manure. This strange occurrence is attributed by most people to the recent earthquake, which I understand was felt in Calcutta.

It is stated, the Emperor of Russia, has presented Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, a very elegant and valuable ring, as a mark of respect for his writings upon Pestilential diseases.

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, Sept. 21, 1811.

The papers continue barren of intelligence.—London dates to the 2nd of August have been received at Boston. The king was then alive.—British vessels are said to be admitted freely into the Russian ports—the Turks have been obliged since their defeat, mentioned in our last, to cross the Danube—a peace was expected.——Various rumours are afloat as to a new coalition between *Sweden, Denmark,* Russia and England against France, but we consider them unworthy of the least credit.—Affairs in Spain and Portugal have not assumed a different aspect since our last notice of them—but *it is said,* the Spaniards are jealous of the English, and have refused to admit a large body of their troops into Cadiz, 20,000 men were expected to arrive at Lisbon, from England, about the 10th of August.

Senate of Maryland.—The Electorial College of Maryland met at Annapolis for the purpose of choosing Senators, on Monday last. The following gentlemen, *all republicans,* were chosen:

Wm. Pinkney and Levi Hollingsworth, Baltimore: Wm. M'Creery, Baltimore county: John Williams, Worcester: Solomon Frazier, Dorchester: Frederick Holbrook, Caroline: Edward Lloyd, Talbot: James Brown, Q. Anne: William Hollingsworth, Cecil: Elijah Davis, Hartford: Upton Bruce, Alleghany: Wm. Thomas, St. Mary's: Lloyd Dorsey, A. Arundle: Moses Tabbs, Washington: Thomas Hawkins, Frederick.

The city of Charleston was visited by a dreadful tornado on Tuesday the 10th instant. It came on at the S. E. point of the city, overturning, destroying or greatly damaging, in its progress, many houses and out-buildings, trees, fences, &c. it is computed that the loss of the city is little short of that experienced by the great fire in October last—besides several valuable lives were lost.

The tornado appears to have been about one hundred yards wide; it passed through the city from S. E. to N. W. unroofing most of the houses, casting down their chimneys, or literally prostrating them to the ground. Ten persons are mentioned as killed—it was supposed there were several others not reported, and a great many had their limbs broken, bruised, &c.

"This dreadful visitation, (says the writer of the account in the Charleston paper,) is more afflicting than even the ravages of a conflagration. The tornado struck suddenly; passed through the city with the rapidity of lightning, and in an instant, involved in destruction and death both the habitations and inhabitants. No notice of the approaching danger was given and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers, all was involved in ruin. It was preceded by a momentary deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, resembling that of a carriage rattling over a pavement." [A particular account in our next.]

The Mayor of New-York has issued a proclamation forbidding all intercourse with the city of Amboy, in New Jersey, being informed of the prevalence of an infectious or pestilential disease in that city.

Governor Harrison, of the Indiana territory, has ordered a detachment of the United States troops to march and break up the *Shawanoe* association, and a party of volunteers from Kentucky, were about starting to join them. It is to be regretted, that the Indians, in listening to the councils of the wretches who have always deceived them, should provoke their own extermination, and, perhaps, render it necessary. The general conduct of the British in Canada, from lord *Dorchester* down to the humblest officer in "his majesty's" service, has been base, inhuman and detestable—*and must be checked.*

The Pope.—In a Cadiz paper of June 29, is the following notice of the Pope: "The public papers announce, that the Holy Father has been carried, by order of Bonaparte, from Savona to Tortona, a fortress of Piedmont. The coincidence of this occurrence with the assembling of the Italian and French Cardinals and bishops at Paris, by order of Bonaparte, gives occasion to many conjectures."

In *St. Domingo*—"Henry 1. King of Hayti," appears to have established his power in the north part of this island—the south is divided between the rival chiefs Petition and Rigaud, by turns at war with each other and *the king.*

The famed *Francisco de Miranda* is general in chief of the patriot armies of Caracas. On the 7th of August, he reduced New-Valentia, a *tory* district of the new republic. The European Spaniards, loath to give up their supposed superiority and accustomed influence, have made many attempts to provoke insurrection.

We learn, from various sources, that Miranda is suspected of aiming at supreme power, civil and military—and that he is closely watched by the people, jealous of the new-born liberty.

☞ Intending to have published an extra Register this week, but which at a late hour, we were disappointed in doing, some articles intended for this number, have been unavoidably omitted, and others, of necessity, inserted, we should rather have deferred for our next. In the ensuing week the design shall be accomplished, and every exertion made to keep pace with the increase of our patronage.

As no important political discussion is at present before the people of the United States, we continue silent; but when the proper time arrives intend to fulfil our engagements with impartiality.

The editor again has the pleasure to present his thanks to more than one hundred new subscribers obtained *during the week,* and is highly gratified to learn the favorable reception the *Register* has generally received. He begs information as to irregularities or omissions—that they may be rectified, well knowing that at the commencement of a work like this, (when in the departments under his own *immediate* control he is unable, as yet, to arrange his matters as he wishes them) it is almost impossible that such things should not occur.

☞ It is proper to observe that the account of the proceedings of the Court of enquiry inserted in this number, is not *official;* it is copied from the New-York *Columbian,* but doubtless, substantially correct——should it appear otherwise, the official account will be published as soon as received. We may also remark that capt. Bingham's statement has been confirmed by three or four persons on board his ship. At the request of several gentlemen, who wish to have all the facts before them at one view, and to preserve them, we shall in a future number insert the official papers connected with the attack on the *Chesapeake.*

On hand, prepared for the press, an analytical review of the essay on the principle of population, by T. R. Malthus: and several other valuable articles, which shall be disposed of as speedily as possible.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 28, 1811. [No. 4.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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The "affair" of the Chesapeake.

At the request of several gentlemen; and, indeed in strict concord with our general plan, we proceed to *Register* a concise account of the attack on the United States' frigate *Chesapeake*, by the British man of war *Leopard*, on the 22d of June, 1807, off the capes of Virginia. As, in some of the public documents we may find it useful to insert hereafter, the nature of the transaction is pointedly exposed, the annexed account has been made as short as a history of the case would admit of.

We commence with the following annunciation of the event from the *National Intelligencer;* every part of which was afterwards substantiated by indubitable testimony.

WASHINGTON, June 26.

British Outrage.—We give the public the particulars of the following outrage on the American flag, under the influence of feelings, which we are certain, are in union with those entertained universally with our fellow-citizens; feelings which cannot, which ought not to be suppressed. We know not indeed that this savage outrage has a precedent in naval annals.

On Monday last the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, of 38 guns, left the Capes, where there lay at anchor a British squadron consisting of three two deckers and one frigate of 38 guns. As she passed this squadron, without molestation, one of the two deckers, the Leopard, put off, and went to sea before the Chesapeake. When the latter came up with the Leopard, at the distance of about three leagues from the squadron, her commander, captain Humphries, hailed the Chesapeake, and said he had a despatch to deliver from the British commander in chief (meaning admiral Berkeley of the American station.) Commodore Barron, supposing it was a despatch for Europe, hove to, when captain Humphries sent on board of her a letter covering an order of admiral Berkeley, to take from the Chesapeake three men alleged to be deserters from the Melampus frigate, and designating them by name. Commodore Barron replied by letter that no such men as named in admiral Berkeley's order were on board, & added that his crew could not be mustered for examination by any other officers than his own. This answer was couched in terms of politeness. It was no sooner received than a broadside was discharged from the Leopard. The crew of the Chesapeake at this time were not at quarters, considering the Leopard a friend, and commodore Barron not contemplating the possibility of danger so immediately after leaving the Capes. No other attempt was therefore made to fight her than the discharge of a few straggling guns, while the Leopard repeated three or four more broadsides; when the Chesapeake struck her colors, after having three men killed and eighteen wounded.

A boat was then put off from the Leopard with an officer who demanded four men. Commodore Barron said he considered the Chesapeake as a prize to the Leopard—the captain of which vessel, said no; that his orders were to take out the men, which having executed, he had nothing further to do with her. Thus dismissed she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now lies. She received in her hull twenty-two round shot, her foremast and main-mast were destroyed, her mizen-mast greatly injured, and her rigging and sails very much cut.

Of the wounded eight are considered dangerous, and two have lost an arm. Commodore Barron suffered a contusion, received from a splinter which is not serious. No other officer is wounded, excepting midshipman Broom, and he but slightly.

Nothing evinces in more striking colors, the insolence of captain Humphries, than his immediate return after this outrage to the Capes where he now lies with the other ships of the squadron.

On the second day of July, the President of the United States issued the annexed proclamation:

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON,
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
A PROCLAMATION.

During the wars, which for some time, have unhappily prevailed among the powers of Europe, the United States of America, firm in the principle of peace, have endeavored by justice, by a regular discharge of all their national and social duties, and by every friendly office their situation has admitted, to maintain with all their belligerents, their accustomed relations of friendship, hospitality & commercial intercourse. Taking no part in the questions which animate these powers against each other, nor permitting themselves to entertain a wish but for the restoration of general peace, they have observed with good faith the neutrality they assumed, and they believe that no instance of departure from its duties can be justly imputed to them by any nation. A free use of their harbors and waters, the means of refitting and of refreshment, of succour to their sick and suffering, have, at all times, and on equal principles, been extended to all, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination to the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespass on the property of our citizens, committed by officers of one of the belligerent parties received among us. In truth these abuses of the laws of hospitality have, with few exceptions, become habitual to the commanders of the British armed vessels hovering on our coasts and frequenting our harbors. They have been the subject of repeated representations to their government. Assurances have been given that proper orders should restrain them within the limit of the rights, and of the respect due to a friendly nation: but those orders and assurances have been without effect; no instance of punishment for past wrongs have taken place. At length, a deed, transcending all we have hitherto seen or

suffered, brings the public sensibility to a necessary crisis, and our forbearance to a necessary pause. A frigate of the United States, trusting to a state of peace, and leaving her harbor on a distant service, has been surprised and attacked by a British vessel of superior force, one of a squadron then lying in our waters and covering the transaction, and has been disabled from service, with the loss of a number of men killed and wounded. This enormity was not only without provocation or justifiable cause, but was committed with the avowed purpose of taking by force, from a ship of war of the United States, a part of her crew, and that no circumstance might be wanting to mark its character, it had been previously ascertained that the seamen demanded were native citizens of the United States. Having effected his purpose, he returned to an anchor with his squadron within our jurisdiction. Hospitality under such circumstances ceases to be a duty: and a continuance of it, with such uncontrolled abuses, would tend only by multiplying injuries and irritations, to bring on a rupture between the two nations. The extreme resort is equally opposed to the interests of both, as it is to assurances of the most friendly dispositions on the part of the British government, in the midst of which the outrage has been committed. In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders, which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue.

In consideration of these circumstances and of the right of every nation to regulate its own police, to provide for its peace and for the safety of its citizens, and consequently to refuse the admission of armed vessels into its harbors or waters, either in such numbers or of such descriptions, as are inconsistent with these, or with the maintenance of the authority of the laws, I have thought proper in pursuance of the authorities specially given by law, to issue this my PROCLAMATION, hereby requiring all armed vessels bearing commissions under the government of Great Britain, now within the harbors or waters of the United States, immediately and without any delay to depart from the same, and interdicting the entrance of all the said harbors and waters to the said armed vessels, and to all others bearing commissions under the authority of the British government.

And if the said vessels, or any of them, shall fail to depart as aforesaid, or if they or any others, so indicted, shall hereafter enter the harbors or waters aforesaid, I do in that case forbid all intercourse with them or any of them, their officers or crews, and do prohibit all supplies and aids from being furnished to them or any of them,

And I do declare and make known, that if any person from, or within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, shall afford any aid to any such vessel, contrary to the prohibition contained in this Proclamation, either in repairing any such vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew, with supplies of any kind, or in any manner whatsoever, or if any pilot shall assist in navigating any of the said armed vessels, unless it be for the purpose of carrying them in the first instance, beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, or unless it be in the case of a vessel forced by distress, or charged with public dispatches as hereinafter provided for, such person or persons shall, on conviction, suffer all the pains and penalties by the laws provided for such offences.

And I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within or under the authority of the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, with vigilance and promptitude to exert their respective authorities, and to be aiding and assisting to the carrying this Proclamation and every part thereof, into full effect.

Provided nevertheless, that if any such vessel shall be forced into the harbors or waters of the United States by distress, by the dangers of the sea, or by the pursuit of an enemy, or shall enter them charged with dispatches or business from their government, or shall be a public packet for the conveyance of letters and dispatches, the commanding officer immediately reporting his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of entering the said harbors or waters, and conforming himself to the regulations in that case prescribed under the authority of the laws, shall be allowed the benefit of such regulations respecting supplies, stay, intercourse and departure as shall be permitted under the same authority.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents and signed the same.

Given at the city of Washington this second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven, and of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States, the thirty-first.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, *Secretary of State.*

The British squadron still continuing in our waters, and the citizens of Norfolk (as did the *whole body* of the American people as the news reached them) having entered into some spirited resolutions on the subject, and spontaneously seized their arms, among other things forbidding all communication with the hostile ships, J. E. Douglas, the British commodore, in a letter dated on board the Bellona, *Hampton Roads*, July 3, 1807, addressed to the Mayor of Norfolk, insolently threatened as though he would obstruct the whole trade of the Chesapeake bay and its waters, unless some of these resolutions were "*immediately annulled.*" Richard Evers Lee, Esq. the Mayor, answered him as he deserved—but the brave commodore did not carry his threats into execution, though he suffered his people, at times, to amuse themselves by firing at some of our vessels and robbing a few others. Shortly after (July 5) the president of the United States issued his order to the governors of the several states for the equipment and organization of 100,000 militia. The requisition was almost immediately complied with—a greater number of citizens volunteered their services than the quotas of most of the states allowed. The ardor of the people was indescribable; that rancor of party, which, though it embitters social intercourse, may be necessary to the existence of a republican government, appeared lost in the *general* desire to avenge a *common* wrong. "At the call of the law, *all* rallied round the standard of the law, and united in common efforts for the common good."—But some——afterwards——began to apologize; and finally, a few openly *justified* the British admiral, though the act was *disavowed* by *his own* government!

In a Halifax paper of June 7, were published the following orders of Admiral *Berkeley*—being those, under which captain *Humphries* acted:

"By the Honorable George Cranfield Berkeley, Vice Admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels, employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova-Scotia, the Island of St. John and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at and about the islands of Bermuda, or Somers' Island.

Whereas many seamen, subjects of his Britannic Majesty, and in his Majesty's ships and vessels, as per margin, (Belleisle, Belona, Triumph, Chichester, Halifax, Zenobia, cutter,) while at anchor in the Chesapeake, deserted and entered on board the United States frigate the Chesapeake, and openly paraded the streets of Norfolk, in sight of their officers, under the American flag, protected by the magistrates of the town, and the recruiting officer belonging to the above mentioned American frigate, which magistrates and naval officer refusing to give them up, although demanded by his Britannic Majesty's Consul, as well as the captains of the ships from which the said men deserted—The captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels under my command, are, therefore, hereby required and directed, in case of meeting with the American frigate Chesapeake, at sea, and without the limits of the United States, to show to the captain of her, this order, and to require to search his ship for the deserters from the before-mentioned ships, and to proceed and search for the same; and if a similar demand shall be made by the American, he is to be permitted to search for any deserters from their service, according to the customs and usage of civilized nations, on terms of peace and amity with each other.

Given under my hand, at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, the 1st of June, 1807.

(Signed) G. C. BERKELEY.

To the respective captains and commanders of his majesty's ships and vessels, on the North-American station."

Three or four persons carried off as deserters were *certainly proved* to be American citizens. Mr. Erskine, the British minister, had applied to the Secretary of State for the delivery of *William Ware*, *Daniel Martin*, *John Strahan*, and John Little, alias Francis, and Ambrose Watts, alledged to be deserters from his king's service, and to have entered on board the *Chesapeake* frigate. Though the United States did not admit the right to demand these men, or feel bound to give them up, supposing the facts to be as stated, an enquiry was instituted, and it appeared to captain Barron, that *Ware* and *Martin* were pressed from the American brig Neptune, by the British frigate *Melampus*, in the Bay of Biscay. *Strahan*, was impressed by the same vessel from on board a British Guineaman: and, to better his situation, had entered the service.—*Ware* and *Strahan* had protections—*Martin* said he lost his on leaving the Melampus frigate. By subsequent testimony on the oaths of many reputable persons, it appeared that *Ware* was born in Allegheny county, and *Strahan* in Queen Ann's county, in the state of Maryland. *Martin*, at 6 years of age, was brought to Westport, Massachusetts, by William Howland, supposed from some of the Spanish settlements—at 14 years of age he was bound out as an apprentice, and after continuing some time in that capacity, absconded: Little, alias Francis, and Watts, were reported by captain Barron not to have been entered by his recruiting officer. On the trial of *Ware*, *Martin* and *Strahan*, at Halifax, by the British, they were admitted as Americans, but declared to have entered the service of their own free will, *by their own confession*.* Of the other man taken from the Chesapeake we have no particular information before us at present. The *British* said he was guilty of piracy and mutiny, and hung him—whether he was innocent or not appears doubtful.

We shall close this account with the proceedings of the court of enquiry†—merely observing, that the British ministry *disavowed* the act of admiral Berkeley, and for a short time suspended him; he was, however, soon appointed to a more important command. By the arrangements entered into by Mr. *Erskine*, reparation for this outrage, murder and insult was partially made and accepted—but as his arrangement was disannulled, the assault is yet unatoned for, and *cannot* be forgiven or forgotten. It is of no importance to the question whether the men were Americans or no—whether they had been impressed or entered the British service voluntarily. A vessel of war is always considered as part of the territory of the nation to which she belongs; and the act of *Berkeley* was, therefore, justly esteemed as reprehensible as if he had attacked one of our cities and after killing & wounding as many as he thought fit, entered the same and carried off some of the citizens to fight the battles of "the king, his master."

At a Court of Enquiry assembled on board the United States ship Chesapeake, in the harbour of Norfolk and state of Virginia, by order of the Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, and continued by adjournment from day to day, from Monday the 5th day of October, 1807, until Wednesday the 4th day of November, 1807.

Present—Captain ALEXANDER MURRAY, *President*, and Captains *Isaac Hull* and *Isaac Chauncey*, members thereof.

It appears to the court, that antecedent to the sailing of the Chesapeake, there had been received on board of her some persons who had been claimed by the British government as deserters from their service, but who were not ordered to be delivered up by the American officers—that there was also a report in circulation, and generally known on board the Chesapeake, that a threat had been used by the captain of the British ship of war Melampus, to take these men from the Chesapeake—that commodore Barron had full knowledge of the facts that such men were on board his ship, that they had been demanded by the British government, and had not been delivered up, the court are perfectly satisfied; but no positive evidence has been adduced to prove, that the report of the threat above mentioned was communicated to him before his ship sailed.

It appears to the court, that the Chesapeake in proceeding from Hampton Roads to sea, passed a British squadron at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay, who at the time of her passing them were making signals to each other, which was not only reported to commodore Barron by one of the officers, but actually observed by himself.

It appears to the court that the British ship of war Leopard, of fifty guns, one of the squadron then at anchor within the limits of the United States, weighed immediately after these signals were thrown out and stood to sea.

It does not appear to the court, that at this time there was any vessel in sight, or any other object to induce her to go to sea, but the Chesapeake.

**British* account.

†We have published only those items which relate immediately to the attack, and its circumstances. *Barron* was finally suspended.

It appears to the court, that at the time the Leopard got under weigh, the wind was at south-south west and therefore fair for her to proceed to sea: but that instead of availing herself of this to clear the land, she hauled by the wind close round Cape Henry, and stood to the southward, under easy sail; thereby shewing that it was not his intention to get off the land speedily.

It appears to the court that after this the wind became light and baffling, and likely to shift, and came out from the eastward; that when this happened, the Leopard shortened sail, and stood to the eastward.

It appears to the court, that after this the wind did come out from about south south east, and that the Leopard then having thus got the weather guage, preserving it by tacking in shore when the Chesapeake did so in order to get off her pilot, and after the Chesapeake again stood off to the eastward, that the Leopard wore and bore down for her.

It appears to the court, than when the Leopard came along side of the Chesapeake, an officer was sent from her, with a communication from captain Humphries, the captain of the Leopard, to commodore Barron, which the latter could not and did not misunderstand, but very correctly concluded to be a demand with which he ought not and could not comply, and one which, if refused, would be enforced if possible.

It appears to the court, that although such was the situation and impression of commodore Barron at this time, yet that he did not still order his ship to be prepared for action, although ample time was allowed for that purpose, the British officer being detained on board the Chesapeake from 35 to 45 minutes.

It appears to the court, that after the British officer had left the Chesapeake, bearing a positive refusal from commodore Barron to the demand which had been made by captain Humphries, and after commodore Barron was himself satisfied that an attack upon his ship would be made, he did not take prompt, necessary and efficient means to prepare his ship for battle. That his first order was merely to clear his gun deck, and the second after the lapse of some time, was to get his men to quarters secretly without beat of drum; although with such a crew as he had on board, and in such a situation as the ship then was, it was not to be expected that such orders could be effectually accomplished.

It appears to the court, that the conduct of commodore Barron during the attack of the Leopard manifested great indecision, and a disposition to negociate, rather than a determination bravely to defend his ship. That he repeatedly hailed the Leopard during her attack upon him—That he drew his men from their guns to lowering down boats to send on board of the attacking ship—and that he ordered his first lieutenant from his quarters during the attack, to carry a message on board of the Leopard, at that time firing upon him.

It appears to the court, that commodore Barron ordered the colours of the Chesapeake to be struck, and that they were struck, before a single gun of any kind was fired from her; and that at the time they were so struck, her main deck battery was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broad side in a very short time.

The court is therefore of opinion, that the Chesapeake was prematurely surrendered, at a time when she was nearly prepared for battle, and when the injuries sustained either on the ship or crew did not make such a surrender then necessary; and that for this commodore Barron falls under a part of the sixth article of the rules and regulations for the government of the navy of the United States, adopted by an act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 23d day of April, 1800, entitled "An act for the better government of the navy of the United States."

It appears to the court, that although the Chesapeake might and ought to have been better defended than she was, yet that she was not in a situation at the time of the attack made upon her to have enabled so gallant a defence being made as might be expected. Some of her guns were not securely fitted in their carriages, some of her sponges and wads were too large, few of her powder horns were filled, her matches were not primed, some of her rammers were not in their proper places, the marines were neither supplied with enough of cartridges, or were those which they had of the proper size. None of these circumstances however could have influenced commodore Barron in striking his colors, because they were not known to him at the time.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical Review of the "Essay on the Principle of Population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.

No subject can more deservedly engage the attention of the statistical or political reader; or be more deeply interesting to the philosopher, than that which embraces the first principles of the rise and fall of nations—which opens to his view the causesof emigration, revolutions, wars, colonization, &c. and which leads to a clear judgment of the form of government best calculated to secure the happiness of mankind, and thereby conduce to the great end of creation.

Various writers in different ages of the world, have turned their studies and attention to this important subject, among the most celebrated of whom may be reckoned Lord Hale, Sir James Stewart, the count de Buffen, Hume, Chalmers, Price, &c.; but it was reserved for the learned author under review to reduce it to a clear and perspicuous system. For, though he has modestly entitled his work an "Essay," it will be found to contain so many important facts, introduced with a force of reasoning so irresistably conclusive, as to deserve a place among our most finished performances. He sets out upon a *postulatem* which may without scruple be admitted, that all living nature is constantly tending to excess of increase, but in different ratios; otherwise the earth at the present moment would have been insufficient to have contained its animate inhabitants. In a very early epoch of the world, philosophers found it necessary to direct their enquiries to the means of checking this excessive increase of the human species beyond those other portions of creation upon which they subsisted; and to this end in many countries whole families were barbarously put to death, while others became exiles from home, in search of a precarious existence elsewhere. To this tendency in animal life to increase beyond the means provided for its nourishment, may be justly attributed a considerable portion of the vice and misery of mankind; how interesting then to the philanthropist must be the inquiry into the most effectual means of correcting or ameliorating those unhappy effects!

As a preliminary step to this enquiry, our author endeavours to ascertain what would be the natural increase of population, if left to exert itself with

perfect freedom; or, in other words, to what extent procreation would be carried with an indefinit mean support; and "what might be expected to be the *rate* of increase in the productions of the earth under the most favorable circumstances."—With regard to the first question, we know of no country where all circumstances have combined to give to population this freedom of exertion; but from contemplation of its increase in those countries were the manners are the most simple, and where the fewest obstacles exist, we are induced to believe that the increase of the human species would very far exceed that of any other. In some of the back settlements of North-America the population has been found to double itself in *fifteen* years[1]; in other parts of the same country the period of doubling has been fixed at little more than twelve years. Sir William Petty supposes it possible for the population to double itself in *ten* years.[2] From the census which at different periods has been made by the direction of Congress, it will be seen, that the United States, since their first settlement, have continued to double their population in less than twenty-five years.[3] This therefore as being the slowest rate at which any observer has calculated the increase of population, and as being far within the truth, our author has fixed upon as the standard rate of increase, and pronounces, that "population when unchecked, goes on doubling itself every twenty-five years, or increases in a geometrical ratio."

With respect to the productions of the earth, or the means to support the population, it has not been found so easy to determine the rate of increase; so much depends upon the fertility of the soil to be cultivated, and the melioration of that already under cultivation, that we cannot fix it at the same ratio as the increase of population, which, with the food necessary to support it, would go on to increase in the same proportion *ad infinitum*. In order however, to fix upon the most probable rate the average produce may be taken of those countries in which agriculture is studied with the greatest assiduity, and in which industry may be supposed to receive its best direction. If we admit the productions of the earth to be doubled in the first twenty-five years; it would be contrary to all experience of the nature of land to suppose, that in the next twenty-five years, they would be quadrupled, even under the most favorable circumstances of cultivation; it may be concluded, therefore, that the earth cannot be made to increase its productions faster than in an arithmetical ratio. To shew the effects of these two different rates of increase in their strongest light, the whole earth may be supposed to contain "a population equal to a thousand million; the human species would increase as the numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and subsistence as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9. In two centuries the population would be to the means of subsistence as 256 to 9." This excessive force of population, therefore, over the means of subsistence, must be kept down by some still more powerful check.—The two first books of our author are taken up with the enquiry into the nature of these checks, and their operation in different countries. He divides them into two general heads: viz. the preventive and the positive checks. The first, as far as it is voluntary, operates only upon man, who in the exercise of his reason, is led by many considerations to avoid the distress which he sees produced in others pursuing the dictate of nature, in an early attachment and marriage. He sees the misery and horror of giving existence to beings which he has not the means to support, and refuses that natural inclination for obedience to the great commandment of our Creator, *crescite et multiplicamini*. And when this self restraint is not followed by a vicious indulgence of the passions in a promiscuous intercourse with those abandoned females too frequently to be met with, it may be considered as the least evil of the principle of population.

The positive checks to population include every cause which contributes to shorten the natural durations of life; such as all unwholesome occupations, severe labor, and exposure to the seasons; extreme poverty, common diseases and epidemics; wars, plague and famine. These obstacles, under the heads of preventive and positive checks, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery; and when taken conjunctively, form the *immediate* check to population as distinguished from the *ultimate* check produced by famine, or the want of food. The operation of these checks varies considerably in different countries, according to the naturally healthy or unhealthy state of the climate, the vicious or moral customs, and the peaceful or warlike manners of the inhabitants. But in every country the effects of population to excessive increase are constant, and as constantly tend to produce wretchedness and misery among the lower classes of society. When the food becomes inadequate to the support of the population, the preventive and positive checks will operate with greater force, vicious habits will prevail more generally, and all the causes of premature death will continue to operate till population is reduced to its proper level; comparative plenty must be the consequence, population will again increase, and the same effects will again succeed. Some excellent remarks upon this vibration of the population may be found in Sir James Steuart's Political Economy. He compares the generative faculty to a spring loaded with a variable weight. Our, author, however, without stopping to establish these progressive and retrograde movements, lays down the following propositions:—

"1st. Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence.

2d. Population always increases where the means of subsistence increase.

3d. The checks which repress the superior power of population, and keep its effects on a level with the means of subsistence, are all resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery."

The first of these propositions is passed over as needing no illustration. To establish the two last, he conceives it sufficient to take a review of the *immediate* checks to population in the various states of society of the past and present time.

In this review he begins with the lowest state of society of which we have any knowledge. The inhabitants of Terra del Fuego are represented by captain Cook as being the outcasts of human nature, their only food, (said that celebrated voyager) was shell-fish, and they were destitute of every convenience arising from the rudest art.[4] There can be no difficulty then in finding out the checks to population in a country so represented. The same may be said of the natives of Van Diemen's land, and the islands of Andaman in the East, who have

1 Vide Price's Observ. on Revers. Pay.

2 Vide Polit. Arith.

3 Vide a paper entitled "Facts and Calculations respecting the population of the United States."

4 Vid. Cook's first voyage to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disk.

been sometimes found upon the shores in the last wretched stages of famine[5] The savage inhabitants of New-Holland are in a very little better situation than those already described. The difficulty and danger which every where attend their search after food, and the barbarous customs which precede their marriage ceremonies, leave us without surprise why so thin a population should be scattered over such an extent of territory. "The condition of the women (says Mr. Collins[6]) is so wretched, that I have often, on seeing a female child borne on its mother's shoulders, anticipated the miseries to which it was born, and thought it would be a mercy to destroy it." The same historian tells us that the wife is generally selected from a tribe at enmity with that of her intended husband, who steals upon her when alone, and after beating her to silence with a club or stone, drags her on the ground over every impediment, until he reaches his own party, "where a most brutal scene ensues." This outrage is resented only by retaliation whenever similar opportunities offer. Thus treated, many of the females never bear children, and those who do, experience so many hardships and difficulties in rearing them, that but a small portion arrives at the age of puberty. Children who lose their mothers while at the breast are always buried alive in the same grave with the mother! Besides these causes of depopulation, the frequent and bloody wars among these savages, and above all a fatal epidemic, resembling the small pox, which sometimes rages among them with incredible desolation, tend to keep the population down to a level with the very scanty supply of the animal and vegetable productions of the country.

The American Indians, like most other savages, are divided into tribes who subsist altogether by fishing and hunting. This mode of living necessarily requires a large extent of territory to supply their wants. Each tribe appears to entertain high notions of the right of domain; infringements of which by the hunting parties, are always followed by the most bloody and revengeful wars. These violations of mutual sovereignty must take place whenever the numbers of a tribe increase beyond the means of support which the territory allotted to them affords. They will of course encroach upon the rights of their neighbours, and either be repulsed with considerable loss, or by destroying the proprietors of the invaded land, secure to themselves the subsistence they sought.

Their women are, for the most part, treated more like beasts of burden than human creatures like themselves; being compelled to perform the most menial offices, and execute all the laborious drudgery of their domestic economy. The men have been represented by some travellers as naturally void of all amorous or lustful affections: but the dissolute and libertine manners of some of the tribes, and the early prostitution of the females, would seem to contradict the opinion. It is certain the women are by no means prolific, having seldom more than two or three children, and of those few, all are put to death who are born with any defect of form, which will account for that exemption from deformity observed among the American Indians, and ascribed by most writers to their peculiar mode of managing their infants. The people of a tribe generally reside together, either in small villages composed of a few ill-formed huts, or not unfrequently in the same hut. Perouse, Cook, Meares, and some other voyagers, have observed that at the Nootka sound, they have seen more than eight hundred Indians collected in one hut; the filth and stench of which far exceeded what issues from the dens of any other known animals. It may readily be imagined what dreadful havoc would be made by an epidemic seizing upon a people under such circumstances; a whole tribe is sometimes carried off to a single man: these fruitful sources of depopulation might be supposed to leave the means of support in abundance to the surviving inhabitants, but destitute of the means and ignorant of the arts of agriculture, and having since the introduction of fire arms among them, considerably reduced the number of wild beasts and game upon which they subsist, we find the population still in proportion to the food. At the present day this equilibrium may be produced perhaps by another cause; the Indians being driven from their former lands, by the more powerful whites, to a narrow extent of territory, having been obliged to learn from their conquerors something of agriculture, which supplies to them those means of support which they had been accustomed to look for in a wider range of uncultivated forests. This progress toward civilization would naturally give a spur to procreation—which, it might be inferred, would soon produce an excess of population; but a counterbalance may be found in the introduction of inebriating liquors among them, of which they are extravagantly fond, and by the enervating effects of which, vast numbers of them annually perish. Thus is the average population of the American Indians kept upon a level with the average means of subsistence.[7]

Among the Islands of the South Sea, particularly in New-Caledonia, the New-Hebrides, and New-Zealand, we meet with a savage race of beings who live almost wholly upon fish, which are to be obtained only at certain seasons of the year, and who are engaged in a perpetual warfare among themselves; in New-Zealand, more especially, neither men nor women ever walk unarmed; they are necessarily on the watch for opportunities to surprise and destroy each other. So strongly does this jealousy and revengeful disposition appear, that if the humanity of Cook had not deterred him from listening to the solicitations of the different tribes or hamlets, he might easily have exterminated the whole race, as each village, by turns, invited him to assist in the destruction of some other.[8] The inhabitants are savage in the extreme, and for the most part addicted to cannibalism, to which it appears they are instigated as much by inclination as by the imperious call of hunger. They devour with voracious fury the enemies slain in battle, and 'tis not uncommon for some of their chiefs to kill a slave every moon to gratify his savage appetite. Captain Cook relates that they ate with considerable greediness the train oil from some seal blubber which his men were engaged in preparing on the shore; he says, "they relished the very skimmings of the kettle, and dregs of the casks; but a little of the pure stinking oil was a delicious feast."[9]—With such powerful and constantly operating

[5] Vid. Vancouver's voyage, and Syme's embassy to Ava.

[6] Vid. Collin's account of New South Wales—appendix.

[7] Consult Robertson's America—the Abbe Raynal, and Jefferson's notes on the state of Virginia, in all of which are to be found strong arguments in support of our author's position.

[8] Vid. Narrative of captain Cooke's voyage to the Pacific ocean.

[9] Voyage to the Pacific Ocean by captains Cooke, Clerke and Gore, Vol. 1, page 150.

causes of depopulation, it is not wonderful that the people do not increase beyond their precarious mode of support.

On the beautiful and fertile shores of Otaheite, where there is a great comparative degree of civilization, we meet with a scene widely different. Every thing seems to conspire to favor the strongest exertions of population. The power of vegetation is so strong, that the very rocks are described as appearing luxuriantly productive. "The flat land which bounds the hills towards the sea, and the interjacent vallies teem with various productions that grow with the most exuberant vigour; and at once, fill the mind of the beholder with the idea, that no place upon earth can outdo this, in the strength and beauty of vegetation."[10] Were there not, then, some powerful checks to the population, the island, in little more than a century, would become insufficient to *contain* its inhabitants. These checks are to be sought for in the habits and customs of the people. And first, we are told of strange societies formed of the higher classes of both sexes, called *Areeoies* or *Errees*, the individuals of whom swear to perpetual *celibacy*, but far from intending thereby to lead a life of cold and joyless virginity, they seem to form a mutual contract of shameless prostitution:

"What's *fame* with us, by custom of our nation,
"Is 'mongst you women styl'd your *reputation;*
"About them both why keep we such a pother?
"Part you with one, and I'll give up the other."

Their days are thus spent in promiscuous intercourse, and in the constant invention of the most lascivious attitudes and libidinous exercises. If children should unhappily at any time be the fruit of this licentious intercourse, they are immediately smothered in the cruelest manner. It cannot be doubted, as captain Cook has very justly observed, that these societies tend in a great measure to "prevent the increase of the superior classes of people of which they are composed." Nor are their criminal and pernicious consequences confined to themselves only; under the influence of their example, the lower classes practice infanticide without remorse, governed rather by caprice or fashion than by any feelings of shame at their illegitimate connection. Wives are purchased from their fathers, who, if not satisfied with the price paid by the husband, may at any time take his daughter away and dispose of her to some more generous candidate. If a woman in the higher ranks of society has children by a man of inferior grade, she is at liberty to put them to death. To these great checks to population may be added the frequent wars with the neighboring islands, and the civil contentions among themselves, which are sometimes carried on in the most destructive manner. [11]Yet, powerfully as these checks, viz. promiscuous intercourse, infanticide and war, must operate, we find the population sometimes so overgrown as to produce the most distressing famines, which to judge from the great decrease of population since the last visit of captain Cook, must have been very frequent, notwithstanding the immense fertility of the island. In the other islands of the South Sea, of which Europeans have acquired any knowledge, the same vices are observed to prevail, which must of course operate in a similar manner.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

[10] Id. Vol. II. p. 144.

[11] Bougainville's voyage round the world, c. III. p. 217.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER II.

(*Continued from page* 43.)

When Labrador presented his powers, and required the usual form in return, M. Champagny replied, these things were mere matters of form, and wholly unconnected with the essential object of the negociation. Bonaparte, indeed, had determined to force from Ferdinand the form of a voluntary negociation, but he and his ministers considered all other forms as useless. The Frenchman proceeded to talk of the propositions. Labrador declared he could discuss no subject whatever, till the previous formalities had been observed; and asked, if the king were at liberty? The answer was, there could be no doubt. Then, said he, he should be restored to his kingdom; but M. Champagny replied, that, with respect to his return to Spain, it was necessary he should come to a right understanding with the emperor, either personally or by letter.——Already Ferdinand had had sufficient reason to feel himself a prisoner; this language was such as could leave no doubt. In order, however, that the whole might be apparent and notorious, Cevalios (April 28) addressed a note to the French minister of state, saying, that the king had left Madrid with the intention of meeting the emperor at Burgos, on the assurances which the grand duke of Berg, the ambassador, Beauharnois, and general Savary, had given of his approach; that in consequence of the agitation of the public mind in Spain, it was impossible to answer longer for the tranquillity of the people, especially as they were apprized that their king had now been six days at Bayonne. He had in the most solemn manner, promised them on his departure, that he would speedily return. This, therefore, he was about to do; and he now made known his intentions, that they might be communicated to the emperor, whose approbation they would doubtless meet; he should be ready to treat, in his dominions, on all convenient subjects, with any persons whom it might please his imperial majesty to authorize. No answer was returned to this despatch; but the spies within the palace and the guards without, were doubled. A guard at the door even ordered the king and his brother one night to retire to their apartments. Ferdinand's mind was not yet so subdued to his fortunes as to brook this insult.—He complained bitterly of it; and the governor in consequence soothed him with courteous language, and expressed his disapprobation of such conduct. The act, however, was repeated; and not chusing to expose himself a third time to insult, which he had no means of resenting, he abstained from going out.

Bonaparte had expected that Ferdinand would more easily be intimidated into compliance; in that case he would have recognized the validity of the father's abdication; which, in fact, he did virtually acknowledge, while treating with the son for his renunciation. He now found it necessary to alter his plan of proceedings, and ordered Murat to send off Charles and the queen as expeditiously as possible to Bayonne. There was no danger of exciting any popular commotion by these circumstances; but the deliverance of Godoy was also to be effected: and artifice must be employed for this unless he resorted immediately to force, which

was his purpose to avoid till the whole of his royal family were in his hands. The release of this favorite had been requested of Ferdinand during his stay at Vittoria. He replied, that he had promised to his people to publish the result of a process, on which the honor of many of his subjects, and the preservation of the rights of his crown depended. Throughout the whole extent of Spain, he said, there was not a single district, however small, which had not addressed complaints to the throne against that prisoner. The joy at his arrest had been general, and all eyes were fixed upon the proceedings. Nevertheless, he gave his royal word, that, if, after a full examination of the case, Godoy should be condemned to death, he would remit that punishment in consequence of the emperor's interposition. At the time when Ferdinand returned this answer to Bonaparte, he received advices from the junta of government, that Murat had required them to release Godoy; threatening, if they refused, that he would deliver him by force. They were informed in reply, of the answer which had been sent to Bayonne, and instructed to tell the Grand Duke, if he renewed his applications, that the business was in treaty between the two sovereigns, and that the result depended exclusively on the decision of the king.

The French have at all times had as little public faith as any other nation in Europe; but whether under their old monarchy, their democracy, or their present absolute despotism, they have effectually protected their agents and partizans in other countries.—Godoy had been the creature of France, and Bonaparte was resolved to save him: he treated, therefore, the letter of Ferdinand with contempt; and, having recourse to direct falsehood, sent information to Murat, that the Prince of Asturias had put the prisoner entirely at his disposal, and ordered him to demand and obtain the surrender of his person. A note was accordingly delivered to the junta, in Murat's name, by general Bellaird, demanding the prisoner (April 20). This he said, was only a new proof of the interest felt by the emperor for the welfare of Spain; for his imperial majesty could not recognize as king any other than Charles IV. and by removing the Prince de la Paz to a distance, he wished to deprive malevolence itself of the possible belief, that that monarch would ever restore him to confidence and power.—One member of the government, Don Francisco Gil, protested against yielding to the tyrant, because it was not authorised by Ferdinand their king: the others were intimidated by the threats of Murat, and commanded the Marquis de Castellar, to whose custody Godoy had been committed, to deliver him up. That nobleman reluctantly obeyed; and he was removed, by night, under a strong guard, to Bayonne.

In obtaining the release of this wretch, Bonaparte had probably no other view at the time, than of preserving that uniform system of protection towards his agents, which pride as well as policy dictated. But when he found his design unexpectedly impeded by the firmness which Ferdinand and his counsellors then displayed, he perceived that Godoy might yet be useful; and when Charles arrived at Bayonne, the favorite was restored to him, and reinstated as minister, that he might, by a last act of office, consummate his own infamy, and complete the destruction of that dynasty which had raised him, and the country which had given him birth. Willing to be revenged on Ferdinand, and now also hating Spain, Godoy, who had hitherto seconded the projects of Bonaparte, because he was duped by the hopes of aggrandizement, now forwarded them with equal eagerness for the sake of vengeance. It was necessary that Charles should be prepared to treat his son as an enemy, a rebel and a traitor; and that, while he punished him as such, for having accepted his abdication, he should be made to resume the crown, solely for the purpose of transferring it to a stranger; and that stranger one from whose treacherous and unprovoked aggressions he himself, but a few weeks before, attempted to fly to America, abandoning his kingdom. To this resolution, monstrous as it was, the unhappy king was brought. Cevallos supposes that he was compelled to it; it is more probable that the ascendancy of the favorite was sufficient to make him fancy it was his own act and deed. Fear might have extorted the renunciation, but the manner in which he personally treated his son, sprung evidently from his own feelings, exasperated by Godoy.

Ferdinand had now only to choose between degradation and destruction. He made, however, one effort in behalf of himself and of Spain, and addressed his father in a letter not less dignified than respectful, in which he at the same time asserted his right to the crown, and his readiness to restore it (May 1). The king, he said, had admitted that the proceedings at Aranjuez were in no degree occasioned or influenced by him, and had told him, that the abdication had been voluntary, and that it was the happiest act of his life. He still declared that it was an act of his own free will; but professed that it had been made with the mental reservation of a right to resume the throne whenever he thought proper; and now he reclaimed it, avowing at the same time, that he would neither return to the throne nor to Spain. The fundamental laws of the kingdom conferred the crown upon himself, he said, upon his father's free resignation of it. His father had freely resigned; and yet now reclaimed the crown, without any intention of retaining it. Here, then, he required an act of duty which the son could not perform, without violating the duty which he owed to his subjects. But both might be reconciled; and Ferdinand would willingly return the crown to his father, on condition, 1. That they both return to Madrid. 2. That a Cortez should be assembled there; or, if Charles objected to so numerous a body, that all the tribunals and deputies of the kingdom should be convoked. 3. That the renunciation should be executed in due form, in the presence of the council, and the motives stated which induced him to make it; these, Ferdinand said, were the love which he bore to his subjects, and his anxiety to secure their tranquility, and save them from the horrors of a civil war. 4. That the king should not be accompanied by individuals who had justly excited the hatred of the whole nation. 5. That, if the king persisted in his present intention, neither to reign in person nor to return to Spain, Ferdinand should govern in his name. There is no one, said he, who can have a claim to be preferred before me. I am summoned thereto by the laws, the wishes, and the love of my people, and no one can take more zealous and bounden interest in their welfare.

In the answer to the letter, the style as well as the purposes of Bonaparte, are apparent. (May 2.) Charles began, by declaring, that Spain could be saved by the Emperor alone. From the peace of Basle, he had seen that the essential interests of his people were unseparably connected with the preservation of a good understanding with France; and he had spared no sacrifices to preserve it. Forced

by the aggression of England into the war, Spain had suffered more by it than any other state, and the consequent calamities had been unjustly attributed to his ministers; nevertheless he had the happiness of seeing the kingdom tranquil within, and was the only one among the Kings of Europe, who sustained himself amid the storms of these latter times. This tranquillity Ferdinand had disturbed; misled by the aversion of his first wife towards France, he thoughtlessly participated in the prejudices which prevailed against the minister of his parents. "It became necessary for me," said Charles, "to recollect my own rights, as a father and as a king. I caused you to be arrested;—I found among your papers the proof of your crime. But I melted at seeing my son on the scaffold of destruction. I forgave you—and from that moment, was compelled to add to the distresses I felt for the calamities of my subjects, the afflictions occasioned by the dissentions in my own family."

The part which followed must have been designed by Bonaparte to conceal the manifest proofs of his own hand, which appear in the rest of the letter.—The Emperor of France, it was here said, believing that the Spaniards were disposed to renounce his alliance, and seeing the discord that prevailed in the royal family, inundated the Spanish provinces with his troops under various pretences. While they occupied the right bank of the Ebro, and appeared to aim only at maintaining the communication with Portugal, the king was not alarmed: but when they advanced towards the capital, then he felt it necessary to collect his army round his person, that he might present himself, in a manner becoming his rank, before his august ally—all whose doubts he should have removed. For this purpose his troops were ordered to leave Portugal and Madrid, not that he might abandon his subjects, but that he might support with honor the glory of the throne. Extensive experience had also convinced him, that the Emperor of the French might entertain wishes conformable to his particular interest, and to the policy of the vast system of the continent, which might be inconsistent with the interests of the Spanish Bourbons. Ferdinand availed himself of these circumstances, to accomplish the conspiracy of the Escurial. Old, and oppressed by infirmity, his father was not able to withstand this new calamity—he repaired therefore to Bonaparte, not as a king, not at the head of his troops, not with the pomp of royalty, but as an unhappy and abandoned prince, who sought refuge and protection in his camp. To that Emperor he was indebted for his own life, and for the lives of the queen, and of the minister whom he had appointed and adopted into his family. Every thing now depended upon that great monarch.

However suspicious were the circumstances under which the decree of abdication appeared, the probabilities that the decree was obtained by compulsion are not in the slightest degree strengthened by the testimony of Charles at Bayonne, when he was in far stricter duress, and far greater danger than at Aranjuez. But in every line of this letter, the language of Bonaparte may be recognized: there is his dread and hatred of popular assemblies—his affection of philosophy—his perpetual reference to force as that to which all things must bow; and there is one of those direct, plain, palpable, demonstrable falsehoods, of which many men, affecting greatness, so often and so imprudently avail themselves. If Ferdinand originally intended to supplant his father, it was by the help of France that he hoped to effect it. The only act of conspiracy proved against him and his party, was, that they had attempted to form this alliance. For this very act, Bonaparte, in his letter to Vittoria, had censured him; and yet, one reason here assigned for depriving him of the crown, is his hatred of France.—There needs no reasoning to detect so gross an artifice.

Ferdinand's answer (May 4) to this extraordinary paper is like his former letter, highly honourable to himself and his advisers. He calmly reminded his father of the inconsistencies of the changes thus adduced against him. As for the affair of the Escurial, he said, eleven councellors, chosen by the King himself, were unanimously of opinion, that there was no ground for the accusation; nor could opinion have been obtained by undue means, wholly without influence as he was, at that time, and virtually a prisoner. The King spoke of the distrust occasioned by the entrance of so great a foreign force into Spain: might he be told, that no alarm need have been given by troops entering as friends and allies. He said that his own troops were collected at Aranjuez to support the glory of the throne: might he be reminded, that he had given orders for a journey to Seville, and the troops were to keep upon that road. Every person believed there was an intention of emigrating to America, manifest as it was that the royal family were going to the coast of Andalusia; and it was this universal belief which occasioned the tumults at Aranjuez. In those tumults, the king knew that his son took no other part than by his own command, to protect from the people the object of their hatred, who was believed to be the proposer of this journey. The Emperor in a letter to Ferdinand, had said his motive was to induce the king to make some reforms, and separate from his person the Prince de la Paz, whose influence was the cause of every calamity. The universal joy which his arrest produced throughout the whole nation, evidently proved that this was indeed the case. As to the rest, Charles himself was the best witness that, in the tumults at Aranjuez, not a word was whispered against him, nor against any one of the royal family:—on the contrary, he was applauded with the greatest demonstrations of joy, and heard the loudest professions of fidelity to his august person. On this account the abdication surprized every one, and no person more than Ferdinand himself, no one expected or would have solicited it.—It was entirely voluntary on the part of the king, and he described his signature of the abdication as the happiest transaction of his life.

He proceeded to comment upon the charge of his hatred towards France. In what had it appeared? Were not the various letters which, immediately after the abdication, he addressed to the Emperor, so many proofs that his principles, with respect to the relations of friendship and strict alliance happily subsisting between the two countries, were those that the king had inspired him with? Had he not shown his unlimited confidence in the emperor, by going to Madrid the day after the Grand duke of Berg had entered that city with a great part of his army, and garrisoned it; so that, in fact, to go there was to deliver himself into his hands? Had he not, in conformity to the principle of alliance, and to his father's wishes, written to request a Princess of the house of Bonaparte in marriage? Had he not sent a deputation to Bayonne to compliment the Emperor in his name? then persuaded his brother, the Infante Don Carlos, to set off, that he might pay his respects to him on the frontier? Lastly, had he not left Madrid for the same purpose himself

on the faith of the assurances given him by the French Ambassador, by the Grand Duke and by General Savary, who had just arrived from France, and who had solicited an audience, to tell him that the Emperor only expected him to follow the same system towards France as his father had adopted, in which case he should be acknowledged as king of Spain; and all the rest would be forgotten? How any of his letters, proving an enmity towards France, should have come into the Emperor's hands, he could not comprehend, knowing, as he did, that he had never written any.

Ferdinand then referred to his former proposals. "I signified," said he, "my disposition to renounce the crown in your favor, when the Cortes should be convened; and if not convened, when the council and deputies of the kingdom should be assembled; not because I thought this was necessary to give effect to the renunciation, but because I thought it convenient to avoid injurious novelties, which frequently occasion divisions & contentions, and to have every thing attended to which respected your dignity, my own honor, and the tranquility of the realm. If your majesty should not choose to reign in person, I will govern in your royal name, or in my own; for nobody but myself can represent your person, possessing, as I do, in my own favor, the decision of the laws, and the will of the people; nor can any other person have so much interest in their prosperity."

On the day after this letter was written, (May 5) Bonaparte had an hour's conference with Charles; at the conclusion of which Ferdinand was called in by his father, to hear, in the presence of the Emperor, and of the queen, expressions,* says Cevallos, so disgusting and humiliating, that I do not dare to record them. While all the rest were seated, he was kept standing, and his father ordered him to make an absolute renunciation of the crown, under pain of being treated, with all his household, as an usurper, and a conspirator against the lives of his parents. For the sake of his adherents he submitted, (May 6) and delivered a renunciation, couched in such terms as at once to imply compulsion, and reserve the condition of his father's return to Spain, "His former renunciation," he said, "he had believed himself bound to modify by such conditions as were equally required by the respect due to the king, the tranquility of his dominions, and the preservation of his own honour. These modifications, to his great astonishment, had excited indignation in the king, who, without any other grounds, had thought proper, in the presence of Bonaparte and of his mother, to revile him with the most humiliating appellations, and to require from him an unconditional renunciation, on pain of being treated, with all those of his council, like a traitor. Under these circumstances, said he, I make the renunciation your majesty commands, that you may return to the government of Spain, in the same state as when you made the voluntary abdication in my favor.

Ferdinand was not aware, when he executed this form of renunciation, that his father was no longer qualified to receive it. Bonaparte had not waited for this preliminary to conclude his mock negociations with Charles. This wretched puppet addressed an edict on the 4th, to the Supreme Junta at Madrid, nominating Murat lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and in that quality, president of the government. The reason assigned was that one same direction might be given to all the forces of Spain, in order to maintain the security of property and public tranquility against enemies, as well exterior as interior. A proclamation to the people accompanied this edict. They were told that their king was occupied in concerting with his ally, the emperor, all that concerned their welfare, and they were warned against listening to perfidious men who sought to arm them against the French, and the French against them. All those who spoke against France were said to be men who thirsted for the blood of the Spaniards, enemies of that nation, or agents of England, whose intrigues would involve the loss of the colonies, the separation of the provinces, and a series of years of calamity for the country.——"Trust to my experience," said the poor mouth-piece, and obey that authority which I hold from God and my family. Follow my example, and think that in your present situation, there is no prosperity or safety for the Spaniards, but in the friendship of the great Emperor, our ally." On the same day Charles addressed a letter to the Supreme Council of Castile and the Council of Inquisition, informing them, that having resolved, in the present extraordinary circumstance, to give a new proof of affection towards his beloved subjects, he had abdicated all claims upon the Spanish kingdoms, in favor of his friend and ally, the Emperor of the French. The treaty of resignation, he said, stipulated for the integrity and independence of those kingdoms, and the preservation of Popery, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain. The councils were ordered to make every exertion in support of the emperor, and above all, with their utmost care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

The preamble to the treaty of resignation (May 5) states, that the object of the two contracting princes was to save Spain from the convulsions of civil and foreign war, and to place it in the sole position, which, under its present extraordinary circumstances, could maintain its integrity, guarantee its colonies, and enable it to unite all its means to those of France, to obtain a maritime peace. There is something like madness in Bonaparte's feelings respecting the maritime strength of England; it haunts him every where, and breaks out in expressions of hatred upon the most irrelevant occasions. By the first article, Charles ceded all his rights to the throne of Spain and the Indies, having only had in view, he said, during his whole life, the happiness of his subjects, and constantly adhering to the principle, that all the acts of the sovereign ought solely to attend to that object. This cession was represented as the only means which could re-establish order. It was stipulated that the integrity of the kingdom should be maintained; that the prince whom his majesty the emperor should judge proper to be placed on the throne of Spain, should be independent, and the limits of the country should undergo no alteration. In return for this cession, he promised an asylum in France to the King and Queen, and the Prince de la Pas, the full enjoyment of their rank and a splendid revenue from his treasury. This convention was signed by General Duroc, grand marshal of the palace, on the part of Bonaparte, and on the part of Charles by Godoy, under his titles, Spanish and Portuguese, of Prince de la Paz, and Count of Evora-monte. Thus did this man, the last and worst of that succession of favorites who have

* It was rumoured about this time in unofficial articles, that the queen had declared Ferdinand to be illegitimate. Bonaparte, it will be remembered, told the prince he had no other right to the crown than what he derived from his mother.

been the curse of Spain, consummate his own crimes —and, as far as in him lay, the total degradation of his country; rejoicing probably in the revenge which he was taking upon a nation, by whom he was so righteously abhorred. Having done his work, he passed on into France, there to pass the remainder of his days neglected and despised, and to leave behind him a name more infamous than any in Spanish history. One proclamation more was issued in the name of Charles, calling upon all his former subjects to concur in carrying into effect the dispositions of his "dear friend the emperor Napoleon," and exhorting them to avoid popular commotions, the effect of which could only be havoc, the destruction of families, and the ruin of all.

Ferdinand, had hitherto renounced his right of reference to his father only. A farther renunciation was demanded from him: it was not tamely yielded, and in his last conference with him upon the subject, Bonaparte bade him chuse between cession and death. *Prince, il faut oper entre la cession et la mort.* This is the statement of Cevallos, and it is so probable, that it cannot reasonably be doubted. That tyrant long represented the resignation as voluntary on Ferdinand's part; he has, however, at length admitted that force was used, endeavoring at the same time, to shew that the prince was left at freedom. A proposal, it is said, in this curious statement of the nefarious transaction, was made to him to return to Spain, and he was offered a convoy of French soldiers, to escort him to any part of the peninsula, which he might chuse. But it was announced to him that France would immediately make war upon him, and never suffer him to reign; for it was the duty of the emperor to make war for the maintenance of the rights of his crown, and those which had been ceded to him by Charles, and to destroy the projects of the partizans of England.

Ferdinand, it is said, would have returned, but not without a promise that the French armies should be withdrawn, or placed under his orders, and this being refused, he preferred securing to himself a peaceful life. This statement has evidently been published to lessen the abhorrence which the narrative of Cevallos has excited wherever it has reached; but force is admitted, even in this statement itself; and if it were true, the atrocity of Bonaparte's conduct would not in the slightest degree be extenuated. The whole system of treachery, from the secret treaty of Fontainbleau, under cover of which troops were introduced into the heart of Spain, to the artifices and repeated falsehoods by which Ferdinand was decoyed into his power, remains the same.

Intimidated by threats, Ferdinand surrendered his own rights and those of his brothers, and uncle Don Antonio, who had been sent from Madrid, rather as prisoners than in any other characters, (May 10.) In return for this base sacrifice, Bonaparte promised them the palaces, parks and farms of Navarre, with 50,000 acres of the woods dependent upon them, free from encumbrance, together with a splendid appannage rent on the treasury of France. No mention was made in the treaty of the Queen of Etruria and her son, a boy of eight years old, who, by the doubly villainous treaty of Fontainbleau, was to have been made king of North Lusitania.—Involved in what may truly be called the common destruction of their house, they were seized with the Infantes at Madrid, and escorted to Bayonne; and the whole of this unhappy family, now that the mockery of negociation was at an end, were sent into the interior of France.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Geography.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 45.]

The intendancy of Durango, well known by the name of *New Biscay*, has a population of 159,700 souls, and surface of 16,873 leagues. It occupies more ground than the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland. Its length is 232 leagues, but the breadth is very unequal. It is chiefly uncultivated and inhabited by warlike and independent Indians. One of these tribes are accustomed to use their dogs as beasts of burthen, though they appeared to have plenty of horses. A continual war exists between the Indians and Spaniards.

There are reckoned in this intendancy one city, six towns and one hundred and ninety-nine villages. *Durango*, or *Guadiana*, the residence of the intendant and bishop, is situate in the most southern part of the province, 170 leagues distant, in a straight line from Mexico, and 298 from the city of Santa Fe. The elevation of the town is 6,800 feet, and falls of snow are frequent. In the environs of *Durango*, is a great mass of malleable iron, supposed to weigh 41,933 lbs. of the identical composition of the ærolithos, which fell near Agram, in Hungary, in 1751. Its population is 12,000. *Chikuahua* has several mines in its neighborhood, and 11,000 inhabitants. *San Juan de Rio*, a considerable place, has a population of 10,200. *Nombre de Dios* has 6,800 and Pasquiaro 5,600. *Soltillo* 6,600. *Mapinus*, 2,400, *Parras* (near which the vine flourishes exceedingly), *San Jose del Parrel*, the residence of the deputation of the mines, has 5,000 inhabitants; *Santa Rosa de Cosiguiriachi*, has 10,500 and *Guarisamey*, an old mine, 2,800.

The intendancy of Sonora, the most thinly populated of all in New Spain, having only 121,400 inhabitants scattered over 19,143 square leagues, lies on the gulf of California, and is 280 leagues in length. This country very little known. Pure gold is picked up in the vallies, but in no very great quantities, though a few large lumps have been found. Some of the Indians conform to the Catholic religion, under the guidance of the missionary monks.

The ruins of the ancient *Aztec*, considered by Mexican historians as the abode of their ancestors, are said to occupy a space of ground of more than a league square. In the midst of them is an edifice called the *Casa Grande*, laid down according to the four cardinal points—from north to south, 445 feet, and from east to west 276 feet. It is constructed of clay; the walls are nearly 4 feet in thickness—it appears to have had several stories and apartments; to have been defended by an outer wall, and supplied with water by an artificial canal. "The whole surrounding plain is covered with broken earthen pitchers and pots, prettily painted in white, red, blue." The ruins of other places, formerly populous are to be found in this intendancy. The native inhabitants have fields of maize, cotton and gourds, and are highly civilized.

Arispe, the residence of the intendant, has a population of 7,600. *Sonora*, 6,400. *Culiacan*, 10,800 *Conalea*, 9,500. *El Rosario*, 5,600. *Villa del Fuerte*, 7,900. *Los Alamas*, the residence of a deputation of the mines, 7,900.

The Province of New Mexico, has 40,200 inhabitants, and contains 5,700 square leagues. The climate is cold—the *great river of the North* is so hardly frozen as to admit the passage of horses and carriages on the ice. In the description of this pro-

vince we find nothing interesting, except a curious account that the channel of the great river became dry of a sudden, having forced a new one. The towns are, *Sante Fe*, population 3,600. *Albuquerque*, 6,000. *Taos*, 8,900. *Passo del Norte*, a military post, on the right bank of the river.—There is a perpetual war between the Indians and Spaniards.

The Province of Old California is very thinly inhabited, having but 9,000 souls, on nearly 7,295 square leagues. California was discovered by an expedition of *Hernando de Grixalva*, undertaken by direction of *Cortez*, to find a passage to the East Indies. It was long supposed to be an island, and was famous for its pearl fisheries.

The sky in California "is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, without a cloud; and should any clouds appear for a moment at the setting of the sun, they display the most beautiful shades of violet, purple and green." The country is barren and desert. Good water is rarely found—the soil is dry, sandy and mountainous. Some of the vallies, however, are fertile. The Jesuits made many attempts to establish themselves in this country, and made considerable improvements, but were expelled in 1767. The Dominicians succeeded them, and at present have the government of the country, aided by a few Spanish soldiers. There are no towns worth naming. *Loreto* and *St. Juan* are the principal villages.

The intendancy of New California had, in 1803, 15,600 inhabitants—its extent in square leagues is 2,125, and lies on the South sea. This country being fertile, appears likely to become important. The population in 1790, including Indians attached to the soil, who had began to cultivate their fields, was 7,748—in 1802, 15,562. The state of agriculture bears a proportionate improvement. In 1802, an estimate of the live stock of the people was made—beeves, 67,792; sheep, 107,172; hogs 1,040; horses, 2,187; mules, 877. The Indians manufacture coarse woollen stuffs, and are peaceable, industrious and benevolent. All sorts of game is plentiful; some of the stags are said to have horns nine feet long, and to rest them on their backs when running.

There are several villages in this district. *San Francisco* has a fine port, with 820 inhabitants. It may be considered as the capital of the country.

[We have thus closely pursued our author through all the intendancies, and noted every thing that he relates we have deemed interesting—and, though the article has already extended to a length beyond calculation when we commenced, to render it complete, we shall follow him as briefly as possible through his general remarks.]

So great an extent of country situated as it is, with so great elevations of land, must possess a great variety of climate—its productions, of course are various—alpine plants and tropical fruits are found in the Kingdom of New Spain—(which, it may be proper to observe in this place, as described by *Humboldt*, comprises all the country generally laid down in the maps under the names of *Mexico* and *New Mexico*.) The *banana* is, for the inhabitants of the low countries, what wheat, rye, barley, &c. is to those who inhabit the table lands or high plains; of which our author says "I doubt if there is another plant on the globe which on so small a space can produce so considerable a mass of nutritive substance." The cultivation is easy, the production rapid, & the fruit abundant. In the same regions is also cultivated a valuable plant, the root of which affords the flour of *manioc*, or *magnoc*, of which is made a nutritive bread. These constitute the chief diet of the people. In the more elevated regions, European grain, *maize*, &c. are principally and abundantly cultivated. The common people depend chiefly on the maize, and its common crop is from 130 to 170 fold. It does not flourish on lands elevated more than 9,000 feet. The ancient Mexicans made sugar from the stalks. The whole produce of this article in Mexico, is estimated, one year with another, to amount to 1,755 1-2 millions of pounds, which, rating a bushel at 50 lbs. is 35,130,000 bushels. Agricultural product is much assisted by artificial irrigation, for certain months in the year, (from June to September) are exceedingly dry. In this species of labor the Indians are peculiarly expert. Wheat is considered as a good crop when it yields 18 for one, though some lands produce a great deal more. The consumption of this grain in the whole kingdom is estimated at 331 millions of lbs. equal to 5,516,666 bushels, of 60 lbs. each. Some wheaten flour is exported to the Havana, &c. The general price of labor is very low in Mexico—2 *reals* (25 cents) in the temperate regions and 2 1-2 *reals* in the hot countries, are paid to laboring agriculturalists. The potatoe is cultivated in the highest and coldest parts of the Andes and produces abundantly; they are the largest and best, perhaps, in the world. The Mexicans possess all the garden stuff and fruit trees of Europe, and also cultivate many indigenous plants. From the juice of a vegetable called *maguey* or *metl*, they produce a spiritous liquor, which is the chief drink of the inhabitants of the capital. The juice is obtained by tapping the plant, which though not more than 5 feet high, will yield, in the season, 375 cubic inches per day; but in this tapping great judgment is required, or the plant perishes. The liquor thus gathered undergoes a fermentation; it is considered as a good stomachic and strengthener, as well as wholesome. The amount of duties paid on this liquor in the three cities of *Mexico*, *Toluco*, and *Peubla*, amounted, in 1793, to 817,739 dollars. By distillation they form a very strong brandy from the juice of this vegetable, which to the inhabitants also supplies the place of *hemp* and *papyrus*. The paper on which the ancient Mexicans wrote or painted their hieroglyphical figures was made of the fibres of its leaves, macerated in water and disposed in layers. From the policy which Cortez pursued in the conquest of the country, and which in the eyes of the moralist must greatly detract from his merits as a hero, very small remains of Indian antiquities are to be found in any of those places over which he led his cruelly victorious army. The ruins of the Aztec dikes and aqueducts are however still to be seen; the colossal statue of the goddess *Teoyaomiqui*, placed in one of the galleries of the University; the foundations of the palace of the kings Alcolhuacan; the remains of the two pyramids of San Juan de Teotihuacan, called the houses of the Sun and Moon, which are supposed to have been constructed in the eighth or ninth century—all evince the genius and science of a people whom the *civilized* European looks upon as scarce pertaining to the human race. The pyramid, or teocalli of *Cholula*, is nine feet eight inches higher than the Mycerinus, or the third of the great Egyptian pyramids of the group of Ghize"—it was evidently higher than at present, though its elevations is 177 feet—the "horizontal breadth of the base is 439 metres" (1433 feet) and it covers a surface of 45,208 square feet. It appears to be built of alternate strata of bricks and clay. In the midst of it is a church, where a priest of Indian extraction celebrates mass

every morning—his usual above is on the summit of the monument.

Besides the gold and silver mines in Mexico, [said to be 1000 in number,] and too numerous to particularize, they have mines of copper, tin, lead, iron, sulphur, quicksilver, alum, vitrol, with various precious stones. From the researches of the botanist it appears that there are more than 2000 plants, chiefly medical, indigenous to the country; among these are such as produce the *Gum Arabic, Copal, Liquid Amber* and *Elastic Gum*, all articles of commerce. The trade of *Guaxaca* in cochineal is estimated at an annual value of 200,000 crowns.

Latitude and longitude of the chief places in Mexico, as fixed by Humboldt.

	N.Lat.			*Long.W.of Paris.*			*L.fr.Wash.*		
	d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	s.	d.	m.	s.
Mexico	9	25	45,	101	25	30,	22	4	6
Vera Cruz	19	29	0,	98	11	52,	18	50	52
Acapulco	16	50	29,	102	6	20,	22	45	29
Guanaxuato	21	0	15,	103	15	0,	23	50	00
Valladolid	19	42	0,	103	12	15,	23	47	15
Campeche	19	50	45,	92	50	45,	13	25	45

Names and heighths of some of the most remarkable elevations in New Spain, above the level of the sea.

Volan de Popocalpetl	- - feet	17,716
Pic d'Orizaba	- - - -	17,371
City of Mexico	- - - -	7,470
——— Toluca	- - - -	8,818
——— Puebla	- - - -	7,198
——— Valladolid	- - -	6,404

There are many other mountains and cities about the height of the above, but these are presumed sufficient for our purpose.

Literary Intelligence.

We are much pleased to find that the "American Lady's Preceptor," has been so decidedly approved of by the public voice, that the publisher,—Mr. Edward J. Coale,—is enabled to issue a second edition in so short a time, after the publication of the first. This selection exhibits purity of taste, and what is better, purity of principles: and the popularity which it enjoys in the first female seminaries in this city and in Philadelphia, is an honorable proof of the sound judgment and assiduous care with which they are conducted.

Certainly, too much attention cannot be bestowed on the education of women. To enlighten the source from which society receives its earliest impressions; to instruct that by which we are improved and to sow the seeds of pleasure where we reap such an abundant harvest of happiness, must always be regarded by the man of liberal feelings as a duty, dictated alike by gratitude and policy.—But this is not the place to enlarge upon so important a topic. The *prefatory address* of the Editor evinces that he has not undertaken his task, without ability to execute what he has deliberately planned.

PREFATORY ADDRESS.

The education of women has, at all times, been an object of the most sedulous attention among the more enlightened nations of Europe. It is pleasing to remark, as it exhibits the least dubious proof of our progress in refinement, that this very important subject has, of late, excited scarcely an inferior degree of interest in our own country. All our large cities can now claim a seminary for the instruction of females, in which the system of education is no longer narrowed by puritanical illiberality, or vitiated by the interference of any vulgar prejudice. It may, indeed, be truly affirmed, that the women of the present age, in the United States, are not excelled by those of any country, whether we look to purity of morals, delicacy of deportment, or those delightful embellishments which give splendor to the face of society.

The only cardinal defect in the education of our females, which strikes us, is, perhaps, an undue appropriation of time to the acquisition of those light accomplishments, which serve well to enliven and decorate the early season of life, but which are attended with no durable advantages. The arts of painting, of music, of dancing, are expensively and most tediously taught in our schools, but how seldom are they practised, after the lapse of a few years, even by those who have reached the greatest proficiency.

We mean not, however, to detract from the value of personal accomplishment,—they are, on the contrary, in our estimation, very essential features to every scheme of liberal and polite education, But there are other objects to which, we think, they ought to be subordinate, and, especially, that they should never be allowed to encroach on the more important cultivation of the intellectual powers.—As we elevate the mind, we enlarge the sphere both of female utility, and female happiness—with an intellect invigorated by discipline, and properly imbued with the love of letters, a woman has resources on which she may perpetually draw in every emergency, or vicissitude of fortune.

Thus accomplished, she, moreover, becomes better fitted to discharge, with success, the various, complicated, and interesting duties incident to her condition, and the pilgrimage of her existence is rendered not only smooth and easy, but dignified and useful.

Convinced, therefore, of the importance of encouraging a fondness for elegant literature, in the period of childhood, and not less of the necessity of guiding the immature judgment of girls in the selection of proper species of reading, the editor has, with some labour, and no small care, prepared a work which he trusts will be found subservient to these ends.

Of the value of COMPILATIONS, like the one now offered to the public, little need be said. Elegant extracts from the purer sources of literature, present us, (as has been happily expressed by one of the first classical writers of our own country,) "with wisdom in a nut shell, and the quintessence of sweets in the acorn bowl of the fairies." They, at least, supply, at a moderate expence, the place of many books, and insinuate a taste for reading which often lays the foundation of very extensive improvement in subsequent life.

The editor cannot close this address, without a due acknowledgment for the abundant success of his first edition, which has been sold in little more than seven months—*in grateful return* of such public patronage, he has redoubled his attention in the revision of the second edition, and by additional appropriate selections, he hopes at least *to retain* the public opinion of this favoured little work.

The "*Missouri Company*" are extending their trade to the uttermost branches of that mighty river, in parties of from 50 to 100 men each, well armed and completely equipped. The Sioux, a numerous and warlike tribe of Indians, are chiefly feared; but as they become better acquainted with the superior power of the whites, it is presumed, they will acquire peaceable dispositions. The various tribes are well supplied with arms and ammunition, supposed to be furnished by the British to annoy this trade.

Dreadful Calamity at Charleston.

From the Charleston Courier, of Sept. 11.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill-fated city. A *Tornado* having passed through it carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Sunday evening last, the wind, which had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the north east, and blowing very fresh through the night, it continued in the same quarter all day on Monday and Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening, there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the wind shifted to south east, and at half past twelve o'clock, a *Tornado*, unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city. It first took effect at *Fort Mechanic*, situated on the south east point of the city, and passing from thence in a north west direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's bridge; how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not yet learnt. In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences, and almost every thing coming in contact with it. It is computed, from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss of the city will fall little, if any, short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last. But, in addition to this great loss of property, we have, on this occasion, to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The Tornado appears to have been about one hundred yards in width—after it had prostrated the flag-staff on Fort Mechanic, unroofed the house within the enclosure of that fort, thrown down the blacksmith shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's Lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church street, continued to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the new brick house of Benjamin Russel, Esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than 20,000 dollars; from Meeting-street it crossed to Thradd-street, where a large three story wooden house on the south side, about half way between Meeting and King-streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides of the street to the corner of King-street were unroofed or much shattered. It passed up King-street, nearly to Broad-street, unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it reached Broad-street; here the house of Dr. Alexander Baron, situated at the corner of Orange-street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak was completely wrenched to pieces; on the opposite side of Broad-street, the premises lately purchased by the St. Andrew's Society, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the mansion of the late general Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vaux-Hall Garden, it crossed over Queen-street, near to the corner of Friend-street, and shattered several houses in its progress, it went to the corner of Magazine and Mazyck-streets; two or three houses fronting on the former of these streets were blown down; and in the progress of the Tornado up Mazyck-street several houses were unroofed or otherwise much damaged.—One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street.—After leaving Beaufain-street the houses being less compactly situated, the marks of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence.—The mansion house of the honorable Judge Desaussure, was violently assailed, and suffered very considerably; one of the chimneys was thrown down; and a part of the family, who were at the time in an upper room of the house, were precipitated with the falling bricks through the two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost, excepting that of a negro girl. Several other houses in the outer skirts of the city were either unroofed or much injured; and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Islington, but we were unable, last evening, to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster; they are, so far as has come to our knowledge, as follows: Miss Margaret Cozens, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining fort Mechanic.

Dr. Conton, a native of France, a worthy man—killed by the falling of his house in Beaufain-street.

Mr. Peterson, a native of Germany, grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazyck-street.

A free Mulatto man, in Church-street, continued.

A French Mulatto girl in King-street.

Two Mulatto children either killed or drowned by the falling of a wooden house which was blown down into the mill-pond of Cannon's bridge.

A Negro man, belonging to Mr. Denar, Mazyck-street.

We have also heard of two or three other Negroes killed, but did not hear to whom they belonged.

Besides which, a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken, or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished whose bodies have not yet been discovered

This dreadful visitation is more afflicting than even the ravages of a conflagration. The *Tornado* struck suddenly; passed through the city with the rapidity of lighting, and in an instant, involved in destruction and death both the habitation and the inhabitant; no notice of the approaching danger was given, and before friendship and humanity could fly to the relief of the sufferers all was involved in ruin. It was preceded by a momentary deceitful calm, and was attended by a steady rumbling noise, not unlike that of a cariage rattling over a pavement.

Last evening the wind shifted to the south-east, and although it continued to blow with some violence, we trust the storm has spent its force.

We did not gain any intelligence from Sullivan's Island—but as the tide did not rise so high as on former occasions, we hope that the citizens at present upon the Island have escaped without injury.

What effect this severe storm may have had upon the crops, remains to be seen—we think the damage sustained must be considerable.

We trust that our seafaring brethren upon the coast have been enabled to whether the storm—the shipping in the harbor have sustained but little injury; a few small craft have been sunk by the wharves.

From the Courier of September 12.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's Courier, of the dreadful devastation occasioned by the awful visitation to our city, many other particulars have come to our knowledge. We shall not attempt to particularise the numerous sufferers

on this melancholy occasion, convinced that it would be impossible to give a correct statement of every individual loss. Our opinion of the great general loss which has been sustained, is strengthened by a resurvey of the ruins, which are even more extensive than we had at first apprehended; an immense number of houses which were not immediately within the vortex of the Tornado, have suffered more or less from the falling ruins of those which were more immediately the subjects of its fury. Slates and tiles, torn from the roofs of the houses, are to be seen in every direction, half buried in the sides of neighbouring buildings; and in some instances, joists, and even massy beams, are found transfixed through the contiguous buildings. Large masses of lead and pieces of iron, which had been attached to houses, have since been discovered nearly buried in the walls of other buildings, at the distance of several hundred yards. The more we reflect upon the awful subject, the more we are astonished, that comparatively so few have perished under the ruins. In addition to the deaths of white persons enumerated in our last, Mrs. Stewart's daughter, about 12 years old, has since died from the wounds received by the falling of a house in Church street, and several negroes have also since died of their wounds. The number of deaths altogether will not, probably, fall short of twenty.

Among the many instances of divine protection on this awful occasion, the following was particularly interesting:—A lady, far advanced in pregnancy, was reposing with her sister on her bed in an upper apartment, when the Tornado reached the house. The noise so alarmed a negro girl in waiting that she sought for refuge under the bed on which her mistress was lying. A stack of chimnies was struck by the wind with such tremendous violence that it fell on the roof and forced its way through the house to the ground, precipitating the floor along with it. The bed fell with the floors, but the ladies, we are happy to state, escaped without any injury. The negro girl beneath the bed, was crushed to pieces.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained on Sullivan's island, reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonized heart, whose family or connections were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The carrier of the southern mail, on crossing the causeway on this side of Ashley's river bridge in a sulky, was swept off and carried nearly 200 yards—the horse was drowned, but the driver fortunately escaped, with the mail, altho' it was much damaged.

The effects of the Tornado have extended some distance into the country, prostrating trees and fences in its progress.

A boy from an American vessel was received into the public infirmary here a few days ago, under very peculiar circumstances—While yet on the American coast, the legs of this unfortunate youth, which were very badly frost bitten, exhibited such symptoms of gangrene, that nothing but immediate amputation seemed to have any chance of saving his life. In this desperate extremity, with no surgeon at hand, an Italian sailor offered his services, which after some deliberation were accepted. He cut off the poor boy's legs with a common case knife, and sawed the bones with a large carpenter's saw, and bound up the stumps in the best manner he could. The boy happily survived this scene of butchery, and is now in the Liverpool Infirmary, in a fair way of complete recovery. *London paper.*

American Statistics.

FROM BLODGETT'S ECONOMICA.

Total consumption of all the foreign merchandize only, within the United States, for the year 1807, from known facts and from estimates on the experience of the last five years; rated at the prices at which they were sold to the consumers.

Merchandize, duties ad valorem at 12 1-2 to 22 1-2 per centum	49,505,000	Cocoa	136,000
		Hemp	960,000
		Geneva	850,000
		Brandy	3,500,900
Nails and Spikes	520,030	Wines	3,127,480
Lead & manufactures of lead	358,290	Teas	2,608,660
		Coffee	2,644,382
Steel, &c.	336,000	Sugar	5,027,630
Beer, ale & porter	155,500	Molasses	2,917,220
Cheese, British & Dutch	43,000	Cotton	32,080
		Pepper	206,000
Boots and shoes	171,840	Indigo	266,000
Coal	72,600	Pimento	54,000
Salt	1,506,000	All other articles	4,000,000
Rum and spirits	5,103,000		
Total,			$83,876,612

Although the total consumption at the cost to the consumers may amount to 86,000,000 dollars, near 20 per centum of this sum was realized in profits by our trading citizens. The nett cost of goods, or the sum paid for them in Europe, was not more than 69,000,000 dollars; but as this was more than 10 dollars a head for our population, then amounting to above 6,500,000 persons, *the times* require we should think of the best mode to save as much of this sum in future as we can, and by the earliest and most salutary mode in our power."

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.

STATEMENT

To the General Assembly in May, 1811, of the Funds of the State, viz:

Stock in Banks,	$125,050	
Funded 6 per cent. of the U. States real capital,	245,437	49
Funded 3 per cent. stock	50,038	6
Cash in the Treasury appropriated to Civil List expenses,	28,618	91
Bonds, new Lands, &c. Avails of new Lands sold, the interest of which is *appropriated for support of schools,*	1,304,929	81

The State owed no debts at the above date, and every Tax was paid.

The Chronicle.

Various accounts confirm a report sometime in circulation, that every American vessel detained in France since the 1st of November last, (the day on which the French decrees were to have been revoked) are released. This is a fortunate occurrence; and must lead to the abrogation of the British orders in council, if any faith can be put in the declarations of the government of that country—they have repeatedly promised to rescind their orders when the French decrees were revoked.

Seven ships from *Holland,* with special licenses under the sign manuel of Napoleon, arrived at *London* on the 26th of July, laden with cheese.

The Emperor of the French is again forming an encampment at Boulogne—the flotilla, prepared

long since, for the *ostensible* object of invading England, has been exercised, and is said to be in a miserable condition.

Bonaparte has issued a decree forbidding any young woman worth 6000 francs ($1125) or upwards, to *marry* without *his* special permission! This outrageous interference with the native rights of society, shows us the extent of the despotism prevailing in France. By another decree, the punishment of death, within 12 hours after detection, is to be inflicted on any person found guilty of corresponding with the subjects of Great Britain, or in negociating English bills of exchange.

The following sublime stuff presents a choice picture of royalty, and makes us wonder that men can become such sycophantic fools:

The French legislative body was dissolved on the 26th of July. The President addressed the members in a long speech, of which the following is an article:

"Gentlemen—The deputation which you commissioned to carry to the King of Rome the homage of the legislative body, repaired this morning to St. Cloud; none of us could behold without a lively interest, this *august* infant, upon whom so many destinies repose, and whose age inspires the most tender sentiments. We have borne to him all your sentiments. Gentlemen mixing with them those wishes which the love of our own children is calculated to inspire, madame, the governess, received them, and thanked us in the name of the young prince; doubtless, at the same time regretting that he was unable to join his personal sentiments in those which she expressed to the legislative body." Applauses from all parts of the hall!

Lucien Bonaparte's daughter (with her father now in England) is about to be married to a young gentleman of Shropshire, named Charlton.——The Prince Regent of Portugal has settled a pension of 20,000 crowns *per annum* on Lord Wellington—of 10,000 on General Beresford, and 5,000 on Colonel Trant. The king of England was alive on the 13th of August, but his dissolution still hourly looked for.

The exportation of gun-powder, arms, lead, &c. is prohibited in England; even coastwise; but large quantities have lately been shipped by express order of the government—supposed to *Russia;* between whom and England there seems a good understanding about to take place. Considerable numbers of British troops are still embarking for Portugal.—We are yet without any important news from that country or from Spain. Bonaparte is making the most arbitrary and extraordinary efforts in all parts of his empire to furnish his ships with seamen. On July 25, an American ship sailed from Portsmouth, (Eng.) with 80 masters of vessels and seamen belonging to American ships condemned at that port.

A Court of Inquiry on Captain Bingham, of the the *Little Belt*, has approved of his conduct.

Private letters from France inform us that large bodies of troops are entering Spain; and strong hopes are entertained of bringing the long and bloody conflict to a conclusion. A report is circulated that Bonaparte will, himself take the command. Count de Segur, one of his ministers, in a late speech to the legislative body, said—

"The emperor wishes for peace, and the liberty of the seas; he has 800,000 men under arms; the Princes of Europe are his allies; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquillity; without loans, without anticipations, 954 millions (francs) raised with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans; and his majesty commissions us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

The Emperor of Russia, it is said in a London paper, has assembled their lines of troops, extending from Riga on the right to the river Dwina on the left, comprising upwards of 300,000 men.—There is many reasons to believe he is about to make peace with England, which seems considered as tantamount to a declaration of war against France.

On the 27th of September a battle—as important in the opinion of the *Amateurs*, as that of Austerlitz, Jena or Wagram, is to be fought near Doncaster in England, between the famous bruisers, *Cribb* and *Molineaux*. The latter is a negro; a native of America. Betting at present equal. A sum equal to $250,000 is already said to be betted on the issue of this contest!

As, according to the British doctrine of *blockade* a vessel is liable for a breach of it 3000 miles from the port *declared* to be so—between the dangers of capture on *our own* coast, on the high seas, and on the coast of France, vessels from the latter country for the United States are as completely running the gauntlet as though we were actually at war. We have a list of *forty-four* American vessels lately condemned in England, on various pretences. It is possible the captain of the brig Alert may be tried for piracy (as resistance to the will of the British on the ocean is *piracy* or *war*) for he gallantly recaptured his vessel, sent part of the prize-master's crew adrift in the jolly boat, and secured four others in the hold. But immediately after being overhauled by another British frigate, was captured and sent into Portsmouth.

A contest between the French and Prussian troops garrisoning Dantzic lately took place in which nearly 100 were killed. Great animosity seems to prevail between the troops of these nations.

The Editor's Department.

With this number we present a supplement of eight pages—not because of any late events which rendered the exertion necessary, but merely as an evidence of gratitude. We intend, however, to reserve the greater portion of our strength in this respect, until the meeting of Congress; when we shall not only have much interesting matter before us, but, from the arrangements we expect to make, be enabled to give it *new*—"piping hot," *as the saying is*, to our friends; as it is our particular desire to record contemporaneous matters; and endeavor first to give them to the public with order and harmony, and in ample form. In the interim we shall proceed to *Register* such things of former transactions as are deemed generally interesting.

The tables furnished in this work are not calculated for present or immediate use; but to afford reference for interesting and important facts as they are wanted.

We have the pleasure this week to offer our thanks to nearly *two hundred* new subscribers received since the last number went to press. Such evidence of public opinion in our favor, we trust, will not be lost. There are now 1893 subscribers to the *Weekly Register*.

New subscribers will be furnished from the beginning—we have yet some extra copies left.—Notices of irregularities or omissions are requested to be transmitted to the office.

In the next number, we intend to devote several pages to *manufactures, agriculture*, &c.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 4.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

American Public Papers.

[REVOLUTIONARY.]

(Continued from Page 14.)

The same congress agreed to a *petition to the king*, which, as it may serve to shew the spirit of the times, and is, besides, a piece of most elegant and eloquent composition, is annexed. [It was drawn up by the late venerable *John Dickenson, Esq.*]

—

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

We your majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of *New-Hampshire, Massachusets-Bay, Rhode-Island* and *Providence* Plantations, *Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania*, the counties of *New-Castle, Kent*, and *Sussex*, on *Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina*, and *South Carolina*, in behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in general congress, by this our humble petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these colonies ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament has been employed to inforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the commander in chief and under him of the brigadiers-general has, in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in *America*.

The commander in chief of all your majesty's forces in *North America* has, in time of peace, been appointed governor of a colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly increased; and, new, expensive and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves.

The officers of the customs are impowered to break open and enter houses without the authority of any civil magistrate founded on legal information.

The judges of courts of common law have been made intirely dependent on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Councellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The agents of the people have been discountenanced, and governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of parliament made in the *fourth fifth, sixth, seventh* and *eighth* years of your majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue; and the powers of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences, vexatious informers, are exempted from paying damages, to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners, before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both houses of parliament have resolved, that colonists may be tried in *England*, for offences alledged to have been committed in *America*, by virtue of a statute passed in the *thirty-fifth* year of *Henry* the *eighth*; and in consequence thereof attempts have been made to inforce that statute.

A statute was passed in the *twelfth* year of your majesty's reign, directing, that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same, in any shire or county within the realm, whereby inhabitants of these colonies may, in sundry cases, by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last session of parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of *Boston;* another impowering the governor of *Massachusetts-Bay* to send persons indicted for murder in that province, to another colony, or even to *Great Britain* for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth for extending the limits of *Quebec*, abolishing the *English*, and restoring the *French* laws, whereby great numbers of *British* freemen are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government and the Roman catholic religion throughout those vast regions, that border on the westerly and northerly bounderies of the free, protestant, *English* settlements; and a fifth for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his majesty's service in *North America*

To a sovereign, who glories in the name of *Briton*; the bare recital of these acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects who fly to the foot of his throne and implore his clemency for protection against them.

From this destructive system of colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm your majest'y dutiful colonists with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies to trace the unhappy differences between *Great Britain* and these colonies, from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of sedi-

tious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed upon us of those we revere. But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them; and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one to receive injuries, and be sensible of them.

Had our creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auspices of your royal ancestors, whose family was seated on the *British* throne to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessings they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, that elevated the illustrious house of *Brunswick* to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of *English* freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquility of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your majesty, and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and society, command us to intreat your royal attention; and as your majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men, who daringly interpose themselves between your royal person and your faithful subjects, & for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your majesty's authority, misrepresenting your *American* subjects, and prosecuting the most deperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us by the force of accumulated injuries, too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts, that much more willingly would bleed in your majesty's service.—Yet so greatly have we been misrepresented, that a necessity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our consent, "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government and the defence, protection and security of the colonies." But we beg leave to assure your majesty that such provision has been and will be made for defraying the two first articles as has been and shall be judged, by the legislature of the several colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances: and for the defence, protection, and security of the colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in times of peace; and in case of war, your faithful colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been, when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to your majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no *British* subjects in affectionate attachment to your majesty's person, family, and government, we too dearly prize the priviliges of expressing that attachment by those proofs that are honorable to the prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy, in quiet the inheritance left us by our fore-fathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, cheerfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves, by every testimony of devotion to your majesty, and of veneration to the state, from which we derive our origin. But though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress, by a contention with that nation, in whose parental guidance on all important affairs we have hitherto, with filial reverence, constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexing cirsumstances from any former experience; yet, we doubt not, the purity of our intentions, and the integrity of our conduct, will justify us at that grand tribunal, before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

WE ASK BUT FOR PEACE, LIBERTY, AND SAFETY. We wish not a diminutiou of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favor. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with *Great Britain*, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to your majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances, and relief from fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in *America*——extending the powers of courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty—trying persons in *Great Britain* for offences alledged to be committed in *America*—affecting the proivnce of *Massachusetts-Bay*—and altering the government and extending the limits of *Quebec*; by the abolition of which system, the harmony between *Great Britain* and these colonies, so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and the usual intercourse will be immediately restored. In the magnanimity and justice of your majesty and parliament, we confide for a redress of our other grievances, trusting that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy the regard, we have been accustomed in our happier days, to enjoy.—For appealing to that Being who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction.

Permit us then, most gracious sovereign, in the name of all your faithful people in *America*, with the utmost humility to implore you, for the honor of Almighty God, whose pure religion, our enemies are undermining; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united; for the interests of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses, that your majesty, as the loving father of your whole people, connected by the same bonds of law, loyalty, faith

and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that if attained, never can compensate for the calamities, through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech your majesty, thatyour royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief, that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That your majesty may enjoy every felicity, through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects, and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions till time shall be no more; is, and always will be, our sincere and fervent prayer.

BRITISH STATISTICS.

REVENUES—ORDINARY—1805.

Nett produce applicable to national objects, and to payments into the exchequer.

Customs - -	England - -	l6,715.794 19 6 3-4	
	Scotland -	477.094 16 4 1-2	l7,192,889 13 11 1-4
Excise -	England -	15,137,096 14 6 1-4	
	Scotland -	1,215,788 16 10 1-2	16,352,885 10 10 3-4
Stamps - -	England - -	3,854,240 17 3	
	Scotland -	269,186 5 11	4,123,527 3 2
Land and Assessed taxes	England - -	6,032.273 6 8 3-4	
	Scotland -	225,505 12 7 1-2	6,261,778 19 4 1-4
Post-office -	England - -	1,087,757 19 0	
	Scotland -	149,247 0 10 1-2	1,237,004 19 10 1-2
1s in the l. on pensions & salaries	England - -	50,018 10 4 3-4	
	Scotland - -	3,814 1 11 1-2	53,832 12 4 1-4
6d. ditto England & Scotland			57,340 11 0 3-4
Hackney coaches			26,454 14 10 3-4
Hawkers and Pedlars			8,444 2 9 3-4
Total *permanent* and *annual duties*			l35,314,158 10 4 1-4
To this sum is to be added—certain "small branches of hereditary revenue," consisting of fines; seizures, compositions, proffers, and produce of crown lands, in all producing			157,373 7 10 3-4

EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES—WAR TAXES. (England and Scotland.)

Customs (2,632,147 19 10 1-2) Excise (6,360,229 13 9 3-4) - - -	8,992,377 13 7 1-4
Property tax (4,377,583 12 9 1-2) Arrears of income duty (48,392, 9 6)	4,427,976 2 3 1-2
Arrears of taxes on aid and contribution acts - - - - -	1,010 17 8 3-4
Total war taxes - - - - - - -	13.419,364 13 1 1-2
Lottery, nett profit - - - - - - - - -	360.043 3 7
Monies paid on account of the interests of loans raised for service in Ireland	1,592,570 10 5
Sundry items - - - - - - - - -	485,532 0 3 3-4
Total public income, independent of loans - -	51,399,045 15 10 1-4
Loans paid into the exchequer, including l1,450,000 for Ireland -	25,130,404 15 4 3-4
Grand total - - - - - - -	l76,796,450 15 4 3-4

In 1806 the ordinary and extraordinary resources, produced	l54,982,035 8 11 3-4
——the loans including l2,000,000 for the service of Ireland	19,699,263 12 1
Total - -	74,681,299 1 0 3-4
In 1807, ordinary and extraordinary - -	60,189,414 12 3 1-2
——the loans, including l1,500,000 for Ireland -	15,257,211, 19 3
	75,446,626 11 6 1-2

Income of Ireland for the year ending January 5, 1808, say for the year 1807—nett produce, applicable to national objects, and to payments into the exchequer.

Customs and excise -	l5,097,646 9 4 3-4
Stamps - - -	673,570 2 1 3-4
Post-office - - -	86,056 13 4
Poundage fees - -	26,934 14 4 1-4
Pell's fees - - -	5,386 19 1 3-4
Duty on wrought plate -	2,898 12 4 1-2
Casualties - - -	4,324 12 0
Total ordinary revenue	5,896,818 1 8 1-2
Several items *extraordinary* resources - -	395,566 15 9
Total independent of loans	6,272,384 17 5
Loans paid into the exchequer - - -	2,977,747 4 9
Grand total - -	9,250,132 2 2

Great Britain.

In 1808, ordinary and extraordinary - -	63,626,563 1 10 1-2
——the loans, including l2,500,000 for Ireland -	10,102,620 15 6
Grand total - -	73,129,183 17 4 1-
Ireland—1808, ordinary and extraordinary -	6,174,561, 13 0 3-
Loans - - -	5,389,278 0 4 1-
Total	11,564,289 13 5 1-

GREAT BRITAIN, in 1810 ordinary and extraordinary	70,235,792	18	4	1-2
Loans, including £2,300,000 for Ireland	13.498,621	16	8	3-4
Grand total	83,856,614	16	1*	

EXPENDITURES—1805.

1. Interests on the *unredeemed*† public debt	£19,589,305	18	11	1-2
Charges of *management*	271,911	11	9	3-4
Reduction of national debt	7,615 167	7	9	3-4
	£27,485,384	18	7	
2. Interest on exchequer bills‡	1,478,316	3	3	1-2
3. The civil list	958,000	0	0	
4. Courts of Justice	59,350	17	3	
Mint	14,686	10	6	
Allowances to the royal family§	278,281	4	0	1-2

* *It may gratify a laudable curiosity to ascertain the revenues of* England, *as well as of* Great Britain, *at more distant periods, as shewn in the annexed table—premising, that in considering it we ought to take into view the* depreciated value of money. *Time has been when an ox was sold for* 1s. 6d. *More of this hereafter.*

KINGS.	£ ster.
William the Conqueror	400,000
William Rufus	350,000
Henery I.	300,000
Stephen	250,000
Henry II.	200,000
Richard I.	150,000
John	100,000
Henry III.	80,000
Edward I.	150,000
II.	100,000
III:	154,139
Richard II.	130,000
Henery IV.	100,000
V.	76,643
VI.	64,976
Edward IV. V. Richard III.	100,000
Henry VII.	400,000
VIII.	800,000
Edward VI.	400,000
Mary	450,000
Elizabeth	500,000
James I.	600,000
Charles I.	895,819
The Commonwealth	1,517,247
Charles II.	1,800,000
James II.	2,001,855
William III.	3,895,205
Anne at the union	5,091,803
George I.	6,762,641
II.	8,522,540
III. (1788)	15,572,971
(1791)	21,434,000
(1798)	34,207,906
(1800)	37,000,000

† From this, it is presumed, is excluded the payments of interests on account of the *sinking fund*, which forms a part of the *nominal* public debt.

‡ By exchequer bills; we are given to understand a certain part of the national debt not funded. The amount of which is not told us.

§ That is, the *princes* and *princesses*.

Salaries and allowances	25,282	9	6	
Bounties	591,583	13	11	
	1,827,184,	10	6	1-2
5. Civil government of Scotland	86 918,	13	3	3-4
6. Payments in *anticipation* of exchequer receipts, as bounties, pensions, &c.	646,000	14	7	
7. The navy	14,446,998	3	5	1-2
8. The ordinance	4,732,286	1	3	
9. The army	10,758,342	12	11	
Extraordinary services [including remittances, as subsidies to foreign powers]	6,261,386	16	2	
10. Loans, remittances & advances to other countries—to Ireland	3,211,062	10	0	
11. *Miscellaneous services* at home	2,566,091	19	6	
abroad	279,636	8	5	1-2

Total public expen.	1805,	70,588,547,	4	0	3-4
ditto	1806,	71,010,718	16	9	1-4
ditto	1807,	71,989.390	4	10	
ditto	1808,	79,391,345	15	2	3-4
ditto	1809,	83,099,186	0	2	

[These years, as in the case of the revenues received as above, end on the 5th of January of the years following those stated—as, for instance, the expenditures for the year 1809 reaches to the 5th of January, 1810]

Expenditure of *Ireland* for the year ending January 5, 1808.

1. Interests of debt	£2,372,035	2	2	
Charge of *management*	33,996	11	0	3-4
Reduction of national debt	954,045	8	1	3-4
	£3,359,077	1	4	1-2
2. Interests on exchequer bills	9,890	8	2	
3. Issues on purposes appointed by the Parliament of Ireland prior to the union	17,490	5	3	1-2
4. Issues from appropriated funds for local purposes	15,110	2	0	
5. Civil list	149,642	3	0	
Pensions	89.639	6	2	1-2
Other permanent charges	188,692	18	11	3-4
6. Payment in anticipation of exchequer receipts, as bounties, &c.	204,171	6	3	3-4
7. Ordinance	519,184	4	6	1-2
8. Army	3,410,694	14	7	1-4
9. Miscellaneous services	512,197	14	2	
10. Vote of Credit	90,455	6	5	3-4
Total expenditure	8,566,165	11	1	3-4
Expenditure of Ireland for the year ending January 5, 1809.	9,536 295	0	7	

A certain Mr. *John Bristed* has lately published a work entitled "*The resources of the British empire, together with a view of the probable result of the present contest with France.*" From this book are taken the items of which the preceding tables are composed: we give them as we found them, with the addition only of the notes.

Education.

The following interesting letter will be perused with pleasure even by those who long since have read it. We intend to follow it by some notice of *Pestalozzi's* method and *Lancaster's* system and also with an acount of a famous school at Paris.

NEEF's SCHOOL.

FROM THE PROVIDENCE AMERICAN.

A letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to another in this town, dated, April 23, 1811.

Dear Sir—I have just received yours of the 24th. Every thing I have said or which the power of language could express, would fall far short of an adequate description of the effects already produced by Neef's system, which will not have been two years in operation till the 9th June. Such indeed are the effects, that many who go there, and see and here, are amazed, become incredulous only because they cannot conceive how it is produced. I, who have been a constant visitor, have had an opportunity to mark the manner of the method, as well as to note the astonishing ease, simplicity and certainty of process. The school is filling and will fill, and I felicitate myself with the hope of finding in it a future security for the liberties of our country, as, when once established, that is, after one class has passed through a course which may be accomplished in six years from the time of beginning it will then carry with it such evidence of its efficacy and superiority, and of its utility, as to render its access into general use easy and certain. Indeed the course once gone through, it will be such as any one may teach.

I could refer to hundreds who have seen the school and witnessed the examination on all, and ten times more of the subjects concerning which you have seen the publications; but you must be aware that to judge of any thing, you must compare it with something else: Now the usual visitor can have no idea of the state of the mind of a child who went to this school twelve or eighteen months ago, yet without this knowledge he can form no conception of the effects produced on that child's mind. On the other hand, I have been intimate and familiar with them all and find children whom I dandled on my knee were able in ten months to puzzle me with abstract propositions, and astonishing calculations. Strangers who have not studied, nor had an opportunity of seeing the course of instruction, have great difficulties and prejudices to surmount before they can enter into an estimate of its utility. For instance, take the following parallel:

By the old system, children have a primmer or horn book put into their hands, and they begin to learn the arbitrary and unmeaning names and certain signs called an alphabet.

By Neef's system they begin to learn the names of all their limbs, members, and different relations and use of all parts of the human body. Nearly two years elapse before they hear of an alphabet or a book, nor pen and ink, until they are able to read and write. This is an apparent parodox, but it is nevertheless true.

The second stage of the old system is to spell single syllables.

The second stage of Neef's is to put a slate and pencil before the boy, and to bring his hand to the habit of drawing a straight line without the aid of a rule, and to draw the line to any given number of inches as called for, by the eye only, and without any rule to measure by, excepting after it is done, to exhibit its accuracy.

The third stage in the old is by words of three syllables, to spell.

The third stage in the new, is to divide the straight line into any required number of parts by the eye instantly, and with an exactnes that shall stand the test of the compass and rule.

The fourth stage of the old school is words of four syllables.

The fourth stage of the new school is to discriminate between the properties of lines—horizontal, vertical and oblique—and so he proceeds to *figures of visible objects.* Thus, a boy being able to draw a horizontal line, and an oblique line decending from the left to the right, or the contrary, and who can by his eye draw it exactly of a length required, is competent to discribe any figure composed on its exterior of straight lines; and by the same process the child is carried to form any for figure, curved lines curve in their turn with all their diversites.

Strange as it may appear, these very lessons lead to the act of alphabetical writing, and the alphabet after this course is not a matter of mere rote, but a matter established in the mind with precise ideas of its uses, as an agent for convenience to the memory, not as the essential object of learning.

The lessons are conducted like sports, and they are rarely more than an hour at any time in the school room: nor do the lesson proceed in an arbitrary rotation.—There is a certain order, but it is in the teacher's mind, and is always calculated like the *lines* to writing. The preceding lesson invariably leads to, and aids that which is to follow the lesson of the morning, for example may be straight lines, or triangles; the lesson after breakfast may be the table of computation, which of itself produces effects that are inconceivable but upon experience. The lessons may vary to fifteen different subjects in the course of the day; but are all so contrived as to depend upon, or to aid each other—and like the Peripatetics, their morning rambles over hills and vallies, rocks and declivities, are nothing more than exercises in Gymnastics, or in natural history; minerals, earths, plants, and trees are investigated; the measurement of a triangle by the eye on a slate, is now applied to the measurement of a similar figure in the open field, and the chain of perches perform the operations which are assigned to the compass in the school room. The regular course is to consist of all this knowledge of Algebra, and of course, all the arithmetical knowledge it embraces—Geometry and Grammar: the system itself is a perfect logic, and the scholar becomes master of all in three languages, the English, French and German. If it be required the Greek and Latin are taught by the same method, little more than two years being required to attain both. The course for general education is from *six* years old to *twelve*, for six years. As there is no limitation to knowledge, those, who choose to continue after six years, progress in learning of the higher kind; mathematical and scientific. The ordinary course, however, comprehends general anatomy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, natural philosophy, geography, drawing; and all this knowledge is taught and acquired with accuracy by a strict analysis of the properties of every substance and thing.

These general ideas suggested from memory and the result of observation and familiar intimacy with the school, perhaps no other person out of the school can give; and Mr. Neef himself is a person who, with the most comprehensive mind, appears totally divested of ostentation. He is blessed with a wife, as wise and as amiable and happy in her temper as himself: He seems as if formed by Heaven

for the station which he has chosen and his whole faculties are directed to it; and can embrace no other pleasures but those which he enjoys in the midst of his innocent and cheerful companions and his sweet family.

I shall now give you what information is necessary as to the economical part of the business. The terms are these: a child must be in good health, and must be provided with a matrass, bed clothes and apparel. With these he enters the school, and pays for the year 200 dollars, for which the child is found in meat, washing and every other attention and care.—The health and happiness of their children is the best evidence of their good treatment. They are combed and cleaned every day. Among the rest, they are taught to swim in the summer, and skate in the winter; and their propensities to mechanics or gardening are encouraged, the fullest opportunity being given to unfold their faculties.

A new class opens on the first Monday in May.* There are two children from Boston, some from Virginia and Maryland, and from different parts of this state. Should the gentleman you mention think fit to send his son, I will give him every aid in my power if he calls on me; and I can say, from experience, that he never will repent it, nor have any occasion to fear for the happiness any more than the intellectual acquirements of his child. The boys come to town occasionally, but what is not very usual, they are all eager to get back to school again the town is so little interesting to them. This is a faithful account so far as it goes, but it is far short of the reality.

Desultory Remarks.

BY THE EDITOR.

I could not expect every person to be pleased with every part of my plan—If I succeeded in giving general satisfaction to the patrons of the REGISTER, it was all that I hoped for. How nearly I have arrived to the point of utility I desired the work to attain, is not for me to say—the matter is before the public, and will be fairly judged.

But objections have been made that appear extraordinary—I would not notice them except I believed a few minutes might be useful spent in repelling them:—much dissatisfaction has been expressed by three or four persons at our design to insert in the REGISTER, a short series of *revolutionary state papers*, on this plea—"THEY OUGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN." One of these gentlemen appeared sorry to learn I was about to obtain a copy of the Journals of the *stamp act Congress*, 1765, and publish it; for their proceedings were almost obliterated; and it would excite old animosities to revive them!

I cannot agree with these gentlemen. Most of the actors in the great scenes of those times have departed; a new generation supplies their place; who, to value their freedom as they ought, should be acquainted with the events connected with its achievment. They should see and admire that noble spirit of their ancestors—that suffering virtue that prayed,—petitioned,—remonstrated; and, when all was unavailing, indignantly shook off the yoke of a tyrant, by a solemn appeal to God, to mankind at large, and themselves individually. Our youth should be taught to emulate their fathers—a race of men whose actions will shine more resplendent in history than aught that Greece or Rome can boast of. *These* papers are a monument of *their* glory: of their patience; their talents; their courage; their civic virtues; and, more than all, of their devotion to liberty. Let the *American* lay his hand on his heart and ask himself, "*if they should be forgottten?*" I, at least must say, No—and could not hold myself guiltless, situated as I am, were I to refuse to insert them, and hold up examples so wholesome to patriotism, and my country.

It is true, these papers are *old;* but they are of *a good fashion* and will not *wear out.* Copies of them are becoming scarce; not one in fifty of the present generation have had a convenient opportunity to read them. I would place them in the hands of every one, and respectively suggest to the heads of families, the propriety of pointing them out to their children—the young mind will ardently receive them, and impressions may be left that shall never be effaced.

The petition to the king inserted in this number, as a mere *literary* production, is an honor to our country; and, while it shews the firmness and dignity of the old Congress, manifest their love of peace and the virtues. A celebrated British Historian (*Belsham*) thus speaks of it—"The address of Congress to the king, is penned with extraordinary "force and animation, in many parts rising to a "very high strain of eloquence.———It is difficult "to conceive how this address would be read without exciting in the breasts of the most obdurate, "strong emotions of compunction and remorse."

In *England*—though every man boasts of his freedom derived from the *Magna Charta*——a particular reference to *that* memorable instrument is accounted a species of *jacobinism!*——In *France* the Emperor, we are told, was *elected* by the people of their own free will—but if a man were *now* to repent him of his vote, and express a desire that he had been rejected, would he not be considered as almost guilty of *treason?* In the *United States*, all profess to love independence—shall it be esteemed *jacobinic* or *treasonable* to bring into view the causes which led to it?—HEAVEN FORBID!

We shall, therefore, leisurely, proceed in our plan, and, when not pressed by other matters, successively present, *the declaration of Congress sitting forth the cause, and necessity of taking up arms;—the declaration of independence*, (and the counter *declaration of dependence* by the tories at *New York;*) *the articles of confederation and union* agreed upon in 1778; and close the whole with *General Washington's circular letter to the governors of the several states*, with an account of the *resignation of his command into the hands of those who gave it*, the most glorious event of his memorable life.

Again—it is thought as though I did not speak of kings and nobles with sufficient respect and reverence. As an *American*, I am a constitutional enemy of these men; I believe the whole business of *kingcraft*, a horrid knavery, and that the present Kings and princes of Europe are among the most "rascally members of creation." A reference to facts—an observance of their proceedings, will shew what they are; and, when I have occasion to speak of them, I will endeavour to press upon others the sovereign contempt for them.

The common mind is too easily led to a veneration for monarchy and aristocracy; and, unfortunately, too many of our books (written by *British* authors,) are calculated to cast false lights upon them. I cannot any more believe that a man is born *royal* or *noble* (in the *true* meaning of the words) because his supposed father is called a king or a lord, than that a man must be a horse if the place of his birth were

* Mr. Neef, in his public notice, states the middle of last month.

a stable. The talk about "divine right," "legitimate sovereigns," &c. with which too many in the United States endeavor to mislead the public mind, is a kind of treason against humanity—they are all "*Usurpers*"—power alone constitutes their right; all other pretension is a barefaced cheat. I have no commisseration for them. I am glad that some have felt a portion of the suffering they heaped on the heads of the people. There are two things which every American should solemnly hate and religiously despise——*hereditary governors* and an *established priesthood*—twin-agents of innumerable blasphemies and crimes. H. N.

Amusing and Interesting Scraps.

Liverpool corn exchange, July 23, 1811. Wheat (American) 12*s.* 6*d.* *a* 13*s.* per 70*lbs.* ($ 2 79 *a* 2 91) —Flour, (Am.) *barrel,* 56*s.* *a* 58*s.* Oats, *per* 45*lbs.* 3*s.* 10*d.* *a* 4*s.* Indian corn, *per* 60*lbs.* 5*s.* 9*d.* *a* 6*s.*

Turkish Funeral.—Died, in Upper Berkeley-street, London, Siddi Effendi, charge d'affaires from the Sublime Ottoman Port—His excellency was interred in the burial ground of St. Pancras.—The procession consisted of a hearse containing the body covered with white satin, followed by his carriage, and two mourning coaches, in which were the priest and the late ambassador's attendants. Upon arriving at the ground the body was taken out of the shell which contained it, wrapped in rich robes, and dropped into the grave, and immediately after a large stone, nearly the size of the body, was laid upon it: and after some Mahometan ceremonies had been gone through, the attendants left the ground. The procession, in going to the church yard, galloped nearly all the way.

From the first of January to the 15th of August, there were exported from New-Orleans to *foreign* markets, no less than 25 thousand barrels of flour. This city will probably become one of the greatest emporiums of trade in the world, when the country to the westward has a full population.

Mr. Galusha (republican) has been elected governor of Vermont, by a large majority. The legislature has the same political character.

The *charitable* design of starving the people of France in the early part of the revolution, by Great Britian and the allied powers, is finely contrasted by the following statement from a London paper of the 25th of June last:

"Imports.—From a return just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that we imported last year,

1,387,200 Quarters of Wheat,
533,613 Cwt of Flour,
403,122 Quarters of Oats, and
33,226 Bolls of Oatmeal.

Of this quantity the imports were—

From France, 334,806 Quarters of Wheat, and 202,922 Cwt. of Flour.
From Holland, 189,016 Quarters of Wheat,
From Germany, 145,186 do and
From Poland and Prussia, 296,756,
From Denmark and Norway, 110,935 Qrs.
From America, 34,829 Quarters of Wheat, and 210,209 Cwt. of Flour.

Hence *more than one-third* of the Wheat, and nearly *one-third* of the Flour, came from France and Holland; while from America we imported not more Flour than we did from the countries with which we are at war; and the quantity of Wheat from America did not exceed one fortieth part of the whole quantity imported."

Though the annexed articles is not of late date, it will be interesting *news* to many of our readers—we *Register* it because it gives an account of the arrival "of the *first* rigged vessel at Cincinnati from below."

Cincinnati, May 29.—*Ship News.*—Arrived at this place, on Sunday morning, the 26th instant, barge Cincinnati, Beatle, commander, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of sugar, hides, logwood, crates, &c. She sailed from New-Orleans the 3d of March, arrived at the Falls the 9th of May, 68 days—remained at the Falls 9 days, and sailed from thence on the 17th instant. This is the first rigged vessel that ever arrived at Cincinnati from below. She is 100 feet keel, 16 feet beam: rigged sloop fashion, and burthen 64 tons. She was warped over the Falls by 18 men, in half a day.

A writer in the New Jersey Journal, gives us the following statement of the whole number of eclipses solar and lunar, visible and invisible, that take place during a century, from which the scarcity of large and solar eclipses will appear.

	Eclipses.	*Visible.*	*Invisible.*
Solar,	238	43	195
Lunar,	152	76	76
Solar and Lunar,	390	119	271

Of the 76 visible lunar eclipses, 34 will be total, but of the 43 solar eclipses, not more than one will be central, and perhaps that may not be total.

The irritation in England on account of the attack of the *Little Belt* on our Frigate the *President*, in which the former "caught a yankee," still continues; and a thousand falshoods are publishing in the ministerial newspapers, about it.

Chinese Tartary—It is stated in a German paper on the authority of some merchants who have arrived at Moscow, from China, that an adventurer, named Baghvan-Ho, has recently collected a number of followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Mingas, to submit to his authority in the double character of Prince and Pontiff. His followers believing him to be possessed of supernatural power, profess the utmost devotion to his will; and their conduct on several occasions, when attacked by other tribes, was characterized by all that zeal which marks the adherents of a new religion. The Caravans which traverse the desert islands pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him fell prostrate at the threshold of his tent and remained in that posture during the audience; he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manner. The Chinese governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sent some individuals in his confidence with presents and orders to learn his views, resources &c. Baghvan-Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows, arrows, lances and different guns. To shew the influence he possessed over them, he made a signal, and 100 voluntarily embraced death by stabbing themselves to the heart. The Chinese government alarmed at the proximity of this aspiring Chieftain, was strengthening the frontier garrisons and taking other measures of precaution against the consolidation of a power, which not only threatened the independence of the country, but menaced the extinction of the present dynasty. [*Lon. Pap.*

Captain Posey and Lieutenant Jennings.

The following account of the unfortunate rencounter between *captain Thornton Posey*, commanding at Fort Knox in the Indiana territory, and *lieutenant Jesse Jennings*, on the evening of the 14th June last, which terminated in the death of the latter, is given by a gentleman just arrived from Vincennes, where he learned the following particulars.

"For some time previous to the day on which lieutenant Jennings fell, he appears to have entertained a violent animosity towards captain Posey, which induced him to indulge, when not in the presence of the captain, in terms of reproach and abuse, frequently declaring his determination upon revenge, and if no other means offered he would certainly take the captain's life. These threats appear to have reached the captain and induced him to be upon his guard against any attempt to take his life. Some ineffectual efforts made by lieutenant Jennings at a late hour on the night of the 20th June, to get into captain Posey's room, confirmed him in the opinion that the lieutenant's threats alluded to a clandestine attempt to take him off. Accordingly it appears his conduct became more circumspect and guarded, and he determined if possible not to be taken by surprise. This the captain imparted to some of his friends, at the same time deprecating the intentions of lieutenant Jennings, in seeking a clandestine mode of satisfaction, as unbecoming an officer in the army.

On the evening of the 24th June last, about a quarter of an hour previons to the fatal rencounter in which lieutenant Jennings fell, squire Purcell, a gentleman living in the neighborhood, came to the fort, and receiving information from one of the soldiers that captain Posey was not in his quarters, and seeing his door shut, he passed on and entered the quarters of lieutenant Jennings. The lieutenant was lying in his bed reading, and Mr. M'Call, the deputy contractor, was sitting also reading. Mr. M'Call took up a bottle and walked off, and immediately after Jennings also walked out leaving Purcell alone who not thinking their conduct altogether polite, stepped out a few paces upon the parade; just at that moment he heard a noise in captain Posey's room resembling the shoving or pushing about of chairs or tables; but Mr. M'Call coming up with the bottle in his hand invited him to walk in. They returned to the room they had just left, and took a drink of grog; scarcely had they set down their glasses, when they heard a sharp noise but could not tell what; Mr. M'Call stepped to the window, and at that instant they heard the report of a pistol; M'Call observed the Lieutenant is killed. Purcell and M'Call hurried to the captain's quarters, where they found lieutenant Jennings dying at the door, and captain Posey standing within the door—the captain's cloths were much torn about the bosom. Captain Posey ordered his sergeant to lay the lieutenant's head straight, draw his boots and have him decently laid out.—Then turning to M'Call and Purcell invited them into his room, observing that the lieutenant had fallen by his hands.—One ball entered the left shoulder, and ranged towards the middle of the back, 4 or 5 inches just under the skin. The other entered just below the right breast, passing through the lungs, diaphragm, &c. came out of the left side of the spine just below the short ribs."

July 14th, 1811.

Indian hostilities.—Our readers have doubtless perused with interest the various accounts given, at different times, of the hostile attitude of different tribes of Indians. It has very naturally been a subject of surprise to those not acquainted with the cause of it, that a handful of these aboriginal savages should seek their own destruction by provoking the indignation and resentment of their more powerful neighbors of these states. It is not likely, indeed, they would have stirred, but for the active exertions *of the British agents* on our frontier. It is a fact that the latter have been exciting them to hostilities against the United States by every means in their power, for several years past; and have scarcely ever intermitted their good offices in this way. In the year 1810, a Miami chief, having received at Fort Malden his annual donation of goods was thus addressed by Ellicott, the British agent: "My son, "keep your eyes fixed on me—*my tomahawk is up;* "be you ready—but do not strike until I give you "*the signal.*" So long ago as 1808 an agent from the British provinces arrived at the prophet's town and delivered a message, the substance of which was to urge the prophet to unite as many tribes as he could against the United States but not to commence hostilities until they gave the *signal.* A great belt has lately been sent round among those tribes on our northern frontier, for the purpose of uniting them in a confederacy, the object of which was, as we are currently advised, "to confine the *great water* and prevent it from overflowing them." This belt, since its return, was shewn a prominent British agent in that country, who danced for joy to see that so many tribes had joined against the United States. Every account we receive from that country confirms the belief, that British agents among the Indians excite them against us, and furnish them with muskets, powder, ball, provisions, &c.

These facts exhibit so profligate a destitution of humanity and principle in the authors of the scheme, that we have been unwilling to place much confidence in them; but they are now confirmed by such mass of evidence as cannot be withstood. If the actors in this drama had no regard for their own honor, no feeling for their own reputation, to deter them from this course of policy, humanity might have shielded the Indians from these detestable intrigues of the British emissaries, which will we fear, devote these deluded natives to destruction, unless the exercise of their natural good sense should snatch them from the precipice on the brink of which they hover.

Meau while let *us* one and all look out for "*the signal*" which is to be given when the Indians are to strike. [*Nat. Intel.*

From a speech delivered in the British house of Peers, June 13, it appears in 1807, there were employed in British commerce, only 42,000 British seamen and 43,000 foreign seamen;—and in 1809, 29,000 British and 43,000 foreign; and in 1810, 34,000 British and 58,000 foreign—the foreigners are denominated "foreign *European* seamen."

Died, lately, at Sardinia, *Victor Emanuel*, king of Sicily (as the newspapers have it, but we presume of *Sardinia*) full of years and overwhelmed with sorrows. He was a subsidiary of England. Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, mounted the throne in 1802, upon the resignation of his brother; and having joined the coalition against France, was the same year dethroned of all his continental possession, consisting of Savoy, Piedmont, &c. now forming certain departments of the Empire.

A great number of workmen are employed in the ports of the Adriatic, in building ships of war for the Emperor of France. Several of the line have been launched at Venice, &c.

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"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Public Papers.

As immediately connected with the "affair of the Chesapeake," noticed in our last, and to bring to recollection many important things which ought not to be forgotten, we are induced to register the correspondence between Mr. *Madison*, then secretary of state, and Mr. *Rose*, the British envoy-extraordinary, sent out (as we understood) chiefly to make reparation for the attack on that frigate—in which the American will recognize, with pride and pleasure, the master-hand of his countryman. But the history is humiliating. Mr. *Rose's* reply shall have place in our next.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. MADISON AND MR. ROSE.

Washington, January 26, 1808.

Sir—Having had the honour to state to you, that I am expressly excluded by my instructions, from entering upon any negociation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the United States, of the 2d of July, 1807, [*see page* 49] shall be in force, I beg leave to offer you such farther explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives, under which it has been enjoined to me thus to bring it forward, in their true light.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as considered to his military and other servants in the United States, to the honor of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government. From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the reparation due to the United States, especially inasmuch as its execution has been persevered in after the knowledge of his majesty's early unequivocal, and unsolicited disavowal of the unauthorised act of admiral Berkely;—his disclaimer of the pretensions exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the United States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty, making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorised me to proceed in the negociation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of so inimical a tendency.

You are aware, sir, that any delay which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communications made by Mr. secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the United States was even informed of the encounter, and now by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating anew to you, with respect to the provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure an honorable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions which the late cause of differences may have excited in the minds of this nation that I am authorised to express my conviction that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negociation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well as any misapprehensions which may be entertained respecting his majesty's disposition towards the United States, as the grounds upon which that enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 16th October, 1807, afforded ample security, that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension, which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, stated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting and important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. Secretary Canning. But, if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation mainly and materially rests, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any views be attributed to his government, such as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded that encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concession or redress, as for a wrong committed; into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed; but it is simply to require a cessation of enactments injur-

rious in their effects, and which if persisted in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorise the prosecution of the present negociation either consistently with his own honor, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interests of both to foster and to ameliorate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant (Signed) G. H. ROSE.

COPY.

Department of State, March 5, 1808.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the president, your letter of the 26th January, in which you state that you are "expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negociation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship Leopard, and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the president of the 2d of July, 1807, shall continue in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple answer, that before the proclamation of the President could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it. This is evidently agreeebly to the order of time, to the order of reason, and if it may be added, to the order of usage, as maintained by Great Britain, whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaing party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, with a view doubtless to obviate such an answer, it will best accord with the candor of the president, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject as will present solid grounds on which he regards such a demand as inadmissible.

I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July 2d, resulted. These are in general terms referred to, by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them will here be in place.

Passing over then, the habitual but minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both inward and outward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation; I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1804, the British frigate, the Cambrian, with other cruisers in company, entered the Harbor of New-York. The commander, captain Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel just arrived, and confessedly within the limits and under the authority of the United States, to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the legal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect to the laws, he first failed to give up the offenders to justice, and finally repelled the officer charged with the regular process for this purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction on its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within the neutral territory.

To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbor of New-York as having dominion around her, within the distance of her buoys. All these circumstances were duly made known to the British government in just expectation of honorable reparation. None has ever been offered. Captain Bradley was advanced from his frigate to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates, under the command of Captain Whitby, of the Leander, pursuing the practice by vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and hovering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New-York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a coasting vessel, on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball which entered the vessel, whilst lying within less than a mile from the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another port of his own country, and within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of a legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to Great Britain at the expense of the United States.

Captain Whitby was, notwithstanding, honorably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result

A case of another character occurred in the month of September 1806. The Impeteux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the United States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of Captain Douglas. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the United States, the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence, into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed by him to add to what had passed, a refusal to discharge from his ships, impressed citizens of the United States, not denied to be such; on the plea, that the government of the United States had refused to surrender to the demand of admiral Berkely, certain seamen alledged to be British deserters; a demand, which it is well understood, your government declaims any right to make.

It would be very superfluous to dwell on the features which marked this aggravated insult.—But I must be permitted to remind you, that in so serious a light was a similar violation of neutral territory by the destruction of certain French ships on the coast of Portugal by a British squadron under the command of Admiral Boscawan, regarded by the court of Great Britain, that a minister extraordinary

was dispatched for the express purpose of expiating the aggression on the sovereignty of a friendly power.

Lastly presents itself the attack by the British ship of war Leopard, on the American frigate Chesapeake, a case too familiar in all its circumstances to need a recital of any part of them. It is sufficient to remark, that the conclusive evidence which had preceded of the uncontroled excesses of the British naval commanders, in insulting our sovereignty and abusing our hospitality, determined the president to extend to all British armed ships, the precaution heretofore applied to a few by name, of interdicting to them the use and privileges of our harbors and waters.

This was done by his proclamation of July 2, 1807, referring to the series of occurrences, ending with the aggression on the frigate Chesapeake, as the considerations requiring it. And if the apprehension from the licentious spirit of the British naval commanders, thus developed and uncontroled, which led to this measure of precaution, could need other justification than was afforded by what had passed, it would be amply found in the subsequent conduct of the ships under the command of the same captain Douglas.

This officer, neither admonished by reflection on the crisis produced by the attack on the Chesapeake, nor controled by respect for the law of nations, or the laws of the land, did not cease with, in our waters to bring to, by firing at vessels pursuing their regular course of trade; and in the same spirit which had displayed itself in the recent outrage committed on the American frigate, he not only indulged himself in hostile threats, and in indications of a hostile approach to Norfolk, but actually obstructed our citizens in the ordinary communications between that and neighboring places. His proceedings constituted in fact a blockade of the port, and as real an invasion of the country, according to the extent of his force, as if troops had been debarked, & the town besieged on the land side.

Was it possible for the chief magistrate of a nation, who felt for its rights and its honor, to do less than interpose some measure of precaution, at least against the repetition of enormities which had been so long uncontroled by the government whose officers had committed them, and which had at last taken the exorbitant shape of hostility and of insult seen in the attack on the frigate Chesapeake? Candor will pronounce that less could not be done; and it will as readily admit that the proclamation comprising that measure, could not have breathed a more temperate spirit, nor spoken in a more becoming tone. How far it has received from those, whose intrusions it prohibited, the respect due to the national authority, or been made the occasion of new indignities, needs no explanation.

The president having interposed this precautionary interdict, lost no time in instructing the minister plenipotentiary of the United States, to represent to the British government the signal aggression which had been committed on their sovereignty and their flag, and to require satisfaction due for it; indulging the expectation that his Britannic majesty would at once perceive it to be the truest magnanimity, as well as the strictest justice, to offer that prompt and full expiation of an acknowledged wrong which would re-establish and improve, both in fact and in feeling, the state of things which it had violated.

This expectation was considered as not only honorable to the sentiments of his majesty, but was supported by known examples, in which being the complaining party, he had required and obtained, as a preliminary to any counter complaints whatever, a precise replacement of things, in every practicable circumstance, in their pre-existing situation.

Thus in the year 1764, Bermudas and other British subjects, who had according to annual custom, taken possession of Turk's Island for the season of making salt, having been forcibly removed with their vessels by a French detachment from the Island of St. Domingo, to which Turk's Island was alledged to be an appurtenance, the British ambassador at Paris, in pursuance of instructions from his government, demanded, as a satisfaction for the violence committed, that the proceedings should be disavowed, the intention of acquiring Turk's Island disclaimed, orders given for the immediate abandonment of it on the part of the French, every thing restored to the condition in which it was at the time of the aggression, and reparation made of the damages which any British subjects should be found to have sustained, according to an estimation to be settled between the governors of St. Domingo and Jamaica. A compliance with the whole of this demand was the result.

Again:—In the year 1789, certain English merchants having opened a trade at Nootka Sound, on the north-west coast of America, and attempted a settlement at that place, the Spaniards, who had long claimed that part of the world as their exclusive property, dispatched a frigate from Mexico, which captured the two English vessels engaged in the trade and broke up the settlement on the coast. The Spanish government was the first to complain, in this case, of the intrusion committed by the British merchants. The British government, however, demanded that the vessels taken by the Spanish frigate should be restored, and adequate satisfaction granted, *previous to any other discussion.*

This demand prevailed; the Spanish government agreeing to make full restoration of the captured vessels, and to indemnify the parties interested in them for the losses sustained. They restored also the buildings and tracts of land, of which the British subjects had been dispossessed. The British however, soon gave a proof of the little value they set on the possession, by a voluntary dereliction, under which it has since remained.

The case which will be noted last, though of a date prior to the case of Nootka sound, is that of Falkland's Islands. These lie about 100 leagues eastward of the streights of Magellan. The title to them had been a subject of controversy among several of the maritime nations of Europe. From the position of the islands, and other circumstances, the pretension of Spain bore an advantageous comparison with those of her competitors. In the year 1770, the British took possession of Port Egmont, in one of the islands; the Spaniards being at the time in possession of another part, and protesting against a settlement by the British.—The protest being without effect, ships and troops were sent from Beunos Ayres, by the governor of that place, which forcibly dispossessed and drove off the British settlers.

The British government looking entirely to the dispossession by force, demanded as a specific condition of preserving harmony between the two courts, not only the disavowal of the Spanish proceedings; but that the affairs of that settlement should be immediately restored to the precise state in which they were previous to the act of dispossession. The Spanish government made some difficulties; requising particularly a disavowal on the part of Great Britain, of the conduct of her offi-

cer at Falkland's Islands which it was alledged, gave occasion to the steps taken by the Spanish governor: and proposing an adjustment by mutual stipulations in the ordinary form.

The reply was, that the moderation of his Britannic majesty having limitted his demand to the smallest reparation he could accept for the injury done, nothing was left for discussion but the mode of carrying the disavowal and the restitution into execution: *reparation losing its value if it be conditional*, and to be obtained by any stipulation whatever from the part injured.

The Spanish government yielded. The violent proceedings of its officers were disovowed. The fort, the port and every thing else were agreed to be immediately restored to the precise situation which had been disturbed; and duplicates of orders issued for the purpose to the Spanish officers, were delivered into the hands of one of the British principal secretaries of state. Here again it is to be remarked, that satisfaction having been made for the forcible dispossession, the islands, lost their importance in the eyes of the British government, were in a short time finally evacuated, and Port Egmont remains with every other part of them in the hands of Spain.

Could stronger pledges have been given than are here found, than an honorable and instant reparation would be made, differing no otherwise from those recited, than as it furnished to the same monarch of a great nation, an opportunity to prove, that adhering always to the same immutable principle, he was as ready to do right to others, as to require it for himself.

Returning to the instructions given to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at London, I am to observe. that the President thought it just and expedient to insert, as a necessary ingredient in the adjustment of the outrage committed on the American frigate, a security against the future practice of British naval commanders, in impressing from merchant vessels of the United States on the high seas, such of their crews as they might undertake to denominate British subjects.

To this association of the two subjects the president was determined, 1st, by his regarding both as resting on kindred principles, immunity of private ships, with the known exception made by the law of nations, being so well established as that of public ships, and there being no pretext for including in these exceptions the impressment (if it could be freed from its enormous and notorious abuses) of the subjects of a belligerent by the officers of that belligerent. The rights of a belligerent, against the ships of a neutral nation, accrue merely from the relation of the neutral to the other belligerent, as in conveying to him contraband of war, or in supplying a blockaded port.

The claim of a belligerent to search for and seize on board neutral vessels on the high seas, persons under his allegiance, does not therefore rest on any belligerent right under the laws of nations, but on a prerogative derived from municipal law; and involves the extravagant supposition, that one nation has a right to execute at times and in all cases its municipal laws and regulations, on board the ships of another nation, not being within its territorial limits.

The president was led to the same determination, 2ndly, by his desire of converting a particular incident into an occasion for removing another and more extensive source of danger to the harmony of the two countries; and 3dly, by his persuasion that the liberality of the propositions authorised with this view would not fail to induce the ready concurrence of his Britannic majesty; and that the more extensive source of irritation and perplexity being removed, a satisfactory adjustment of the particular incident would be less difficult. The president still thinks that such would have been the tendency of the mode for which he had provided; and cannot therefore but regret that the door was shut against the experiment, by the peremptory refusal of Mr. Canning to admit it into discussion, even in the most informal manner, as suggested by Mr. Munroe.

The president felt the greater regret as the step he had taken towards a more enlarged and lasting accommodation became thus a bar to the adjustment of the particular and recent aggression that had been committed against the United States. He found however an alleviation, in the signified purpose of his Britannic majesty, to charge with this adjustment a special mission to the United States, which restricted as it was, seemed to indicate a disposition from which a liberal and conciliatory arrangement of one great object, at least, might be confidently expected.

In this confidence your arrival was awaited with very friendly solicitude; and our first interview having opened the way, by an acquiescence in the separation of the two cases insisted on by his Britannic majesty, notwithstanding the strong ground on which they had been united by the president, it was not to be doubted that a tender of the satisfaction claimed by the United States, for a distinguished and acknowledged insult, by one of his officers, would immediately follow.

It was not, therefore, without a very painful surprise, that the error of this expectation was discovered. Instead of the satisfaction due from the original aggressor, it was announced that the first step towards the adjustment must proceed from the party injured; and your letter now before me, formally repeats, that as long as the proclamation of the president, which issued on the 2d July, 1807, shall be in force, it will be an insuperable obstacle to a negociatian, even on the subject of the aggression which precluded it; in other words, that the proclamation must be put out of force, before an adjustment of the aggression can be taken into discussion.

In explaining the grounds of this extraordinary demand, it is alledged to be supported by the consideration that the proceeding and pretension of the offending officer has been disavowed; that generel assurances are giving of a disposition and intention in his Britannic majesty to make satisfaction; that a special minister was dispatched with promptitude for the purpose of carrying into effect this disposition; and that you have a personal conviction that the particular terms, which you are not at liberty previously to disclose, will be deemed by the United States satisfactory.

With respect to the disavowal, it would be unjust not to regard it as a proof of candor and amity towards the United States. and as some presage of the voluntary reparation which it implied to be due. But the disavowal can be the less confounded with the reparation itself; since it was sufficiently required by the respect which Great Britain owed to her own honour; it being impossible that an enlightened government, had hostility been meditated, would have commenced it in such a manner, and in the midst of existing professions of peace & friendship. She owed it also to consistency with a disavowal on a former occasion, in which the pretension had been enforced by a British squadron, against the sloop of

war Baltimore, belonging to the United States; and finally to the interest which Great Britain has more than any other nation, in disclaiming a principle which would expose her superior number of ships of war, to so many indignities from inferior navies.

As little can the general assurances that reparation would be made, claim a return which could properly follow the actual reparation only. They cannot amount to more than a disposition, or at most a promise to do what the aggressor may deem a fulfilment of his obligation. They do not prove even a disposition to do what may be satisfactory to the injured party, who cannot have less than an equal right to decide on the sufficiency of the redress.

In dispatching a special minister for the purpose of adjusting the differences, the United States ought cheerfully to acknowledge all the proof it affords on the port of his Britannic majesty, of his pacific views towards them, and of his respect for their friendship. But whilst they could not, under any circumstances, allow to the measure more than a certain participation in an honorable reparation, it is to be recollected that the avowal and primary object of the mission was to substitute for the more extended adjustment proposed by the United States, at London, a separation of the subject, as preferred by his Britannic majesty; and you well know, sir, how fully this object was accomplished.

With respect to the personal conviction which you have expressed, that the terms which you decline to disclose, would be satisfactory to the United States, it is incumbent on me to observe, that with the highest respect for your judgment, and the most perfect confidence in your sincerity, an inseparable objection manifestly lies to the acceptance of a personal and unexplained opinion, in place of a disclosure which would enable this government to exercise its own judgment in a case affecting so essentially its honor and its rights. Such a course of proceeding would be without example; and there can be no hazard in saying that one will never be afforded by a government which respects itself as much as yours justly does; and therefore can never be reasonably expected from one which respects itself as much as this has a right to do.

I forbear, sir, to enlarge on the intrinsic incongruity of the expedient proposed. But I must be allowed to remark, as an additional admonition of the singular and mortifying perplexity in which a compliance might involve the president, that there are in the letter of Mr. Canning, communicating to Mr. Monroe the special mission to the United States, pregnant indications that other questions and conditions may have been contemplated, which would be found utterly irreconcilable with the sentiments of this nation.

If neither any nor all of these considerations can sustain the preliminary demand made in your communication, it remains to be seen whether such a demand rests with greater advantage on the more precise ground on which you finally seem to place it.

The proclamation is considered as a hostile measure, and a discontinuance of it, as due to the discontinuance of the aggressions which led to it.

It has been sufficiently shewn that the proclamation, as appears on the face of it was produced by a train of occurrences terminating in the attack on the American frigate, and not by this last alone.—To a demand, therefore, that the proclamation be revoked, it would be perfectly fair to oppose a demand that redress be first given for the numerous irregularities which preceded the aggression on the American frigate, as well as for this particular aggression, and that effectual control be interposed against repetitions of them. And as no such redress has been given for the past, notwithstanding the laspe of time which has taken place, nor any such security for the future, notwithstanding the undiminished reasonableness of it, it follows, that a continuance of the proclamation would be consistent with the entire discontinuance of one only of the occurences from which it proceeded.

But it is not necessary to avail the argument of this view of the case, although of itself entirely conclusive. Had the proclamation been founded on the single aggression committed on the Chesapeake, and were it admitted that the discontinuance of that aggression merely, gave a claim to the discontinuance of the proclamation, the claim would be defeated, by the incontestible fact, that that aggression has not been discontinued. It has never ceased to exist; and is in existence at this very moment.—Need I remind you, sir, that the seizure and exportation of the seamen belonging to the crew of the Chesapeake, entered into the very essence of that aggression; that with an exception of the victim to a trial, forbidden by the most solemn considerations, and greatly aggravating the guilt of its author, the seamen in question are still retained, and consequently the aggression, if in no other respect, is by that act alone, continued and in force?

If the views which have been taken of the subject have the justness which they claim, they will have shewn that on no ground whatever can an annulment of the proclamation of July 2d be reasonably required as a preliminary to the negociation with which you are charged. On the contrary, it clearly results, from a recurrence to the causes and object of the proclamation, that, as was at first intimated, the strongest sanctions of Great Britain herself would support the demand, that previous to the discussion of the proclomation, due satisfaction should be made to the United States; this satisfaction ought to extend to all the wrongs which preceded and produced that act; and that even limiting the merits of the question to the single relation of the proclamation to the wrong committed in the attack on the American frigate, and deciding the question on the principle that a discontinuance of the latter, required of right a discontinuance of the former, nothing appears that does not leave such a preliminary destitute of every foundation which could be assumed for it.

With a right to draw this conclusion the president might have instructed me to close this communication, with the reply stated in the beginning of it; and perhaps in taking this course, he would only have consulted that sensibility to which most governments would, in such a case, have yielded.—But adhering to the moderation, by which he has been invariably guided, and anxious to rescue the two nations from the circumstances under which an abortive issue to your mission necessarily places them, he has authorised me, in the event of your disclosing the terms of reparation which you believe will be satisfactory, and on its appearing that they are so, to consider this evidence of the justice of his Britannic majesty as a pledge for an effectual interposition with respect to all the abuses, against a recurrence of which the proclamation was meant to provide; and to proceed to concert with you a a revocation of that act, bearing date with the act of reparation to which the United States are entitled.

I am not aware, sir, that according to the view which you appear to have taken of your instructions, such a course of proceeding has not been

contemplated by them. In a spirit, in which I am well persuaded it will be made, may discover them to be not inflexible to a proposition, in so high a degree liberal and conciliatory. In every event, the president will have manifested his willingness to meet your government on a ground of accommodation, which spares every concession, not essentially due to those which must be equally respected, and consequently will have demonstrated that the very illegible posture given to so important a subject in the relations of the two countries, by the unsuccessful termination of your mission, can be referred to no other source than the rigorous restrictions under which it was to be executed.

I make no apology, sir, for the long interval between the date of your letter and that under which I now write. It is rendered unnecessary by your knowledge of the circumstances, to which the delay is to be ascribed.

With high consideration and respect,
I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

GEORGE H. ROSE, Esq.
His Britannic majesty's minister, &c. &c. &c.

New York Statisticks.

A brief Topographical and Statistical Manual of the state of New-York—by Sterling Goodenow.
(FROM A NEW-YORK PAPER.)

This Manual, which the author informs us, he originally compiled for his own use, comprises within a very small compass, more topographical and statistical information respecting this state, than any work that has hitherto appeared. The plan is simple and perspicuous. The 45 counties of this state are separately described, with their situation, boundaries, cities, towns, villages, bays, rivers, islands, creeks, lakes, ponds, mountains, places where the courts are held, clerks offices, post offices, population, distance from Albany, &c. The following extracts from the prefatory remarks, present an idea of the merits of this valuable Manual; and afford a gratifying view of the immense increase and unbounded resources of our important state.

In 1731 this state contained 10 counties and only 50,291 souls—in 1771, same counties and 163,338 souls—in 1786 (25 years ago) 12 counties and 238,896 souls—1791, sixteen counties and 340,120 souls—and in 1800, thirty counties, 305 towns (including 3 cities) and 585,000 inhabitants. Now (1811) the state contains about 800 villages, of from 15 or 20, but generally from 30 or 40, to 600 houses; 452 town (including 4 cities;) 45 counties; and (in 1810) 960,000 inhabitants; giving an increase of 15 counties, 147 towns, and 374,000 people in the last ten years!! And the militia of the state regularly enrolled amounted to 102,068 in 1809.

The annual amount of the manufactures of this state, as furnished by the census in 1810; details of which have been heretofore published in our paper, is $ 16,000,000.

There are now made annually 525,000 bushels of salt, viz. in Onondaga 453,840 (though in 1800 only 43,754;) Cayuga 54,000; Genesee 1400; Seneca (at least) 25,000;—and Ontario about 8760—total value at works $ 147,000. In Cayuga 2240 skeins of silk.——To all which may be added $ 60,000; the value of articles annually made by convicts in the state prison.

I have not sufficient data to calculate the quantity of the ashes, maple sugar, flour, &c. made, or the grain, cattle, sheep, beef, pork, &c raised annually, so as to make a valuation of our products or lands. But as the sheep returned for Dutchess were 83,855—Albany 34,342—Cayuga 49,872—Onondaga 44,893—and Jefferson 20,000—we may conclude, judging from the population, (exclusive of New York county) that the whole state contains 1,280,000—Dutchess contains 14,341 horses and 51,650 neat cattle, which (N. York omitted) gives probably 300,000 horses, and 1,000,000 neat cattle as the true amount in the whole state.

The provisions made for *Roads and Bridges*, besides the numerous roads and bridges authorised to be laid out, made and built, at the risk of individuals or expense of the counties, the state, or the lands benefitted thereby—are 36 bridge companies with $ 509,000 stock, and 135 turnpike companies with $ 7,658,000 stock, extending their roads over a length of 4500 miles, about one third of which is completed.

The capital stock of the several incorporated banks is $ 11,690,000. The fund set apart by the state for the benefit of common schools now amounts to $ 483,326 : 29—the last year's revenue of which was $ 36,427 : 64—besides which 314,770 acres of unsold land still belong to this fund.

The revenue and expenditures of the state are, in the abstract, as follows: Lands, about 1,000,000 acres unsold; and state funds $4,191,803: 23 (in 1800 about $2,900,000) the annual revenue of which is now $ 278,489 : 96—besides which, the receipts at the treasury from various other sources, were, for the year 1810, $626,042 . 88 (for 1791, $127,648; for 1801, $192,028 : 71)—and during the same time were paid out $606,328 : 22 (in 1791 $143,417 : 64; and in 1801 $261, 765; 03.)—Estimated expenses for 1811, $268,366 : 22. Debts which the state owes, besides some small unliquidated demands, $880,000 (in 1810, $346,234 : 89.) Which (exclusive of the school fund and land, and of the 1,000,000 acres public lands above named) gives about $ 30,000, annual excess of revenue over expenditures, and a permanent fund exceeding the public debt $3,311,803 : 25.

There are established in state two colleges and upwards of 40 academies: Also, 364 post offices, being more than 1-7th of the whole (2440) in the United States, and sixty different news-papers, and in all about 90 printing establishments. The shipping owned in this state; in 1809, was 251,525 tons, (besides that on the three lakes,] being 1-5th of the whole owned in the United States. Amount of exports in 1807, $26,357 963; and revenue on imports, &c. more than 1 4th of the whole paid in the United States [from 1 4th to 1 3d of which two last items is however derived from the trade of other states.]

In addition to the goodness of our soil and the excellence of our timber, we have plenty of iron-ore, slate, plaster of Paris, and inexhaustible salt springs, the most valuable in the world. There have also been found coal, copper, lead, sulphur, zinc, marble, ising-glass and some silver. Our territory [containing 55,000 square miles, of which 4 or 5000 are water,] stretches from the Atlantic the whole length of New-England, and spreads along the St. Lawrence and three great navigable lakes. Embracing the head waters of the Ohio, and two other large rivers which pass southerly through other states——the whole course of the best river

in the United States and perhaps in the world—together with twenty other rivers navigable by boats and rafts, this state affords the best passage in the United States, both by land and water, from the tide-waters to the extensive navigable lakes of the west. There is not a mountain or any great unavoidable hill to pass between Albany and lake Erie. It is the only state, too, (except at the narrow and N. E. extrimity) which extends across the whole width of the United States' territory: and the only spot on which the Atlantic and the lakes can be united by sloop navigation. This peculiar situation, with its other advantages, renders this state highly interesting to the politician, the man of business or enterprise, the emigrant and the traveller. With the latter especially, the ready and safe conveyance up the Hudson and to Lower Canada, and the good roads and accommodations westward, will be additional inducements to visit a country of this description, which moreover furnishes mineral waters more efficacious and valuable than the best medicinal springs in Europe, and which (besides many interminate sublime natural views and objects) contains on its western confines the greatest natural curiosity in the world; a country interspersed (exclusive of the great waters before named) with more than fifteen lakes, from ten to forty miles in length, and numerous smaller ones, exhibiting as great an extent, variety and beauty of inland water-scenery as all the other states together.

United States' General Statistical Table.

FROM BLODGET'S ECONOMICA.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, *viz.*		IN 1784.	IN 1804.	IN 1807.	IN 1809.
Territories of the United States*	*Acres.*	640,000,000	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000	1,280,000,000
Free persons	*Persons.*	2,650,000	5,000,000	5,460,000	5,810,000
Slaves	*Do.*	600,000	992,900	1,096,362	1,145,000
Freed persons of color	*Do.*	56,000	126,000	147,000	160,000
Births	*Do.*	158,000	310,500	345,000	390,000
Deaths	*Do.*	76,000	149,000	164,000	190,000
Total population	*Do.*	3,250,000	6,000,000	6,556,362	6,955,000
Total increase, *yearly*	*Do.*	96,000	180,000	190,962	202,591
Persons to each mile	*Do.*	3	6	3	3
Dwelling Houses	*Houses.*	650,000	1,190,000	1,290,000	1,375,000
Colleges	*Number.*	36	56	22	25
Academies	*Do.*			57	74
Improved lands	*Acres.*	21,500,000	38,950,000	39,990,000,	40,950,000
Average price, cultivated	*Dollars.*	2	6	*Cents.* 630	*Cents.* 630
Do. in their natural state	*Cents.*	35	215	230	230
Horses	*Horses.*	600,000	1,160,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Horn cattle	*Cattle.*	1,200,000	2,850,000	3,200,000	3,660,000
Increase toll bridges	*Bridges.*	6	30	48	*cap.*5,600,000
Turnpikes and canals	*Number.*	8	48	82	*do.*11,500,000
Militia	*Men.*	5441,666	2,050,000	1,200,000	1,290,000
Navy, U. S.	*Vessels.*	*None.*	20	90	150
Seamen	*Seamen.*	18,000	64,000	69,000	55,000
Tons shipping	*Tons.*	250.000	1,107,323		1,250,000
Imports	*Dollars.*	11,000,000	80,000,000	107,000,000	54,000,000
Exports	*Do.*	2.000000	77,699,000	108 343,225	52,200,000
Insurance companies	*Capital.*	*None.*	10,000,000	17,000,000	18,660,000
Averaged labor per day	*Cents.*	50	75	75	70
Do. wheat per bushel	*Do.*	65	155	155	100
Revenue	*Dollars.*		10,064 097		7,060,661
Expenditure	*Do.*		11,258,913		13,867,226
Metalic medium	*Do.*	10,000,000	17,500,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
Banks	*Number.*	3	39	86	95
Bank capital	*Dollars.*	2,250,000	39,500,000	50,000,000	54,000,000
Bank notes circulating	*Do.*	2,000,000	14,000,000	18.000,000	19,000.000
Nominal public debt	*Do.*	200,000,000	98,196,018	96,462.753	93,119,694
Sinking fund	*Do.*	*None.*	14,413,000	31,369,709	43,994.136
Cash in the treasury	*Do.*	*None.*	4,824,121	9,643,842	3,848,056
Custom house bonds	*Do.*	*None.*	12,317,449		9,600,000
Total valuation United States	*Do.*	850,000,000	2,502,000,000	2,518,000,000	2,510,000,000
Public lands sold	*Acres.*		1,223,378	2,669 994	3,008,932
Proceeds public lands	*Dollars.*		2,888,509	5,547,865	6,337,093
NATIONAL FUNDS, viz.					
Active sinking fund	*Dollars.*	*None.*	7,024,450	18,347,580	27,597,868
4500 lots in Washington city	*Do.*	*None.*	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Western public lands	*Acres.*	*Uncertain.*	250,000,000	250,000,000	250,000,000
Louisiana lands	*Do.*	*None.*	400,000,000	400,000 000	400,000,000

* The addition for Louisiana in 1804, are from a vague estimate, the bounds being yet undefined.
N. B. Deduct sinking fund and reimbursements, from nominal debt to find the net debt.

TABLE, *presenting at one view many interesting facts respecting the appointment, &c. of State and United States' authorities.*

		EXECUTIVE.			JUDICIAL.	
STATES.	*Date or form of Government.*	*Chief Magistate elected by*	*Years to serve.*	*Qualifications and elegibility.*	*How appointed and tenure of office.*	*How removed.*
New Hampshire,	1792	Citizens paying tax	1	Residence, 7 years; age, 30; property *l.*500—*l.*250 freehold	Governor&council, good behaviour	Impeachment or on address of Legislature to the Gov.
Massachusetts,	1780	Citizens, worth *l.*60	1	Property *l.*1000, freehold; residence, seven years, *a christain*	Governor&council, good behaviour	Impeach. or by gov. & coun. on address of legislature
Rhode-Island,	1663	Citizens	1	A citizen	Legislature, 1 yr	Impeachment
Connecticut,	1662	Citizens of *l.*40 freehold	1	A freehold of *l.*40	Legislat. one yr. and re-eligible	Impeachment
New-York,	1777	Citizens of *l.*100 freehold	3	A freehold	Gov.and council, good behaviour	Impeachmt. disqualified after 60 ys.old
New-Jersey,	1776	By Legislature joint ballot	1	Citizenship	Assembly&coun. Sup.court 7 yrs. Com.Pleas 5 yrs	Impeached by Assembly and tried by Council
Pennsylvania,	1790	Citizens paying tax	3	Residence 7 years; age 30; incapable of holding the office more than 9 in any term of 12 yrs	Governor, good behaviour	Impeachment or removed by Gov. on address from 2-3 of both Houses
Delaware,	1792	Citizens paying tax	3	Residence in the state 6 years; citizen of the U. States 12; age 30—cannot serve more than one term in succession	Governor, good behaviour	Impeachmt. by H. of Representatives, or removed by the Governor on address
Maryland,	1776	By Legislature, joint ballot	1	Residence, 5 years; age 25; real and personal property to the value of *l.*1000; re-el. 3 yrs. successively, & not again until the exp. of 4 yrs.	Governor& council good behaviour	Impeachment or by the governor after conviction on indictment with concurrence of both Houses
Virginia,	1776	By Legislsture, joint ballot	1	Residence & freehold—eligible as in Maryland	Legislature,good behaviour	Impeach. by lower H Judges of Gen. Court, tried by Court of Appeals and so vice versa.
North-Carolina.	1776	By Legislature, joint ballot,	1	Residence 5 yrs.—freehold,the value of *l.*1000; eligible 3 years in any term of 6 years	Legislat.on nomination by Governor, good behaviour	Impeach't, by Assembly. Indict. by gr. jury & tried by a special court
South Carolina,	1790	By Legislature, joint ballot	2	Residence 10 years; age 30; a "settled estate" worth *l.*1500*st;* may not be re-elected until the expiration of 4 years	Legislature,good behaviour	Impeached by the Assembly and tried by Senate
Georgia,	1798	By Legislature, joint ballot	2	Citizen of the U. S. 12 yrs; resid.6 ys.age 30ys 500 acres land & other property worth $4000	Legislat. 3 years and re-eligible	Impeached by the Assembly and tried by Senate.
Vermont,	1793	Citizens,	1	Citizenship	Coun. & Assembly annually	Impeach. by Assem. tried by gov. & co.
Kentucky,	1799	Free white males	4	Citizen of the U. S. 35 years of age and 6 yrs. resid.—not re-eligible until expira. of 7 years	Gov. and Senate good behaviour	Impeachment or by the joint address of 2-3 of both Houses
Tennessee,	1796	Citizens	2	Residence 4 years; age 25; freehold,500 acres not eligible more than 6, in any term of 8 yrs.	Legislature,good behaviour	Impeached by the Assem'ly and tried by the Senate
Ohio,	1802	Citizens	2	Citizen of U S. 12; residence 4 yrs; age 30; payment of tax—eligible as in Tennessee	Legislature, seven years	As in Tennessee
United States, ommenced operation Mar. 4, 1739.	1787	Federal electors	4	A natural born citizen, or a citizen at adoption of constitution.Ag'd 35	Nom. by Pres'nt app'd by Senate good behaviour	Impeach'd by H. of Representatives & tried by Senate.

TABLE, shewing at one view many interesting facts respecting the appointment, &c. of the State and United States' authorities, continued. (*See note on the next page for conclusion.*)

LEGISLATIVE.

	SENATORS.			REPRESENTATIVES.			
STATES	*Elected by*	*For years.*	*Qualifications, &c.*	*Elected by*	*For years.*	*How selected.*	*Qualifications.*
N. H.	Citizens paying tax	1	Residence and age as for governor; property, 200*l.* freehold	Citizens paying tax	1	By towns, having regard to their population	Residence 2 years; property 100*l.*--50*l.* freehold
Mas.	Citizens worth 60*l.*	1	Residence five years; property 300*l.* freehold or 600*l.* personal	Citizens worth 60*l.*	1	As in N.Hampshire	Residence, 1 yr. in dist; prop. 100*l.* f.h. or 200*l.* personal
R. I.	Citizens	1	Citizenship	Citizens	1	By towns	Citizenship
Con.	Citizens, fr. h.	1	Citizen, 40*l.* freehold	Citizens, fr. h.	½	By towns	A freehold
N. Y.	Citizens of 100*l.* freehold	4	Freehold 100*l.* Clergy excluded from the legislature & from office	Citizens; freeholders of 20*l.* or renting property the val. of 40*s.* & pd. tx.	1	By counties agreeably to population	A freehold
N. J.	Citizens worth 50*l.*	1	Residence in the county 1 year; a freehold; or worth 1000*l.* real or real and personal est.	Citizens worth 50*l.*	1	By counties agreeably to population	Residence in co. 1 yr. with 500*l.* real or real and personal estate
Penn.	Citizens paying tax	4	Residence 4 years; age 25; payment of tax	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties agreeably to pop.	Residence 3 years, payment of tax
Del.	Citizens paying tax	3	Residence 3 years; age 27; freehold or other property worth 1000*l.* chosen by *counties*	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties *without regard to population*	Residence 3 years, a freehold
Mary.	Electors, chosen by the citizens; 2 from each *county*	5	Residence 3 years; age 25; property 1000*l*; 9 from the western & 6 from the eastern shore; clergy excluded from legislature or council	Citizens	1	By counties, *without regard to population*	Residence in the co. 1 yr. property the value of 500*l.*
Vir.	Citizens, freeholders	4	Residence & freehold; 25 years of age	Citizens, freeholders	1	By co's. *without regard to pop.*	Residence and freehold
N. C.	Citizens, freeholders 50acrs	1	One for each county—residence 1 year; freehold 300 acres; age 30. clergy excluded	Citizens paying tax	1	By co's. *without regard to pop.*	Residence in the county one year; 100 acres of land
S. C.	Citizens, freehold or paying tax	2	Residence in the state 5 years; age 30; if a resident of the co'ty a freehold of 300*l st.* if non-resid. 1000*l.* Cler. exclud. from legislat.	Citizen, freeholders or paying tax	1	By counties agreeably to population	Residence in the state 3 yrs. a freehold of 150*l. ster.* If a *non-resident* of the co. of 500*l. st.*
Geo.	Citizens paying tax	1	One for each co.; age 25, a citz. of U.S. 9 ys. a resid. of the state 3 ys. in the county one year; freehold of $500 or taxable prop. of $1000. Clergy excluded from legislature.	Citizens paying tax	1	By counties agreeably to population	Seven yrs. a citizen of the U. S. residence as for Senators; freehold of $250, or property taxed to the value of $500
Vt.		0		Citizens	1	By towns	Citizenship
Kt'y.	Free white male citizens	4	Citizen of the U. S. age 35; 6 years residence; clergy exclud. fr leg.	Free white male citizens	1 1	By counties or districts, according to populat.	Resid. in the state 2 yrs. in the co. one yr. 24 yrs. of age
Ten.	Citizens	2	Residence 3 ys. in the state, 1 yr. in the dist. 200 acres land. Clergy exclud. fr. legislat.	Citizens	2	As above	Residence and qualifications as for Senators
Ohio.	Citizens	2	Residence 2 ys. in the county or district; age 30; payment of tax	Citizens	1	As above	Res. in co. 1 yr; 25 ys old; payment of tax
U.St's	State legislatures	6	Nine ys. a citizen; age 30; a resident of the state when chosen.	See state laws	2	See state laws; elected from the states according to population	Seven years a citizen; 25 years of age—residence in state where chosen

NOTES ON THE PRECEDING TABLE.

The plan on which the preceding table is formed was designed by *William Loughton Smith*, Esq. of South Carolina—how nearly we have attained the excellent manner of that distinguished gentleman we do not recollect, for we have not seen his tables (we believe) for 12 or 14 years We have endeavored to make it as plain and as simple as possible, and apprehend it is nearly, if not quite, correct; should errors appear they will be noticed.

In all cases, citizenship being required as the first property to elect or be elected, we have noticed this qualification (in regard to the latter) only in the cases where it constitutes the right, of itself.

Where it is not otherwise stated, the *chief magistrate* may be re-elected without intermission.

The *senators* are chosen by districts, with regard to *population*, except in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia—the two first are noticed in the table—in the last they are chosen by *districts of counties*, each *county* having the same right.

In *New Jersey*, *any person*, possessing the property qualification, may vote. In *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *North Carolina*, some of the cities & towns form election districts for members of the legislature.

Vermont has no senate—this branch of the legislature is called the council in *New-Jersey*.

History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER III.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 59.)

Insurrection at Madrid, and military murders afterwards.—Base conduct of the junta of government, of the council of Castile, and of the inquisition.—Address, in the name of Ferdinand and the infantes, commanding the Spaniards to submit to Bonaparte's pleasure. Assembly of notables convoked at Bayonne, and Joseph Bonaparte nominated by his brother king of Spain and the Indies.—General insurrection of the Spaniards.—Formation of the provincial juntas; the junta of Seville take the lead.—Their proclamations, and the measures they recommend.

Thus had Bonaparte succeeded in dispossessing the house of Bourbon of the throne of Spain. More than two years ago, during my residence in Paris, says one of the ablest writers in this country, I had occasion to know that this plan was in agitation. It was a common topic of conversation, that the Bourbons were to be dethroned in that country, and a Bonaparte introduced in their stead. This speculation was usually accompanied by a prophecy concerning the inevitable fall of Austria. All this, too, at a moment, when both nations were in alliance with France. For three years previous to the seizure of the royal family, Spain was deluged with French emissaries, commissioned to prepare the minds of the people for the event—and with French engineers and draughtsmen, who were openly engaged in mapping the face of the country, in examining the strong holds, and in exploring the locality and amount of the spoil which they expected to seize.*

The whole of that miserable family, (with the exception of the infante don Pedro,† nephew to Charles IV, who had fortunately been adopted by the Portuguese Court, and accompanied them to Brazil,) were now in the power of Bonaparte as prisoners. In his character as an ally he had secured the passes of the Pyrenees, seized the important city of Barcelona and obtained possession of the capital itself. The train of perfidy by which he had thus far accomplished his purpose, is unexampled, even in the worst ages of history. The whole transaction was, on his part, a business of pure, unmingled wickedness, unprovoked, unextenuated and equally detestable in its motives, its means and its end.

The emperor had now displayed himself in his true character. For the mere, selfish, vulgar ambition of aggrandizing his own family, he had committed an act of usurpation as impolitic as it was iniquitous. Spain had been the faithful ally of France—let Trafalgar witness how fatally for herself! Her fleets were at the disposal of Bonaparte; her armies were in his service in Portugal, and upon the Baltic; her treasures were at his demand, as completely as if Charles had been a tributary king. France then could gain nothing by this change of dynasty; and the loss of all the advantages which she derived from Spanish America was hazarded by it, even if Spain herself should passively submit to the insolent intrusion of a stranger, whose only merit was that he was the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, and sufficiently unprincipled, mean and cruel, to be his tool and executioner.

The artifices by which he had thus far accomplished his purpose were of the basest kind.—Never, perhaps, was any plot of perfidious ambition so coarsely planned. The term of policy cannot be applied to it; even cunning implies more exertion of talent than was displayed in this whole transaction. Nothing more was required than to employ falshood and violence equally without remorse; to repeat professions and protestations enough to deceive the prince; and to shed blood enough to intimidate the people. The former object had been effected, and Murat, perceiving a spirit of patriotism in the Spaniards, which neither he nor his master had expected, was eager to give the word for slaughter. He seems as soon as he entered Madrid, resolved to make them feel that they were no longer an independent nation, but that they must learn obedience to a military yoke.—(April 14) A French governor of the city had been appointed; a French patrole established: a notice was given that as the great coats for the French troops had not arrived, the heads of the police were to call at every house to receive a contribution of those articles. After the departure of Ferdinand from Madrid, the anxiety and agitation of the people hourly increased;—they knew that he had expected to meet Bonaparte at Burgos;—and the tidings that he had crossed the frontiers, and proceeded to Bayonne, excited in them as much alarm as wonder. An extraordinary courier arrived every evening from that city;—the intelligence which he brought was never published in the gazette, but circulated as extracts from private correspondence: the first of these accounts consisted solely of details of the honors with which Ferdinand had been received by the emperor. Subsequent ones became each less satisfactory than the last; hints were given out that all was not going on well; and the intentions of the emperor became more and more developed, till it could no longer be doubted that Ferdinand was to be deprived of his crown.

The courier, who was expected on Saturday the 30th of April, did not arrive;—he was still expected on the following evening, and great multitudes

*Walsh's letter on the genius and dispositions of the French Government. Philad. 1809.

†Don Pedro was born 1786.

assembled at the Puerto del Sol, and in the other streets near the post-office, anxiously waiting for his news. The French garrison were under arms all that night; their commanders, "cool spectators of these things," according to their own relation, saw a crisis approaching and saw it with pleasure. (May 2) The following morning had been fixed upon for the departure of the poor queen of Etruria and her brother, the infante don Francisco de Paula, for Bayonne. Many people collected before the palace. It was reported, that the infante don Antonio, the president of the provisional government, had been desired or rather ordered by Murat, to join his brother and nephew at Bayonne; the French general intimating at the same time, that he expected to be appointed regent during his absence; but the infante refused to obey. In consequence of this act of firmness, Murat recalled some troops to Madrid, which had been ordered to a different station, and entered the city with them that morning, intending, as was supposed, to seize the person of the infante, and make himself regent. A rumor arose, that one of the carriages, when it drove up to the gate, was intended for don Antonio; and the populace, determined that they would not suffer the last of the royal family to be taken from them, especially as he had been entrusted with the government during the king's absence, cut the traces of harness, and forced the carriage back into the palace yard. Being, however assured that don Antonio was not to leave Madrid, they permitted it again to be yoked, and brought out. Murat sent one of his aids to enquire into this disturbance: the people were disposed to treat him roughly, but some Spanish officers interfered, and rescued him from their hands. The carriages with the queen of Etruria and her brother were now suffered to proceed; the latter, a boy of fourteen, was crying bitterly, and manifestly unwilling to go. This both affected and enraged the people. At this moment, the aid-de-camp returned with a party of French soldiers, and the scene of bloodshed began.

The Spanish troops were locked up in their barracks, and thus prevented from joining the people; some of their officers being, perhaps, in the French interest and others foreseeing the inevitable issue of so unequal a contest. The people behaved with great spirit; there is, indeed, scarcely upon record an instance of an attempt so brave, and at the same time so hopeless, when all the circumstances are considered. As fast as the alarm spread, every man of the lower ranks who could find any kind of weapon, armed himself and hastened to the nearest scene of action. But a tumultuous multitude could do nothing against the legions of disciplined troops which now poured into the city on all sides. The chief scenes of slaughter were in the great street of Alcala, the Puerto del Sol, and the Great Square; the infantry fired vollies into every cross street as they passed; and every window and balcony was aimed at where any person was to be seen. The people were followed into their houses by the French and bayonetted wherever they were found—not those alone, as was said in the Moniteur, who had arms in their hands, but in whatever place of concealment they were discovered. The loss of the French in this day's insurrection was carefully concealed; they represented it as trifling; but it appears from the most impartial testimony which has been obtained, that the greater part of their troops in the city were killed before their overpowering force from the camps could come up. On the following day one of Bonaparte's military tribunals was formed under general Grouchy; tribunals not less disgraceful to the French nation than those by which their own countrymen were sacrificed under Robespierre. By their own accounts many thousands of the Spaniards had fallen; nor can it be doubted, but that the slaughter among them must have been very great. This however did not satisfy the blood-thirsty Murat:—and those who were spared in the massacre, and made prisoners, were reserved to be executed after it. Great numbers were grouped together and deliberately shot in the Prado and in other parts of the city.* In this manner was that second of May employed by the French at Madrid. The inhabitants were forced to illuminate their houses, for the safety of their oppressors; so that through the whole night, the streets were lighted up, and the dead and dying might be seen distinctly as in broad noon day, laying in heaps upon the bloody pavement. When morning came the same mockery of justice was continued, and fresh murders committed deliberately, with the forms of military execution, during several succeeding days.

The junta of government on this occasion, betrayed their country: (May 4) They nominated Murat their president; and don Antonio was sent to Bayonne to join the rest of his family in captivity. Ferocious as Murat was, he found it necessary to attempt to soothe the people, by suppressing the military commission—giving them judges appointed by their own authorities—relieving the muleteers one half of the requisition upon their cattle, &c.

From the time that Ferdinand left Madrid, Cevallos had communicated to the junta daily what appeared necessary for their information and direction. After his arrival at Bayonne these couriers were intercepted. Nevertheless Cevallos continued to make his situation known to them, and to convey discretionary powers, authorising the boldest measures. In appointing Murat their president and aiding him with all the influence of their authority, the junta acted, not so much from compulsion, as from treachery. Their duty was obvious;—if they could not retreat themselves to a place of security, they ought to have delegated their authority to persons who were in a situation where they could act for the good of the country: but those among them whose intentions were good, wanted courage and decision, and the majority were slaves to France. They were in possession of an explicit order from Ferdinand, enjoining them to execute whatever was expedient for the service of the king, and authorising them, to employ the same powers as he himself should possess were he upon the spot. ——Yet such was the timidity of the better members, and the faithlessness of others, that instead of acting upon it, they sent a confidential person to confer with Ferdinand, and learn from him, 1. Whether he thought fit to authorise them to substitute one or more persons, either of their own

* Mr. Walsh states that 300 innocent victim were thus butchered, upon the authority of "an eye-witness, one of the first deputies from Spain to the government of England. Don Andres de la Vega, to whom I allude, merited the most implicit faith, and conciliated, by his genius and love of country, the highest respect from all those who knew him. He was a lawyer of Asturias before the present struggle in Spain, and deserved the eulogium which Cicero passes upon Quintus Scavola—that he was the most eloquent of the learned, and the most learned of the eloquent." "Jaris peritorum eloquentissimus—eloquentium jaris peritissimus."—Letter, &c. p. 15.

body or otherwise, to hold a council in a secure situation where it could freely act. 2. Whether it was his wish that hostilities should be commenced against the French, and where and how it should be done. 3. Whether they should endeavor to prevent the entrance of more French troops into Spain, by guarding the passes. And, 4. Whether he thought it right to convoke a cortes; in which case a decree from him would be necessary, addressed to the royal council. If the cortes were to be assembled, they asked likewise, what subject it should proceed to discuss?

It is next to impossible to believe that a deliberative body could act with so much absurdity, and we must therefore conclude that their conduct was guided by treachery. At the time when every hour was of such importance, they dispatched a messenger four hundred miles, to ask Ferdinand's opinion upon points, on every one of which he would have consulted them had he been in Madrid; all which they were better able to determine than he could be; and on which, in fact, he required that information which could only be possessed on the spot.—Ferdinand replied that he was not in a state of freedom; and being therefore incapable of taking any measures, either for his own preservation or that of the monarchy, he invested them with full powers to repair to any place that might be most convenient, and exercise, in his name, as the representatives of his person, all the functions of sovereignty; that they should commence hostilities the moment they knew that he was proceeding into the interior of France, which he should not do, unless compelled by violence; and they should prevent in the best manner they could the introduction of more troops into the peninsula.—In another decree which accompanied this, he directed that the cortes should be assembled in such place as should appear most convenient; that they should occupy themselves at first exclusively in attending to the levies and subsidies necessary for the defence of the kingdom; and that the sittings should be permanent. This decree reached Madrid in safety, and was delivered into the hands of one of the council; but he made no use of it, and did not even communicate it to that body; and before they arrived indeed the insurrection had taken place: Murat was president of the government; and these base ministers had sanctioned with their authority the murder of their countrymen by the military tribunal, and the subsequent measures disarming the people, and enslaving the country.

The inquisition also,—that accursed tribunal, which has been equally the disgrace and the bane of every country in which it has been established—lent its last aid towards the degradation and destruction of Spain.

May 6.—Four days after the insurrection, a circular letter, was addressed by the inquisitor-general, in the name of the supreme council, to all its subordinate tribunals. That insurrection, the anniversary of which, however hopelessly it began, and disastrously it terminated, will be celebrated hereafter by Spain, as one of the most solemn days in her calendar,—a day of proud and pious commemoration,—was here styled a disgraceful tumult, accasioned by the evil intentions or ignorance of thoughtless men, who under the mask of patriotism and loyalty, were preparing the way for revolutionary disorders. These infamous hypocrites, who feared nothing but the loss of their temporalties, audaciously invoked the aid of spiritual doctrines to enforce the duty of hospitality towards a military horde and tranquility among the people, when their domestic hearths were thus rudely invaded. In addition to this pious exhortation to "peace and good will among men, and subjection, honor and obedience, to all that are in authority" from the holy college, a proclamation was issued, with the names of Ferdinand, his brother don Carlos and the infante don Antonio affixed, condemning the spirit of resistance, which had shown itself, absolving the people from all duties towards them, and recommending obedience to France. The people were here informed by Ferdinand that his sense of filial duty determined him to give back the throne to his father the instant he heard of the protest against his occupation of it; that the king his father in his own name and in that of all his race, abdicated it in favor of the emperor of the French, in order that the emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it: that the emperor had engaged to maintain complete, the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself: that he engaged to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion—but it is idle labor and waste of paper to repeat what probably never was promised,—or, if promised, was never designed to be performed.

May 13—To prepare the way for Joseph and to spin more closely the web in which the minds of the Spaniards were to be entangled, Murat intimated to the junta, the intention of placing him upon the throne, and procured an address from that ignoble body to the emperor. "Oh! that there were no Pyrenees!" exclaimed these syoophants and slaves in this document of their disgrace. "This was the constant wish of good Spaniards; because there could be no Pyrenees, whenever the wants of each should be the same, when confidence should be returned again, and each of the two nations have received, in the same degree, the respect due to their independence and worth. The interval which yet separates us from this happy moment cannot now be long. Your imperial majesty, who foresees every thing, and executes them still more swiftly, has chosen for the provincial government of Spain, a prince educated for the art of government in the great school of your majesty. He has succeeded in stilling the boldest storms by the moderation and wisdom of his measures. What have we not, therefore, to hope from his deeds, now that all Spaniards unite to devote to him that admiration to which he has so many claims, and assist him in those labors which he applies to our service;—The Spanish monarchy shall resume the rank which belongs to it among the powers of Europe, as soon as it is united by a new family compact to its natural ally, whose power is so great. Whoever the prince may be, whom your majesty destines for us, chosen from your illustrious family, he will bring that security we so much need; but Spain can urge a plea which none of the other countries connected with your majesty can dispute. The Spanish throne rises to a greater height. The consequences arising from its relations to France are of an importance commensurate with the extent of its possessions. It seems therefore that the throne itself calls for your majesty's eldest brother to govern it. On the other side, it is a happy presage that this arrangement, which nature has confirmed, so well corresponds with the sentiments of reverence and admiration with which the actions of this prince, and the wisdom of his government had inspired us. The council of Castile, whose wi-

dom commanded their giving all the support to these principles which stood in their power, unites with the wish of the supreme junta. May God grant prosperity to your imperial and royal majesty."

May 15—The following address to Murat was framed in the name of "the city of Madrid to his Imperial and Royal Highness," &c.

"Monseigneur;—The city of Madrid has been informed, that its illustrious sovereigns have resigned the crown of Spain into the hands of the great emperor, and that the supreme junta of the government, as well as the council of Castile, have notified to his imperial and royal majesty their wishes for the well being of this monarchy; since they think it is certain, that his imperial and royal majesty intends to place the said crown upon the head of his illustrious brother, Joseph Napoleon, king of Naples. This city, monseigneur, distinguished for its love of, and obedience to its sovereign, and desirous of the happiness of the people whom it contains, cannot omit joining its homage to that of the supreme junta of the government, and of the council, and to request your highness will have the goodness to notify the same to his imperial and royal majesty, if your higness thinks proper. The city avails itself of this opportunity to assure your highness of its respect and submission."

Graves could hardly yet have been dug for those who had been massacred, and the places of execution were still covered with flakes of blood, when the wretches of the junta thus fawned upon Murat and praised him for his moderation: and while mothers, widows and orphans were yet cursing him and his accursed master, in every street, and well nigh in every house, the matchless effrontery of French impudence palmed this forgery of the people's address.

May 22—A letter was also obtained from the cardinal archbishop of Toledo. "The resignation of Charles," he said, "and the confirmation of that act by the prince and the infantes, imposed upon him, *according to God's will*, the pleasing duty of laying at the emperor's feet the assurance of his homage, fidelity, and reverence. May your imperial and royal majesty be graciously pleased to look upon me as one of your most dutiful subjects, and instruct me concerning your high purposes, that I may be furnished with the means of manifesting my unfeigned and zealous submission."

May 25—Bonaparte now convened an assembly of the notables, as he styled it, to be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne, confirming Murat as lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and continuing all the existing authorities. At the same time he issued one of his hypocritical proclamations:—"Spaniards!" it said, "after a long lingering disease, your nation sunk into decay. I have seen your sufferings; I will relieve them. Your greatness makes a part of mine. Your princes have ceded to me all their rights to the Spanish crown. I will not reign over your provinces, but I will acquire an eternal right to the love and gratitude of your posterity. Your monarchy is old; it must be renovated, that you may enjoy the blessings of a renovation which shall not be purchased by civil war or desolation.

"Spaniards! I have convened a general assembly of the deputies of your provinces and towns, that I may know your desires and wants—I shall lay down my rights, and place your illustrious crown upon the head of one who resembles me; securing you a constitution which will unite the salutary power of the sovereign with the liberties and rights of the Spanish nation.—It is my will that my memory shall be blessed by your latest posterity, and that they shall say—he was the restorer of our country."

June 6—Shortly after the date of this proclamation he crowned his brother Joseph, king of Spain and the Indies, guaranteeing to him the independence and integrity of his states in Europe, Africa, Asia and America.

Had all the Spaniards been as base as those who were in authority at the seat of government, they would now have been passively transferred, like a herd of beasts, from one master to another. Spain would have fallen ingloriously like Holland; year after year her youth would have been sorted out by Bonaparte's conscription, and marched off to be slaughtered in distant regions, wherever new projects should direct the desolating career; burthen after burthen would have been imposed upon the exhausted country; submission would only have invited new oppression; and finally, some sweeping decree would have deprived it of its existence as a separate state and of its name as a nation. But the Spaniards are an uncorrupted people.——The massacre of Madrid, and the transactions at Bayonne, were no sooner known, than they fled to arms, as if by one instantaneous impulse, over the whole peninsula. Abandoned as they were, by one part of the royal family, deprived of the rest: forsaken too, as then appeared, by those nobles and statesmen on whose talents and patriotism they had formerly fixed their hopes,—for the friends of Ferdinand, who had accompanied him to Bayonne, had transferred their services to the intruder;—betrayed by their government, their strong places and frontier passes in possession of the enemy, the flower of their own troops in the north of Europe, and 60,000 French, accustomed to victory, and already flushed with Spanish slaughter, in their capital and in the heart of their country,—under these complicated disasters, they rose in universal insurrection against the mightiest military power that ever yet existed: a force not less tremendous for its magnitude than its admirable organization, directed always with consummate skill, and wielded by consummate wickedness. A spirit of patriotism burst out which astonished Europe. They who were best acquainted with the Spanish people were least surprised, though most delighted; those persons who were familiar with their past history and their present state,—who had heard the peasantry talk of their old heroic ancestry, of the Cid and of Hernan Cortez,—had witnessed the passionate transfiguration which a Spaniard underwent when recurring from those times to his own, his brave impatience, his generous sense of humiliation, and the feeling with which his soul seemed to shake off the yoke of these inglorious days, and take sanctuary among the tombs of his ancestors,—they knew that the spirit of Spain was still alive, and had looked on to this resurrection of the dry bones.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

To the editor of the Weekly Register.

MR. NILES—As HEMP appears likely to become one of the greatest staples of our country; and as I hold the same opinion of the following article as that entertained by Mr. Baxter, certainly a good judge of the matter,—I shall feel a personal gratification, and believe you will render a public benefit, by giving it a place in the Register.

A SUBSCRIBER.

PROCESS FOR ROTTING HEMP.

The following article, which I lately read in a newspaper, and which I understand to have been written by one of the best chemists in this state, is in my opinion, of too much value to be suffered to perish as a mere newspaper paragraph. I have therefore, had it printed in its present form, in the belief that the adoption of the method recommended, will be a national good. Having been for thirty years past in the habit of manufacturing hemp and flax, and having paid that attention to the subject which its near connection with my own interests required, I do not think I can justly be accused of vanity, in presuming to think, that I am qualified to judge of the advantages or disadvantages, which must accrue from the adoption of a particular process in the manufacturing of either Hemp or Flax. With these impressions and views, I give the article a new mode of existence and new means of usefulness.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER.

Blockley Flax and Hemp Spinning Mill,
Philadelphia County, April 21, 1808.

In September, 1803, the French government hearing of some improvements in the steeping of Hemp, made by a M. Bralle, of Amiens, sent for him to Paris, and directed a set of experiments to be made on the new method of M. Bralle, under the direction of M. Molard, administrator of the conservatory of arts and manufactures. The experiments were made in January, February and March, 1804; and Bonaparte directed the result to be published for general information.

In the old method for treating Hemp, it is laid down on the grass and exposed to the dews and rains, for a month or six weeks, being turned two or three times a week. This facilitates the seperation of the tow* [hemp] from the stalk: but this process takes away so much from the string of the tow [hemp] that government will not buy hemp thus manufactured.

Another method is, to steep bundles of hemp in creeks, or ponds, or ditches, from ten to twenty days according to the state of the weather: the tow [hemp] is thus rendered seperable from the hemp stalk. In creeks this method is liable to loss, and in ponds or ditches the mud and dirt hurts the color and quality of the tow [hemp.] To say nothing of the infectious nature of the air generated from this putrifying substance in the heat of summer.

M. Bralle's method is as follows:—

Provide a copper or brass vessel (iron will probably stain the tow) [hemp] allowing rather better than one gallon and a half (wine measure) in contents, per lb. of hemp; thus, to work on fifty pounds of hemp, the vessel should hold about eighty gallons. It should be in shape cylindrical, for the hemp to lay length-ways, but if it can be set on end (vertically) it answers still better. This quantity of hemp will require one pound or one pound and a quarter at the utmost of (*Savon Verd*, green soap,) soft soap, well made, and not containing a superabundance of lye, as our common family-made soft soap in the back country often does, but boiled till it has taken up a sufficient quantity of fat; that kind of soft soap in fact, that will not chop the hands. Put this soap to as much water as with the hemp to be put in afterwards, will nearly fill the vessel. Bring the water and the soap to a boiling heat, or near it: when it is little under a boiling heat (200° Fahrenheit's thermometer) put in the hemp, cover the vessel close, draw out the fire and let the hemp stay two hours. Take it out at the end of that time; cover it over with straw that it may cool gradually. Spread it on the floor, next day, run a heavy roller over it several times, which answers the purpose of beating. It peels easily, whether wet or dry. When peeled, spread the tow [hemp] on the grass for five or six days to bleach. If the hemp is intended to be stripped, not wet but dry, spread the hemp stalk itself on the grass for that length of time to bleach it.

It will not answer to put the hemp in the cold soap and water—This process may perhaps be improved. Thus I suppose an establishment of one boiler holding eighty gallons, and three cylindrical wooden tubs or barrels near it. Fill the barrels with fifty pounds weight of hemp each. Fill the boiler with water, and one pound and a quarter of soft soap; when it boils let it run off by a cock into one of the barrels of hemp placed below. Cover it up, and while this is steeping, fill the boiler for the second barrel. In less than an hour you can make the second eighty gallons boil; turn it into the second barrel of hemp. Then boil a third portion of soap and water, and by the time it boils you will be ready to empty the barrel of hemp first filled, and thus in a summer's day one person can manage with ease 750 weight of hemp, if another be employed in taking it out and spreading it. Consider, war may ensue; and whether for our own consumption or for sale to others, is there an article of culture so profitable as hemp?

The advantages of this process are:

1st. It saves time.

2dly. The hemp is stronger, whiter, softer and cleaner.

3dly. It can be carried on at all times of the year.

4thly. The produce is greater: by the old process 800 pounds of hemp stalks produced when steeped, pulled and beaten, 150 pounds of pure tow [hemp] by M. Bralle's process the yield is 200 pounds.

5thly. The new method is beyond all comparison more healthy than the old one, to which in this country there would be serious objections in point of health. We suffer enough as it is from the unhappy atmosphere of putrifying vegetables on a moist soil, exposed to the heats of an autumnal sun.

6thly. Whereas the old method of treating hemp requires the vicinity of creeks, ditches, rivers or ponds, in this method any well can furnish water enough, and the manipulation can be carried off any where. In France they make their steepings in copper. Yours, &c. T. C.

Northumberland.

* By some error, the word *tow* has, in several places, been printed in place of the word *hemp*. I have put the word [hemp] in brackets directly after the word tow, where this last word is used instead of the word hemp.

Patent Machine.

Account of a patent, granted in France (Brevet d'Invention) for an improvement in weaving, to the Sieur Despiau, Manufacturer at Condon, January 5, 1805.

The invention renders it unnecessary for the workmen to throw the shuttle with his hand, according to the ordinary method. The following is the mode of proceeding. The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the same time moves two springs, placed on each side of the loom, by which the shuttle is thrown at the moment when the frame is removed back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at

liberty, and he can pull back the frame either alternately with one or the other or with both hands at once, when he wishes to make the texture closer. The experiments made on this loom at the conservatory prove that a weaver may work a longer time at it, and with much less fatigue, than at the loom with the ordinary shuttle: that he may weave in 12 hours, 14 metres, 24 centimetres, or 12 Paris ells of any kind of yard wide cotton stuff. It is certain that a good workmen cannot make by the hand in the same time, more than four ells of the same kind of stuff, and six ells at most by the ordinary flying shuttle.

The same experiments likewise demonstrated that his improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, particularly woollens, blankets, linens, &c. that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expense; that the construction of the mechanism by which the shuttle is thrown is simple and requires no expense to keep it in repair; and lastly, that it may be adopted to all the looms of the ordinary construction. The loom for weaving woolen cloth, for a single man, according to the invention of M. Despiau, has been simplified by M. Renon. From this it results that in eleven hours, one man can weave 4 ells and a quarter of cloth of 3,600 threads, while in the same space two men with the common loom could only finish 3 ells 3 eighths.

As the patentee is unable to supply all the demands that have already been made for his invention he has resolved to have models of it executed. All the parts composing these models, together with the box in which they are packed, weigh only twenty eight kilogrammes, and are sold at the moderate price of thirty-six francs.—With one of these models any manufacturer may himself adopt the new invention to his loom.

Messrs. Barbazon and Co. cloth manufacturers, at the Gobelins at Paris, are fitting up all their looms in this principle. Two springs, 40 francs; two latches, 5 francs; two swings of wood, 6 francs; stretchers for the frame, and a case for the shuttle, 15 francs. Total 66 francs. For looms for weaving woollen stuffs, silk, or cotton, up to an ell in width, the total expense is only 48 francs.

COPENHAGEN, *July* 23, 1811.

Particulars of goods that passed the Sound for Baltic markets in American ships, from January 1, to July 15, 1811.

1,393,894 *lbs.*	rice	1,005 bags cocoa
4,559,349	cotton	351 caks oil
6,381,645	sugar	52 pipes wine
2,105,361	coffee	1,096 boxes fruit
519,711	tobacco	45,144 feet mahogany
90,896	indigo	450 packs cassia
128,312	ginger	41 bales & hogsheads bark
77,241	spices different kinds	1,210 bullocks horns
143,010	pepper	12,515 bushels salt
150,342	raw ditto	1,788 tons logwood, fustic, &c.
96,547	gum arabic	18 bales nankeens
7,801	cott. twist	23,076 hides
5,321	anniseed	27,965 gallons rum
4,224	sarsaparilla	208 barrels beef and pork.
13,086	cheese	
9,208	tin	
13,144	ivory	

French Budget for 1811.

PUBLIC DEBT.	
Perpetual debt	*Francs* 62,300,000
Ditto of Holland	62,000,000
Floating debt	15,300,000
Ditto of Holland	1,200,000
	105,800,000
PENSIONS.	
Pensions civil and military	20,000,000
Ditto of Holland	3,300,000
Ecclesiastical pensions	28,900,000
Civil list and French Princes	28,300,000
	80,500,000
SERVICES.	
Judicial salaries	27,466,000
Exterior relations	8,800,000
Interior	60,000,000
Finances	24,000,000
Imperial treasury	8,000,000
War	280,000,000
Commissariat	180,000,000
Marine	140,000,000
Public worship	16,500,000
General police	2,000,000
Expences of negociation	8,500,000
Fund of reserve	23,034,000
Grand Total	954,000,000
Equal to	$ 178,855,000

The Chronicle, &c.

A letter from a gentleman at Gottenburg gives us a very flattering account of the proceedings of our *Charge des Affaires* in Denmark. We are told that to Mr. Erving's exertions are to be attributed the release of eighty American vessels, which, by detention and trial, would have cost the merchants half a million of dollars. It is said he will obtain the discharge of every American vessel except those that "sought protection under the British cannon," and were captured while under British convoy.

The tide has turned.—The British East India company lately received fifty tons of silver from China. How this change of trade has been produced we are not informed.

The Prince of Wales lately gave a feast so splendid that it cost the people about $ 250,000. The company began to assemble at the *early* hour of nine o'clock at night, and as soon as twelve, the whole collected!—To give an idea of the preparation for this entertainment, it is stated, that 4000 *quarts of cream* were required by the cooks and pastry makers.

In *South America*, it appears, the people of Buenos Ayres are still at war with those of Monte Video. The latter city is invested by an army of the former, and an account of its surrender may be expected by the next arrivals; provisions being extremely scarce. Montevideo holds out for royalty—The Buenos Ayreans have established a popular government, and we wish them success.

In May last the French navy was said to consist of 64 ships of the line, ready for sea, and 44 frigates. Bonaparte was building & had in ordinary, 46 sail of the line and 20 frigates—total 110 ships of the line and 64 frigates. Some of his ships are stated to be among the first in the world—but, like Sterne's startling—"they can't get out."

The British have on lake Ontario, the ship Royal George, of 22 guns, long 12's; Earl of Moria, 12 guns; Duke of Kent, 6 guns; Duke of Gloucester, 6 guns, and Ternato, 6 guns; all manned. The United States have there only one brig mounting 12 twenty-four pound carronades.

The frequent marching of troops, and the formation of several new military posts, induces a belief that the governor of Canada expects a war with the United States. But Canada contains, in itself the seeds of its own subjugation whenever the United States shall give the word. We mean in the *American* emigrants, as well as the dissatisfied French descendants. But Quebec and some other places would make a formidable defence.

The following statement of the French force that entered Spain and Portugal from the year 1807 to January 1, 1811, is copied from the *London Courier*.

Statement of the French force which entered Spain from 1807, *to January* 1, 1811.

In 1807—Infantry	47,500
Cavalry	7.120
In 1808—Infantry	209,500
Cavalry	36,200
In 1809—Infantry	44,950
Cavalry	4,302
In 1810—Infantry	124,500
Cavalry	25,734
Total in four years:—	
Infantry	426,200
Cavalry	73,356
Employed in the civil line	7,650
Guides, &c.	7,530
Grand total	514,796!
Pieces of artillery	820

From the 1st January, 1811, to the 28th there had only entered Spain by Bayonne, 600 infantry and 130 horse.

Down to the 26th February, 1811, there had been marched into France by way of Irun, 42,228 Spaniards, Portuguese, &c. prisoners.

From 1807 to 1811 not more than 53,000 of the French troops returned to France.

Statement of the French force which entered Portugal.

Before the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo the grand total was 105,000 men, deducting 8000 sick.

They lost in the siege of Rodrigo 6 or 7000 men.

Massena entered Portugal with 70,000 men, to which is to be added the 9th corps, which raised his force to 88,000 men.

The present French force in Spain and Portugal, is estimated at nearly 121,000 men—which being added to the number said to have returned to France, leaves a grand total loss of about *six hundred thousand men!*

The present disposable force of the "allies"—British, Spanish and Portuguese, including the late reinforcements, may be estimated at 160,000 men. besides partizan corps, very destructive to the French.

Bonaparte seems determined to extirpate the use of foreign sugars in his dominions. The same disposition prevails in Austria. 32,000 acres of land (in France) are planted or planting with BEETS, pursuant to a decree for that purpose. By calculation, it appears, that 300 acres will produce 133,200 kilogrammes (266,400 American pounds) of crude sugar, which will not lose more than one eighth in refining. It is stated that the importation of sugar will be entirely prohibited after January 1812.

The exportation of gold coin to France from England, appears to be carried to a great extent, in despite of the exertions of the government of the latter; who, nevertheless, have lately adopted a method (*making paper a legal tender*) that will banish the metal from circulation, perhaps, in their own dominions.

VERMONT, 1811.—From the most correct information we have been able to obtain, we believe the political parties in our next legislature will stand as follows:

Counties.	*Rep.*	*Fed.*
Bennington	9	5
Rutland	20	5
Windham	8	13
Windsor	18	2
Addison	15	5
Orange	15	2
Chittenden	7	8
Caledonia	10	5
Grand Isle	1	4
Orleans	6	9
Essex	6	3
Franklin	4	12
Jefferson	10	3
	129	77
	77	
Majority in the house	52	
Lieutenant gov. and council	13	
Majority in joint ballot	65	

A vessel has arrived at Philadelphia in 37 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 21st of August. George the third still lived; but all hopes of his recovery was at an end. One of his sons called the duke of Sussex is dangerously ill.

The Belliqueux of 74 guns, which came home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications had evacuated Batavia and retired to Murrack a strong position in the streights of Sunda. (*London Aug.* 18

Price of stocks this day at 1 o'clock, 3 per cent. 63 1-2 98—3 per C. R. 63 1-2-7-8-3-4-5-8—4 per C. 80 5-8—5 per C. 94 3-4-5-8-7-8—Omnium 1 1 3 5 8 dis. *August* 21.

Died lately in England, *Richard Penn*, in the 76th year of his age. He was *second* in lenial descent from the illustrious founder of Pennsylvania.

The Editor's Department.

Disappointed in the receipt of an expected communication on *manufactures*, the intention expressed in our last has not been complied with.

At the request of several gentlemen we have inserted Mr. *Blodget's* general table of the United States—we rather considered it *premature* to do so, as a knowledge of many facts, to be communicated to congress, will remove conjectures The actual population of the United States in 1810 was 7,238, 421 souls.

As an evidence of the opinion held of the WEEKLY REGISTER, the editor again (with pride and pleasure) offers his thanks to more than *one hundred* new subscribers since the last publication.

New subscribers are furnished from the beginning —notices of irregularities or omissions are requested to be tranmitted to the office.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, October 12, 1811. [No. 6.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

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Public Papers.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 78.)

MR. ROSE'S ULTIMATUM.

Washington, March 17, 1808

Sir— Being deeply impressed with the sense of his majesty's anxiety, that full effect should be given to those views of justice and moderation, by which his conduct has been regulated through the whole of the unfortunate transaction whence the present differences have arisen; and of the disappointment with which he would learn the frustration of his just and equitable purposes; I have felt it incumbent upon me, on the receipt of the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 5th instant, to apply anew to this matter the most ample and serious consideration. It is with the most painful sensations of regret, that I find myself on the result of it, under the necessity of declining to enter into the terms of negociation, which by direction of the president of the United States, you therein offer. I do not feel myself competent, in the present instance, to depart from those instructions, which I stated in my letter of the 26th of January last, and which preclude me from acceding to the condition thus proposed.

I should add, that I am absolutely prohibited from entering upon matters unconnected with the specific object I am authorised to discuss, much less can I thus give any pledge concerning them. The condition suggested, moreover, leads to the direct inference that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 2d of July, 1807, is maintained either as an equivalent for reparation for the time being, or as a compulsion to make it.

It is with the more profound regret, that I feel myself under the necessity of declaring, that I am unable to act upon the terms thus proposed; as it becomes my duty to inform you, in conformity to my instructions, that on the rejection of the demand stated in my former letter on the part of his majesty, my mission is terminated. And as his majesty's government in providing me with those instructions, did not conceive that after the declaration of his sentiments respecting the affair of the Chesapeak was made known to this government, the state of any transactions pending or unterminated between the two nations could justify the perseverance in the enforcement of the president's proclamation, I can exercise no discretion on this point.

As on a former accasion I detailed, though minutely, the motives for that demand, on the part of his majesty which I, with so much concern, learn to be deemed inadmissable by the government of the United States: I should here abstain from any exposition of them which visibly can have no further effect upon the negociation, if I did not deem it essential that they should not be left under any misapprehension which I might be able to remove; I shall therefore take a short review of the transaction which has given rise to these discussions, in order the more correctly to determine the soundness of the principles upon which the demand is made.

Certain deserters from his majesty's navy, many of them his natural born subjects, having entered into the service of the United States, were repeatedly and fruitlessly demanded by the British officers, of the recruiting officers of the United States; but were retained in their new service. As it was a matter of notoriety, that several of these deserters were on board the frigate of the United States the Chesapeake, they were demanded of that frigate on the high seas, by his majesty's ship Leopard; and all knowledge of their presence on board being denied, she was attacked, and four of them, one avowedly a native-Englishman, were taken out of her. Without being deterred by the consideration of how far circumstances hostile in their nature, had provoked, though they undoubtedly by no means justified this act of the British officer, his majesty's government directed that a positive disavowal of the right of search asserted in this case; and of the act of the British officer, as being authorised, and a promise of reparation, should be conveyed to the American minister in London, before he had made any representation by order of the United States.

This disavowal made on the second of August last, was transmitted by him to his government before the 6th of that month; but before Mr. Monroe had received his orders to demand reparation, his majesty learnt with what surprize it is needless to dwell upon, that the president of the United States had interdicted by proclamation bearing date the 2d of July, 1807, the entry of all their ports to the whole of his navy; this surprize was certainly increased, when in the letter delivered by that minister to require address for the wrong, although it went into details unconnected with it; not only no concern was expressed on the part of the United States, at having felt themselves compelled to enact measures of so much injury and indignity towards a friendly power, but no mention was made of the causes of such measures being resorted to, or even of the fact of their having been adopted. In addition to the embarrassment arising from these circumstances, and the insufficiency of the explanations subsequently given to Mr. Canning, the introduction of a subject foreign to that of the complaint, became the main impediment to the success of this discussion which took place in London. When I had the honour to open the negociation with you, sir, as I had learnt that the proclamation was still in force, it became my duty conformably to my instructions, to require its recall, as a preliminary to further discussion: had it not been in force, I was not ordered to have taken it into consideration in the adjustment of re-

paration; and it was considered as hardly possible that it should not have been recalled immediately upon the knowledge of his majesty's disavowel of the attack upon the Chesapeak, as an authorised act. But his majesty could not suffer the negociation to be carried on in his behalf, under an interdict, which even if justifiable in the first moment of irritation, cannot be continued after the declaration of his majesty's sentiments upon the transaction, except in a spirit of hostility.

It might have been fairly contended, that in the first instance, the exercise of such an act of power, before reparation was refused or unduly protracted, was incompatable with the purposes and essence of pacific negociation, and with a demand of redress through that channel: but such have been his majesty's conciliatory views that this argument has not been insisted on, although it might now be more forcibly urged, as it appears that the government of the United States was from the first sensible that even had hostility been meditated by the British government, it would not have commenced in such a manner. But the exception taken, is to the enforcement continued up to the present time, of measures highly unfriendly in their tendency, persisted in, not only after the disavowel in question; the promise of the proffer, of suitable reparation, and the renewed assurances of his majestey's amicable dispositions, but, after security has been given in a public instrument bearing date of the 16th of October, 1807, that the claim to the seizures of deserters from the national ships of other powers, cannot again be brought forward by his majesty's naval officers, it is unnecessary to dwell upon the injury and indignity to which his majesty's service is exposed both as touching the freedom and security of correspondents of his agents and accredited ministers in the United States, or as resulting from a measure which in time of war, excludes the whole of his navy from all their ports; which ports are completely open to the fleets of his enemies. It will be sufficient to observe, that even where exemptions from it are granted, they are made subject to such conditions, that of the three last British ships of war, which have entered these ports upon public business, two of them, his majesty's ship Statira, having on board a minister sent out for the adjustment of the present differences, and a schooner bearing dispatches, in consequence of their inability to procure pilots, were obliged to enter their waters without such assistance, and were exposed to considerable danger. Great Britain, by the forms established, could repair the wrongs committed, even to the satisfaction of the United States, no otherwise than by the channel of negociation: yet she avowed distinctly that a wrong was committed, and that she was ready to make reparation for it; it cannot therefore be contended, that the unavoidable delay of actual reparation, subjected her to the imputation of persisting in an aggression, which was disclaimed from the first; if this is true, however much she will regret any impediment in the adjustment of a difference, in which the feelings of this nation are so materially interested, can she consistently with a due care of her own honor and interests, allow it to be concluded on her part under an adherence to a conduct which has a decided character of enmity in the proceedings held towards her by the other party.

I know not in what view the perserverance in the president's proclamation, up to this moment, can be considered, but in that of a measure of retaliation, or of self assumed reparation; or a measure intended to compel reparation; unless it be that which, if rightly I understand, you define it to be a measure of precaution.

If, when a wrong is committed, retaliation is instantly resorted to by the injured party, the door to pacific adjustment is closed, and the means of reconciliation precluded. The right to demand reparation is incompatible with the assumption of it. When parties are in a state of mutual hostility, they are so far on a footing, and as such they may treat: But a party disclaiming every unfriendly intention and giving unequivocal proofs of an amicable disposition, cannot be expected to treat with another, whose conduct towards it has the direct effect of actual hostility. If then, the enforcement of the president's proclamation, up to the presentm oment, is a measure of self assumed reparation, it is directly repugnant to the spirit and fact of amicable negociation; if it is a measure to compel reparation, it is equally so; and by the preseverance in it, Great Britain is dispensed with the duty of proffering redress. But if it is a measure of precaution, in order to secure reparation, or in order to compel it, it falls under the objections I have stated. If it is a precaution adopted as a guard against acts of violence apprehended on the part of his majesty's naval officers, it surely cannot be considered as being as effectual a security as that arising from the renewed assurances of his majesty's friendly disposition, which imply a due observance of the rights of nations, with which G. Britain is in amity; by all persons holding authority under his majesty's government, from the disavowel of the pretension of the search of national ships; and from the further assurance of that disavowel, given in his majesty's proclamation of the 16th October last; neither under these concurrent circumstances can the plea of necessity be maintained, and if such a proceeding has not the plea of necessity, it assumes the character of aggression. If these concurrent securities against such an apprehension have any value, the necessity no longer exists; if they have no value, negociation cannot be attempted, as the basis upon which it rests, the mutual confidence of the two parties, would be wholy wanting.

From the moment after the unfortunate affair of the Chesapeake, that his majesty's naval commanders, in these waters, had ascertained that they were safe from the effervescences of that popular fury, under which the most glaring outrage were committed, and by which they were naturally led to the supposition that they were objects of particular hostility, and that a state of war against them, requiring precautions on their part, had commenced, no conduct has been imputed to them, which could vindicate the necessity of maintaining in force the president's proclamation. Since that time such of those officers as have been necessitated by the circumstances of the war to remain in these waters, have held no communication with the shore, except in an instance too trifling to dwell upon, and instantly disavowed by the commanding officer; and they have acquiesced quietly in various privations, highly prejudicial to the service they were upon, and in consequence of an interdict, which, had they been regardless of their duty towards a state in amity with their sovereign, and had they not carefully repressed the feelings its tone and language had a direct tendency to provoke in them, would have rather excited than averted the evils it was stated to be intended to prevent; were they regardful of these duties, it was unnecessary. Had they felt themselves obliged completely to evacuate the waters of the United States, especially while an enemy's squadron was harbored in them, they

could have done; but under the admission of hostile compulsion, and under such compulsion, carried into full effect, his majesty could not have dissembled the extent of the injury received.

In the several cases adduced, in which Great Britain required certain preliminaries, previously to entering into negociation, she regulated her conduct by the same principles to which she now adheres; and refused, whilst no hostility was exhibited on her part, to treat with powers, whose proceedings denoted it towards her; and who maintained their right in what they assumed.

From the consideration thus afforded, I trust that neither the order of reason, or that of usage, are in contradiction to the demand I have urged, nor am I aware how the order of time opposes the revocation in the first instance, of that act, which affects injuriously one of the parties, and is still avowed by the other.

The subject is thus presented to you, sir, in the light of which it was natural that it should offer itself to his majesty's government. It certainly conceived the president's proclamation to rest chiefly and most materially upon the attack made upon the frigate of the United States the Chesapeake, by his majesty's ship Leopard, although other topics were adduced as accessories. In this apprehension it may be held to have been sufficiently warranted by the precise time at which, and the circumstances under which it was issued, and by its whole context; and the more so, as the impulse under which it was drawn up appears to have been so sudden as to have precluded a due examination of all the grounds of allegation contained in it.—And here I beg leave to assure you, that with respect to the spirit and tone of that instrument, it would be highly satisfactory to me, if I could feel myself justified in expressing on the part of his majesty, any degree of coincidence with the opinions you have announced, or when thus appealed to, and making every allowance for the irritation of the moment, I could dissemble the extreme surprise experienced by Great Britain, that the government of a friendly nation, even before an amicable demand of reparation was made; and yet meaning to make that demand; should have issued an edict directing measures of injury very disproportionate to what it knew was an unauthorised offence, and both in its terms and its purport so injurious to the government to which that demand was to be addressed, and tending to call forth in both nations the feelings under which a friendly adjustment would be the most difficult. But if, as I learn from you, sir, the proclamation rests substantially upon other causes, it is then peculiarly to be regretted, that together with the demand for redress made in September last, the government of the United States did not think fit to offer a negociation or an explanation of so momentous a measure, or to declare that its recall must be more or less connected with the adjustment of other alledged wrongs. Neither did it think necessary to return any answer to the remonstrance given in by his majesty's envoy at Washington, on the 13th of July, 1807, in which he represented, "that he considered that interdiction to be so unfriendly in its object, and so injurious in its consequences to his majesty's interest, that he could not refrain from expressing the most sincere regret, that it ever should have been issued, and most earnestly deprecating its being enforced."

It could not be supposed that a circumstance of so great weight could be overlooked by his majesty's government, in determining the line of conduct to be held in the negociation; and as little could it be expected to pass it over, when on the failure of the discussion with Mr. Munroe, it directed a special mission to be sent to the United States. It had the less reason to imagine that any othe grievances could be connected with that for the adjustment of which I am empowered to negociate, as Mr. Munroe, in his letter to Mr. Canning of the 29th July last, had stated with respect to other subjects of remonstrance, that it was improper to mingle them with the present more serious cause of complaint; an opinion to which Mr. Canning declared his perfect assent, in his letter to that minister of the 2d of the subsequent month; so that this act was left as single and distinct, to be singly and distinctly considered. His majesty's government therefore could not consistently with any view of the subject then before it, or indeed with the just object of my mission, direct or empower me to enter upon matters not connected with that of the Chesapeake; and they could with the less propriety do it, as in order to render the adjustment of differences of such a nature the more easy and the more conspicuous, the minister charged especially with such offices, have been, with few exceptions, restricted to the precise affair to be negociated. With respect therefore to those other causes of complaint, upon which you inform me that the president's proclamation rests, I cannot be furnished with documents enabling me either to admit or to controvert those statements of grievance foreign to the attack upon that ship, contained in your letter; or authorised to discuss the matters themselves. I shall therefore not allow myself to offer such comments as my personal knowledge of some of those transactions suggest to me, although their tendency would materially affect both the marked manner in which those transactions are pourtrayed, and the disadvantageous light in which his majesty's government is represented to have acted respecting them.

I am moreover led to the persuasion that my government will be the more easily able to rescue itself from inculpation by the inference arising from passages in Mr. Munroe's letters to Mr. Secretary Canning of the 29th of September last, that the differences unhappily existing between the two nations were in a train of adjustment.

If his majesty has not permitted me to enter into the discussion of the search of neutral merchant ships for British seamen, together with the adjustment of the amount of reparation for the attack upon the Chesapeake, it was no wise with a view of precluding the further agitation of that question at a suitable time; but it was that the negociation might be relieved from the embarrassment arising from the connection of the present matter with the one so foreign to it, and as it was but too well known, so difficult to be adjusted, of a right distinctly disclaimed, with one which Great-Britain has at all times asserted, of enforcing her claim to the services of her natural born subjects, when found on board merchant vessels of other nations; a claim which she founds in that principle of universal law, which gives to the state the right of requiring the aid and assistance of her native citizens. The recurrence, therefore, to that cause of negociation, which had been originally settled between Mr. Secretary Canning, and Mr. Munroe, and which had been alone broken in upon by the orders subsequently received by that minister, can only be considered as a resumption of that course of things which Great Britain strenuously contended there was no ground to depart from.—I may observe that this purpose might have been af-

fected without the intervention of a special minister.

It will be in your recollection, sir, that in our first interview, I stated the condition, which makes the subject of the present letter, before I was informed by you that the president of the United States would consent to the separation of the two subjects.

I had trusted that the exposition, which I added in my letter of the 26th of January, to the verbal explanation I had before offered, of the grounds of his majesty's demand, was both in its purport, and in the terms in which it was couched, such as to prevent a suspicion that they were in their intention derogatory to the honor, or calculated to wound the just sensibility of the nation. I may add that such a supposition could not be reconciled with the various ostensible and unequivocal demonstrations of his majesty's good faith and anxiety, that this transaction should be brought to an amicable termination, which were exhibited even prior to any remonstrances on the part, or by the order of this government. The other topics which I felt myself authorised to advance in that letter, in illustration of that amicable disposition on the part of the king, were brought forward from the conviction I entertained that they must be of a nature to be satisfactory to this government, and therefore such as it was particularly my duty to enforce, but not with a view to rest upon them the right to advance the claim which I have stated.

I may here remark, it is obvious that far from requiring that the first step towards an arrangement of reparation should be taken by the United States, Great Britain has already made them openly and distinctly: they are indubitable testimonies to the respect borne and decidedly marked by Great Britain to the ties of amity subsisting between the two nations—and of her cordial desire to maintain them unimpaired; and as such alone they were urged.

As his majesty would have derived sincere satisfaction from the evidence of corresponding feelings on the part of the United States; so it would be the more painful to me to dwell upon a series of insults and menaces, which without any provocation or warlike preparations on the part of Great Britain, have been for months accumulated upon her through the United States, and but too frequently from quarters whose authority necessarily and powerfully commanded attention.

I ought perhaps to apologise for adverting to an incidental expression in your letter, if I did not think it right to remove any ambiguity respecting the nature of the claim which Great Britain maintained to her seamen, native citizens of the realm, who have deserted from her service to that of other powers: it is, that on demand they shall be discharged *forthwith*, and consequently they shall instantly be freed from their newly contracted obligations.

Before I close this letter, allow me to state to you, sir, that I have felt it my duty to transmit to his majesty's government, the exposition contained in your letter of the 5th instant of the various demands on the honor and good faith of Great Britain, on which the complaint is made, that satisfaction has not been afforded to the United States, and on which conjointly with the affair of the Chesapeake, you inform me that the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 2d July, 1807, is founded. It will be for his majesty's government to determine on the part of Great Britain, whether any and what obligations remain to be fulfilled by her—whether any denial or such protraction of redress have occurred on her part, as to render it necessary or justifiable, the perseverance in an edict, which when not necessary or justifiable, assumes a character of aggression; and whether, on the result of these considerations, the present negociation can be resumed on the part of his majesty, with a due regard for his own honor, or with a prospect of a more successful termination.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant. (Signed) G. H. ROSE.

Revolutionary Public Papers.

THE DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED COLONIES OF NORTH AMERICA,

Now met in congress at Philadelphia, setting forth the causes and necessity of their taking up arms—July 6th, 1775.

If it was possible for men, who exercise their reason to believe, that the Divine Author of our existence intended a part of the human race to hold an absolute property in, and an unbounded power over others, marked out by his infinite goodness and wisdom, as the objects of a legal domination never rightfully resistable, however severe and oppressive, the inhabitants of these colonies might at least require from the parliament of *Great Britain* some evidence, that this dreadful authority over them has been granted to that body. But a reverence for our great Creator, principles of humanity, and the dictates of common sense, must convince all those who reflect upon the subject, that government was instituted to promote the welfare of mankind, and ought to be administered for the attainment of that end. The legislature of *Great Britain* however, stimulated by an inordinate passion for a power not only unjustifiable, but which they know to be peculiarly reprobated by the very constitution of that kingdom, and desperate of success in any mode of contest, where regard should be had to truth, law, or right, have at length, deserting those, attempted to effect their cruel and impolitic purpose of enslaving these colonies by violence, and have thereby rendered it necessary for us to close with their last appeal from reason to arms. Yet however blinded that assembly may be, by their intemperate rage for unlimited domination, so to slight justice and the opinion of mankind, we esteem ourselves bound by obligations of respect to the rest of the world, to make known the justice of our cause.

Our forefathers, inhabitants of the island of *Great Britain*, left their native land, to seek on these shores a residence for civil and religious freedom. At the expence of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without the least charge to the country from which they removed, by unceasing labour and an unconquerable spirit, they effected settlements in the distant and inhospitable wilds of *America*, then filled with numerous and warlike nations of barbarians.—Societies or governments, vested with perfect legislatures, were formed under charters from the crown, and an harmonious intercourse was established between the colonies and the kingdom from which they derived their origin.—The mutual benefits of this union became in a short time so extraordinary, as to excite astonishment. It is universally confessed, that the amazing increase of wealth, strength, and navigation of the realm, arose from this source; and the minister, who so wisely and successfully directed the mea-

sures of *Great Britain* in the late war, publicly declared, that these colonies enable her to triumph over her enemies. Towards the conclusion of that war, it pleased our sovereign to make a change in his councils. From that fatal moment, the affairs of the *British* empire began to fall into confusion, and gradually sliding from the summit of glorious prosperity to which they had been advanced by the virtues and abilities of one man, are at length distracted by the convulsions that now shake it to its deepest foundations. The new ministry finding the brave foes of *Britain*, though frequently defeated, yet still contending, took up the unfortunate idea of granting them a hasty peace, and of then subduing her faithful friends.

These devoted colonies were judged to be in such a state, as to present victories without bloodshed, and all the easy emoluments of statuteable plunder. The uninterrupted tenor of their peaceable and respectful behaviour from the beginning of colonization, their dutiful, zealous, and useful services during the war, though so recently and amply acknowledged in the most honourable manner by his majesty, by the late king, and by parliament, could not save them from the meditated innovations. Parliament was influenced to adopt the pernicious project, and assuming a new power over them, have in the course of eleven years given such decisive specimens of the spirit and consequences attending this power, as to leave no doubt concerning the effects of acquiescence under it. The have undertaken to give and grant our money without our consent, though we have ever exercised an exclusive right to dispose of our own property; statutes have been passed for extending the jurisdiction of courts of admiralty and vice admiralty beyond their ancient limits; for depriving us of the accustomed and inestimable privilege of trial by jury in cases affecting both life and property; for suspending the legislature of one of the colonies; for interdicting all commerce to the capital of another; and for altering fundamentally the form of government established by character, and secured by acts of its own legislature, solemnly confirmed by the crown; for exempting the "murderers" of colonists from legal trial, and in effect, from punishment; for erecting in a neighbouring province, acquired by the joint arms of *Great Britain* and *America*, a despotism dangerous to our very existence; and for quartering soldiers upon the colonists in time of profound peace. It has also been resolved in parliament, that colonists charged with committing certain offences, shall be transported to *England* to be tried.

But why should we enumerate our injuries in detail? By one statute it is declared, that parliament can "of right make laws to bind us *in all cases whatsoever*." What is to defend us against so enormous, so unlimited a power? Not a single man of those who assume it is chosen by us; or is subject to our controul or influence; but on the contrary, they are all of them exempt from the operation of such laws, and an *American* revenue, if not diverted from the ostensible purposes for which it is raised would actually lighten their own burdens in proportion as they increase ours. We saw the misery to which such despotism would reduce us. We for ten years incessantly and ineffectually besieged the throne as supplicants; we reasoned, we remonstrrted with parliament in the most mild and decent language.

Administration, sensible that we should regard these oppressive measures as freemen ought to do sent over fleets and armies to enforce them. The indignation of the *Americans* was roused, it is true; but it was the indignation of a virtuous, loyal, and affectionate people. A congress of delegates from the united colonies was assembled at *Philadelphia* on the *fifth* day of last *September*. We resolved again to offer an humble and dutiful petition to the king, and also addressed our fellow subjects of *Great Britain*. We have pursued every temperate, every respectful measure; we have even proceeded to brake off our commercial intercourse with our fellow subjects, as the last peaceable admonition, that our attachment to no nation upon earth, should supplant our attachment to liberty. This, we flattered ourselves was the ultimate step of the controversy; but susequent events have shewn, how vain was this hope of finding moderation in our enemies.

Several threatening expressions against the colonies were inserted in his majesty's speech; our petition though we were told it was a decent one, and that his majesty had been pleased to receive it graciously, and to promise laying it before his parliament, was huddled into both houses among a bundle of *American* papers, and there neglected. The lords and commons in their address, in the month of *February* said, that "a rebellion at that time actually existed within the province of *Massachusetts Bay*; and that those concerned in it, had been countenanced and encouraged by unlawful combinations and engagements, entered into by his majesty's subjects in several of the other colonies; and therefore they besought his majesty, that he would take the most effectual measures to enforce due obedience to the laws and authority of the supreme legislature."—Soon after, the commercial intercourse of whole colonies, with foreign countries, and with each other, was cut off by an act of parliament; by another, several of them were entirely prohibited from the fisheries in the seas near their coasts, on which they always depended for their sustenance; and large reinforcements of ships and troops were immediately sent over to general Gage.

Fruitless were all the entreaties, arguments, and eloquence of an illustrious band of the most distinguished peers and commoners, who nobly and strenuously asserted the justice of our cause to stay, or even to mitigate the heedless fury with which these accumulated and unexampled outrages were hurried on. Equally fruitless was the interference of the city of *London*, of *Bristol* and many other respectable towns in our favour. Parliament adopted an insidious manœuvre calculated to divide us, to establish a perpetual auction of taxation, where colony should bid against colony, all of them uninformed what ransom would redeem their lives; and thus extort from them at the point of the bayonet the unknown sums that should be sufficient to gratify, if possible to gratify, ministerial rapacity, with the miserable indulgence left to us of raising, in our own mode, the prescribed tribute. What terms more rigid and humiliting could have been dictated by remorseless victors to conquered enemies? In our circumstances to accept them, would be to deserve them.

Soon after the intelligence of these proceedings arrived on this continent, general Gage, who in the course of the last year had taken possession of the town of *Boston*, in the province of *Massachusetts Bay*, and still occupied it as a garrison, on the 19th of *April*, sent out from that place a large detachment of his army, who made an unprovoked assault on the inhabitants of the said province, at the town of *Lexington*, as appears by the affidavits of a great

number of persons, some of whom were officers, and soldiers of that detachment, murdered eight of the inhabitants, and wounded many others. From thence the troops proceeded in a warlike array to the town of *Concord*, where they set upon another party of the inhabitants of the same province, killing several and wounding more, until compelled to retreat by the country people suddenly assembled to repel his cruel oppression. Hostilities, thus commenced by the *British* troops, have been since prosecuted by them without regard to faith or reputation. The inhabitants of *Boston* being confined within that town by the general their governor, and having in order to procure their dismission, entered into a treaty with him; it was stipulated that the said inhabitants having deposited their arms with their own magistrates, should have liberty to depart, taking with them their own effects. They accordingly delivered up their arms, but in open violation of honor, in defiance of the obligation of treaties, which even savage nations esteem sacred the governor ordered the arms deposited as aforesaid, that they might be preserved for their owners, to be seized by a body of soldiers; detained the greatest part of the inhabitants in the town, and compelled the few who were permitted to retire, to leave their valuable effects behind.

By this perfidy, wives are separated from their husbands, children from their parents, the aged and the sick from their relations and friends, who wish to attend and comfort them; and those who have been used to live in plenty and even elegance, are reduced to deplorable distress.

The general, further emulating his ministerial masters, by a proclamation bearing date on the 12th day of *June*, after venting the grossest falsehoods and calumnies against the good people of these colonies, proceeds to "declare them all either by name or description, to be rebels and traitors, to supercede the course of the common law, and instead thereof to publish and order the use and exercise of the law martial." His troops have butchered our countrymen, have wantonly burnt *Charlestown*, besides a considerable number of houses in other places; our ships and vessels are seized; the necessary supplies of provisions are intercepted, and he is exerting his utmost power to spread destruction and devastation around him.

We have received certain intelligence, that general *Carlton* the governor of *Canada*, is instigating the people of that province and the *Indians* to fall upon us; and we have but too much reason to apprehend that schemes have been formed to excite domestic enemies against us. In brief, a part of these colonies now feel, and all of them are sure of feeling, as far as the vengeance of administration can inflict them, the complicated calamities of fire, sword and famine. We are reduced to the alternative of choosing an unconditional submission to the tyranny of irritated ministers, or resistance by force. The latter is our choice. WE HAVE COUNTED THE COST OF THIS CONTEST, AND FIND NOTHING SO DREADFUL AS VOLUNTARY SLAVERY. Honor, justice and humanity forbid us tamely to surrender that freedom which we received from our gallant ancestors, and which our innocent posterity have a right to receive from us. We cannot endure the infamy and guilt of resigning succeeding generations to that wretchedness which inevitably awaits them, if we basely entail hereditary bondage upon them.

Our cause is just. Our union is perfect. Our internal resources are great, and, if necessary, foreign assistance is undoubtedly attainable. We gratefully acknowledge, as signal instances of the Divine favour towards us, that his providence would not permit us to be called into this severe controversy until we were grown up to our present strength, had been previously exercised in warlike operations, and possessed the means of defending ourselves.—With hearts fortified by these animating reflections, we most solemnly, before God and the world, DECLARE, that, exerting the utmost energy of those powers, which our beneficent Creator hath graciously bestowed upon us, the arms we have been compelled by our enemies to assume, we will, in defiance of every hazard, with unabating firmness and perserverance, employ for the preservation of our liberties; being with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves.

Lest this declaration should disquiet the minds of our friends and fellow-subjects in any part of the empire, we assure them that we mean not to dissolve that union which has so long and so happily subsisted between us, and which we sincerely wish to see restored. Necessity has not yet driven us into that desperate measure or induced us to excite any other nation to war against them. We have not raised armies with ambitious designs o separating from *Great Britain*, and establishing independent states. We fight not for glory or for conquest. We exhibit to mankind the remarkable spectable of a people attacked by unprovoked enemies, without any imputation or even suspicion of offence. *They* boast of their privileges and civilization, and yet proffer no milder condition than servitude or death.

In our own native land, in defence of the freedom that is our birth right, and which we ever enjoyed till the late violation of it—for the protection of our property, acquired solely by the honest industry of our forefathers and ourselves, against violence actually offered, we have taken up arms.—We shall lay them down when hostilities shall cease on the part of the aggressors, and all danger of their being renewed shall be removed, and not before.

With an humble confidence in the mercies of the supreme and impartial Judge and Ruler of the universe, we most devoutly implore his Divine goodness to protect us happily through this great conflict to dispose our adversaries to reconciliation on reasonable terms, and thereby to relieve the empire from the calamities of civil war.

Malthus on Population.

An analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of Population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the United States.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 55.]

Our author next adverts to the state of the ancient inhabitants of the North of Europe, but we deem it unnecessary to pursue him closely through the long detail of historical facts, by which he arrives at the proofs of the proposition upon which he set out: namely, that there is a constant tendency in population to increase beyond the means of subsistence. To this tendency, is obviously to be traced, the long and bloody wars which continued for so many centuries, to ravage all the fairest parts of the earth, and which finally caused the overthrow and complete destruction of the Roman empire:—The laws and customs of the ancient German nations, of which Tacitus(13) has left us an entertaining as well as a very learned account, were emi-

(13) In his book *De moribus Germanorum.*

nently calculated to promote the spirit of procreation. The women were treated with the most marked attention and regard, and indeed ever held in veneration, for they were considered as endowed with a foresight of future events, and as being interpreters of the Divine will. They sometimes carried their women with them to the field of battle, where their presence served to animate them with martial ardor, and often to turn the fate of a battle, when they would have ingloriously retreated or suffered themselves to be taken captives. (14) Marriages were every where strongly inculcated, and matrimonial infidelity was acarcely known. The man who debauched a woman was obliged either to marry her, to give her a portion, or to suffer death: and no qualification of youth, beauty, or riches could procure a husband to the prostitute. These people were called *barbarians:* how unlike the *civilized* people of the present *enlightened* age! who can smile at seduction as a fashionable pastime, & encourage the harlot to look down upon the virtuous woman.

It will be readily conceived that in a state of society like this, population would increase rapidly, and that as the people were ignorant of agriculture, or practised it only in a very inconsiderable degree, it would be necessary for them to resort to arms, either to extend their territory, or force to themselves a settlement in other countries. The fertile provinces of Spain, Italy, and Greece, offered an enticing field for these emigrations; but for many centuries they were unable to resist the valor of the Roman arms; as fast, however, as one host was destroyed another succeeded; "clouds of barbarians seemed to collect from all parts of the northern hemisphere. Gathering fresh darkness and terrors as they rolled on, the congregated bodies at length obscured the sun of Italy, and sunk the western world in night." We can be at no loss to discover the checks to population among a people who were never at peace; war, and its attendant famine, were the means by which it was kept down to the level of their scanty means of subsistence.

In the countries of China, Persia, Tartary, Syria, &c. where the inhabitants lead a pastoral life, and where, from the nature of the soil and climate, and great scarcity of water, pasturage must be scanty; it is evident, infringements of territorial right and consequent war would be frequent. War of itself, however, would be insufficient to repress the superabundant population among a people whose very religion teaches them the blessings that flow from fruitfulness. Every man who has ten children is promised the lasting enjoyments of Paradise; but, as in the islands of the South Sea, the women are here considered as the absolute property of the father, and are held up to sale until such an offer is made as will induce him to dispose of them—the consequence of this custom is, that the poor (and they in all countries constitute the largest portion of the people) live single, and the rich are permitted to hold as many wives as they choose to purchase.—If a greater number of children are born than the father is able or willing to maintain, he may dispose of them to the traders for money, or exchange them for necessary conveniencies, or murder them; for "when they have not wherewithal to maintain them, they hold it a piece of charity to murder infants new-born, as also they do such as are sick, and past recovery." (15) From the prevalence of the venereal disease, we are induced to believe that those who are unable to purchase wives, do not on that account lead a life of chastity, promiscuous intercourse must take place, which is, at all times, unfavorable to population. We are to consider, therefore, in addition to wars and famine, this restraint from inability to obtain a wife, licentiousness of manners, epidemics, and the diseases incident to poverty, as the principal checks which keep the population down to its proper level.

In different parts of Africa, we have reason to be astonished at the principle of increase which is found to be sufficiently powerful to keep up the population under so many rigorous impediments. The exportation of slaves has at all times acted as a considerable drain to the population of Africa, and yet as Dr. Franklin has observed, it would be difficult to find the gap made by an hundred years exportation of negroes, which has blackened half America. Like the savages of North America, the people subsist chiefly by fishing and hunting, and must, of course, during some seasons of the year, suffer greatly from want; and being divided into numerous petty states, independent and jealous of each other, wars frequently originate from trifling provocations, and are carried on with the most destructive animosity. Longevity is rarely to be met with among the inhabitants of Africa, a circumstance which our author is inclined to attribute chiefly to the heat of the climate: arriving sooner at maturity, he supposes, they must naturally perish sooner than the inhabitants of colder countries. But we do not find this to be the case in other hot climates. In the West Indies, in South America, and in some of the South Sea Islands, under favorable circumstances, the people live to extreme old age. We remember to have seen some years ago in the Island of St. Christopher's a woman who had attained her one hundred and twentieth year, and who possessed the use of all her faculties unimpaired. Buffon, with great propriety, attributes the shortness of life in Africa, to the early intercourse of the sexes. The children are so debauched and so little under the constraint of their parents, that from the age of ten or eleven they give themselves up to every species of lustful practices. (16) Fevers of the most violent kind, plagues, small pox, &c. are common in various parts of Africa, and annually rage with desolating violence. Under such circumstances, in a climate naturally unwholesome, the checks to population must be too obvious to need being pointed out.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

British Parliament.

The *House of Lords* and *House of Commons*, are known by the general name of "the parliament." The house of lords consists of an indefinite number of persons called *dukes, marquisses, earls, viscounts, barons* and *bishops*, all o. whom, except the latter, the king (at once the the fountain of *wisdom* and *honor,*) may make as many as he pleases; and it frequently happens, when a favorite measure is to be carried, that a "*batch of peers*" is created to secure a majority. At present the House of Lords may be considered as the most servile body of men in Great Britain—now and

(14) History of women, by William Alexander, M. D. vol. 1. p. 155, et sequent.

(15) Sir John Chardin's travels. Harris's col. b. iii. c. ii. p. 865.

(16) Vid. Buffon's Historie naturelle de l'Homme.

then a light shines through the gloom that envelopes them, but a large majority are generally found on the side of the minister, *be he whom he may.* Sixteen Scottish peers are elected by their *brother-nobles*, to serve during *the* parliament;* the twenty eight Irish peers are elected for life. The bishops hold their seats *ex-officio*, having the dignity of barons attached to their ecclesiastical preferments.

The House of Commons, before the union with Ireland, consisted of 558 members elected, or *appointed*, and designated as follows.

England.	
40 counties send to parliament	80 *knights.*
24 cities, (London 4, Ely none)	50 *citizens.*
167 boroughs	334 *burgesses.*
5 ditto—Abbington, Bambury, Bewdley, Hingham-Ferres, and Mammouth—one each	5 *citizens.*
2 universities	4 *represent.*
5 cinque ports—Hastings,† Dover, Sandwich, Romney, Hythe,—and their dependencies, Rye, Winchelsea, and Seaford—two each	16 *barons.*
Wales.	
12 counties	12 *knights.*
12 boroughs—(Pembroke two, Merioneth none)	12 *burgesses.*
Scotland.	
33 shires	30 *knights.*
67 cities and boroughs	15 *burgesses.*
	558 *members.*
Ireland.	
32 counties	64
33 cities and boroughs—one each	33
1 city, (Dublin)	2
1 college	1
Grand Total	658 members.

Of the 658 members it rarely happens that 400 attend. The most numerous assemblages known for many years, took place when the notorious Mrs. *Clark* (the Duke of York's "dear angel") was examined as a witness at the bar, touching certain appointments *she* had made in the *church* and *army!* at this time more than 500 members were generally present; but the average number does not amount to 300. Less than 100 members often decide the most important questions.

The members of parliament do not receive any compensation, by law, for their services; but *it is said* that some of them contrive, by selling *ayes* and *noes*, to carry on a pretty profitable commerce. Perhaps, two thirds of them are *placemen* or *pensioners*, of one kind or another—at least a majority of the *attending* members are calculated to be so. It is well known that seats in the British house of commons are disposed of with as little ceremony as bags of wool; and that the ministers dictate to the electors, as well as the elected, in many cases. Proofs of these things, and of plain, positive, palpable bribery, have been frequently offered to be laid before the house, but always *voted down* without a hearing. It is possible a majority of the members have a *fellow feeling* on all such subjects, and would not care to establish a precedent that might bring themselves into difficulty!

* For seven years—but the king, or rather his ministers, *dissolves* it at will. This is always done when the members are *troublesome.*

† Has only 14 voters—*Rye* has but six.

A person may be a member of parliament and hold any office in the gift of the crown, those belonging to the judiciary and to the church excepted.—Hence the corruption of that body. A man may also be a member and have employment in *Botany Bay* or *Nova Scotia.* There are from 50 to 60 members of parliament with the British armies at this time in Spain and Portugal.

Further, and completely, to shew the nature of the representation of the people in the British parliament, let us pursue the subject:

The county of *Cornwall* (see the table page 11) in 1801, contained 188,69 inhabitants—

London, comprehending the city, with *Westminster*, and what is called *Southwark*, &c. the same year contained 864,825 inhabitants—

Yorkshire (which is divided into three districts in the table page 11) called "Ridings," the same year had a population of 858,892 souls—

Cornwall sends forty four members to parliament —*to wit:* for the county 2; and two for each of the following boroughs: Bodmyn, Bossiney, Callington, Camelford, East Looe, Fowey, St. Germans, Grampound, Hellestone, St. Ives, Launceston, Leskeard, Lestwithiel, St. Mawes, St. Michael, Newport, Penryn, Salash, Tregony, Truro, West Looe—44.

London (as above) sends eight members—to wit: the city (proper) 4; for Westminster, 2; for Southwark (a borough) 2;—total 8.

Yorkshire sends sixteen members to parliament; *to wit:* for the county 2; for the city of York, 2; and two for each of the following boroughs. Aldborough, Beverly, Boroughbridge, Heyden, Kingston upon Hull, Knaresborough, Malton, Northallerton, Richmond, Ripon, Scarborough, Thirsk—total 16.

The town of Manchester with 100,000 inhabitants, does not send one member. The *borough* of Old Sarum, consisting of the ruins of one old house, standing on a private estate, and *uninhabited,** sends two members!

Mr. *Brugh* gives a list of 28 boroughs in which the majority of electors is below 20—these boroughs send 56 members to parliament.

According to his statement, and there is every reason to believe it correct, 354 members are returned by 5,772 voters.

Aylesburgh one of the boroughs, was a royal manor of William the conqueror; he gave it to one of his favorites provided he should find litter and straw for the king's *bed chamber*, and furnish him with *three eels* in the winter, and *two green geese* in the summer, whenever his majesty came into the neighborhood. For these *supplies*, though we have not heard of their being latterly demanded, one person has the right of sending two members to parliament.

It is the practice, when a member becomes troublesome to the ministry for his *talents*, to attempt to corrupt his *virtue.* The famous *Edmund Burke* affords a memorable instance of this—but it is useless to particularise cases; they are "as plenty as blackberries." *Andrew Marvel* was the last of the British representatives that was paid by his constituents —he lived about 150 years ago, and was a man of great talents and probity. The minister of the day (the Duke of Newcastle) if my memory serves me,

* Except on the day of election—when the owner, with great gravity, takes possession; appoints himself judge or inspectos of the voters; puts his own solitary ballot into his hat, and solemnly declares such and such persons to be *representatives of the people* in parliament!

correctly) visited him at his lodgings, in "a back garret, up three pair of stairs,"—and after a little prelude offered him, in the name of the king, a pension worth several thousand pounds *per annum.* Instead of replying to the duke, *the representative of the people* called his housekeeper the only servant he kept and asked her, "what he had had for dinner yesterday?"—She said, "a neck of mutton." "And what am I to have for my dinner to day?" demanded *Marvel.* "The remmainder of the piece you had yesterday, hashed," was the reply. Then turning to the Duke, who stood confounded and astonished at the procedure, he said in a firm tone—"You see how I live—tell the king, that, at all times, when he acts for the good of his country, he shall have my support, without a pension—but in any other case the wealth of the Indies shall not purchase it." Such traits are honorable to humanity—the anecdote is quoted from memory but substantially true.

Though such is the general corruption, there are some members in parliament whose talents and virtues save it from a total condemnation, and prevent it from becoming a silent non-resistant automaton in the hands of the minister, as in the *legislative body* of France. But truth, mighty and powerful as it is, clothed in the most elegant language, and told in all the majesty that belongs to it avails but little—the majority look for the nod of the person who dispenses the "loaves and fishes" of office, and obey it—*provided always,* he himself stands firmly in his place. If he does not—like the ass in the fable of the "sick lion," they seize upon a popular occasion and desert and "kick" him—in this case, he commonly *resigns.*

With all its imperfection and pollutions, however, the *British* parliament is perferable to the legislative body of *France.* The latter is a *mere tool* whereby the emperor or his ministers give a shape and fashion to things as they want them.—Freedom of discussion does not exist; and if a man of spirit, feeling for the wrongs of his brethren, were to thunder forth their suffering as is sometimes done in the House of Commons, his life would be the forfeit:—the Frenchman silently acquiesces in all that his master or his master's "confidential servants" propose; or like a vile slave, kisses the rod that lacerates his countrymen; and crawling on the earth, utters forth the basest adulation at the foot of the throne. But in parliament, the high mettled Englishman, well informed of his own rights and accustomed to speak of them freely, sometimes comes forth, armed with truth, and rives corruption to its centre; surrounded by prostitution he is virtuous. In the language of a freeman, he speaks of the blood and sweat of his fellow subjects wickedly exhausted; boldly charges the ministers with the crimes they have committed, and makes knavery tremble for her place on viewing a picture of herself, in despite of the clamor of the writhing wretches, and the calls of "order" from the chair.

The following extract from the proceedings of the House of Commons is so exactly in point, and so excellent of itself, that we cannot refrain from inserting it, as proper close to our subject.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of commons, June 14.—Mr. Perceval moved the re-consideration of the English spirit-duty suspension drawback bill, and gave notice that he should produce two more clauses to be added to the bill; the one to enable English distillers to export spirits, upon the same advantageous terms as the Irish distillers, and the other to prevent the lowering of the strength of the spirits.

The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. W. Smith and Mr. Marryatt. Mr. P. Moore, supported the bill.

Mr. Hutchinson in a speech of considerable length, defended the bill, and did not think it unreasonable that in this solitary instance, Ireland should be allowed to retain the trifling advantage which the articles of union gave her. It appeared to be the decided object of the British distillers, never to allow the English market to be open to the Irish distillers, but that the Irish market should be at all times open to them. This was almost the only advantage which Ireland had derived from that abominable and most disgraceful measure, the union!——*Order! Order! Chair!*

The speaker. The honorable member will do well to recollect, that such is not the language which it becomes this house to hear or him to use in speaking of a grave and solemn act of parliament (Hear, hear, hear.)

Mr. Hutchinson. Sir, I trust I am incapable of using language unworthy this place or myself. In saying what I have said, I have obeyed the dictate of feelings of which I am not ashamed; and while I know them to be just, I know not why I am to suffer the expression of them to be dictated to me.—(Here the cries of *order, order, chair, chair, chair,* became louder and more general.)

Speaker. "I hope the honorable gentleman will see the necessity of conforming to the usage of the house."

Mr. Hutchinson. To conform to the usage of this house I am in every way disposed, (*hear*) but my first right as a member of it is what I will never willingly resign. (*Order!*) If privilege of speech be not the right of every member of this house, I know not what is—I have always thought it to be the right of every member of this house, what he feels honesty, to declare boldly—my feelings with respect to that measure of union, have been strong and uniform. When it was first proposed, I foresaw in it danger to this country, in the danger, the degradation and the ruin of my own, and as a common friend to both, I resisted it by every means in my power—and am I now to be denied the melancholy privilege of deploring the humiliating state to which that measure has reduced my country, by making her a party in effecting her national extinction? Am I to be denied the right of complaining that she has been tricked out of her independence by promises which have all been violated, and hopes which have been all blasted? If, however, after all this it be the secret determination to rob her gradually of the very few advantages, and those too of partial operation, to which under even such an act she may be entitled, why then let but gentlemen avow this, and let the union be dissolved!—(*Hear, hear.*)

After a few words in explanation from Mr. J. Taylor, and Mr. Wm. Smith, the house divided—Ayes 66—Noes 12—majority 47.

We have paid more attention to the preceding subject than some may think it demanded.—But the object was, by holding up a faithful view of things as they really are in *Europe,* to impress upon the youthful American the superior excellence of *his own constitution,* and induce him to cling to it as the ark of his safety and happiness. We have not distorted a single fact.

Canals of France.

In a late work we find a list of all the canals of France, with a brief description of them, of which the following is an abstract. Some of those commenced by the present emperor, are among the greatest works of the kind in Europe; and are now nearly completed——from this enumeration with a good map of the country before him, the reader will be enabled to draw many important conclusions, when he desires to ascertain the state of that mighty and powerful empire. It may serve also to shew the prodigious efforts Bonaparte has made and is making to counterpoise the loss of the external traffic of his subjects sustained by the naval preponderance of his rival England.

1. The canal which is to supply Paris with water from the river Ourcp. It forms a communication from Paris to Dieppe, by Rouen, without the necessity of passing up the Seine, which is not safe at all times.

2. The canal of the Ardennes. This canal connects the Meuse and Aine, by means of the river Bar. The Rhine thus communicates with the Meuse, Bar, Aine, Oise and Seine; which greatly facilitates the exportation of Dutch merchandize as well as wood from the extensive forests of Ardennes.

3. The canal from Le Fere to Landrecies and from Maubeuge to Brussels--it has several branches.

4. The canal of Nievre joins the Higher Loire with the Seine.

5. The canal of Provins joins the Vouzie with the Seine—intended chiefly to supply Paris with provisions.

6. The canal from the Rhine to the mouths of the Rhone. This is the most important work of the kind yet planned in France, as it connects the Germain sea with the Mediterranean, passing through a great extent of rich country.

7. The canal from the Rhine to the Seine,—also a very important work, with respect to commercial intercourse between the heart of the French empire and Germany.

8. The canal of St. Quintin, with five branches. It communicates with the sea by the Somme, with the river Seine, with the Oise, the Meuse, the Sambre and the Scheldt—a mighty and most important work.

9. The canal of La Censee is considered as a branch of the canal of St. Quintin. It establishes a communication between Calais, Dunkirk, Lisle, Douay, and Paris.

The above have all been commenced since Bonaparte was appointed first consul. Some of them are not yet finished. The following were fully completed and in use in 1807.——some of them are ancient works;.....

1. The canal called Des Alpines, connects the Durance with the Rhone. It has two branches.

2. Canal de Bourdignon is small—it connects D'Aigues Mortes with the Rhone, in the department of Gard.

3. Canal of Braire, is 60 miles long, and has 42 sluices.....By means of this work the Loing is rendered navigable as far as the Seine, a little below Neumours.

4. Canal of Bruck, in the department of the Lower Rhine, is 12 miles long.....commences at Molshein and ends at Strasbourg.

5. The canal from Brussels to Antwerp, forms a communication between the Seine and the Scheldt, by means of the Rupel.

6. The central canal extends 60 miles, and penetrates a mountain for the space of about 1400 yards. It communicates with the Mediterranean by the Rhone, with the Atlantic by the Loire, with the Channel by the Seine, and hence is sometimes called the "canal of the three seas."

7. The canal of the Gold coast, or Burgundy canal, is 150 miles long. It connects the Saone with the Yonne, receiving several small rivers.

8. The canal of Craponne in the department of the mouths of the Rhone. It is not navigable, but turns a vast number of mills and fertilises the country.

9. The canal of Douay to Lisle and Lens; several improvements are intended to be made to this canal which will greatly promote its usefulness. Among them it is proposed to unite the Scheldt with the Somme, by means of a subterranean passage.

10. The canal of Givors connects the Rhone and the Loire.

11. The canal of Louvain to Malines is 12 miles long, 60 feet wide and 11 deep.

12. The canal of Lucon extends from Lucon to the sea—it is only 6 miles long.

13. The canal of Lune communicates with the sea.

14. The canal from Meuse to the Rhine.

15. The southern canal, formerly called the canal of Languedoc. This connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, and is 135 miles long. The basin is at Norouse, the highest spot between the seas—and is 400 yards long and 300 wide—but in order always to retain a sufficient supply of water, there is a reservoir at St. Ferol 2400 yards long and 1000 yards wide and 60 deep—its shape is triangular, and is enclosed by two mountains and a very strong bank. From hence there is an aqueduct to Norouse. This canal is the greatest work of its kind in Europe—it is cut through mountains and carried over vallies. A full description of it would fill a small volume.

16. The canal du Morbihan, connects the Rannes with the sea, and is only about 4 miles long.

17. The canal of Orleans, or du Loibet, connects the Loire with the Seine, it is 54 miles long and has thirty sluices.

18. The canal of Montargis was constructed in consequence of the river Loing not being navigable from Montargis to the Seine.

19. The canal from Ostend to Burges. There are three canals which serve to open a communication from Burges to the sea, one of which has water enough for ships of 400 tons burthen: The basins are capable of containing 100 vessels. Many rivers and places are united by these canals.

20. The cannal de la Robine, or de l'Ande joins the southren canal,—passes through Narbonne, and throws itself into the Mediterranean at Nouvelle.

21. The canal de la Rudelle communicating with the Rhone and the sea.

The Mamlukes of Egypt.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

The origin of this celebrated people is given as follows: In the year 1227 the Tarters residing on the shores of the Caspian sea, under the famous Djenkiz-kan, spread desolation and death through the regions of Asia, as far as the Tigris.—Weary of slaughter, they brought back with them a great number of young persons, of both sexes, whom they exposed and sold as slaves. The

then reigning sultan of Egypt, of the *Turkman* race, in 1230, purchased 12,000 of the handsomest of the young men, chiefly Circassians, had them carefully instructed in military duties, and soon obtained the finest body of soldiers in the east, but at the same time most mutinous, for they presently gave laws to their master, and shortly after put him to death, substituting one of their own body in his stead. They retained possession of Egypt for 250 years, during which time they put up and destroyed forty seven chiefs. In 1517 they were conquered by the Ottomans under sultan Selim, who took and hanged Touman Bey, and ended the dynasty.

Selim, however, did not exterminate the Mamlukes. Sensible that if he established a Pacha in Egypt with the same powers as the Pachas of other provinces, that the distance from the capital of his empire would afford strong temptations to revolt, he called the remaining Mamlukes together, and established a Divan, or kind of regency, composed of the Pacha and chiefs of the seven military corps. The first to represent the sultan, collect the tribute, &c. The latter to serve as a check upon him, having the right to reject his decrees and even to depose him. Still further to guard against revolt, he divided Egypt into twenty four provinces, over each of which he placed a Mamluke as the bey, or governor. These were the "checks and balances" which secured the sovereignty of the country for many years. The sultan also established the tribute, and ordered that 32,000 troops should always be kept under pay and ready for service.

Selim's system answered his purpose exceedingly well, while the head of the empire was vigilant and active. But about 50 years ago many innovations began to take place; and the Mamlukes made themselves the real sovereigns of Egypt, paying very little deference to the orders of the Divan at Constantinople unless it suited their convenience to obey.

"If the first establishment of the Mamlukes was a singular event" says Mr. Volney, "their continuance is not less extraordinary. During the 550 years that there have been Mamlukes in Egypt, not one of them has left surviving issue; there does not exist one family of them in the second generation; all their children perished in the first or second descent. Almost the same thing happens to the Turks; and it is observed they can only secure a continuance of their families by marrying women who are natives, which the Mamlukes have always disdained [their wives are slaves, like themselves, brought chiefly from Circassia, and Mingrelia]; let the naturalist explain (continues Volney) why men well formed and married to healthy women, are unable to naturalize on the banks of the Nile."

The means by which the Mamlukes are perpetuated are the same as those by which they were established, *to wit*, by the purchase of slaves; some of them are sold by their miserable parents to the wholesale dealers; others are kidnapped and carried off, to be disposed of as *other* merchandize. The purchasers are the beys, who educate them with great care, promote them to offices, and from them fill up all the vacancies which occur in their own body. The Mamlukes are remarked for a warm attachment to their masters, whose fortunes they generally follow with unwearied constancy.

As many interesting particulars relative to this singular race of people are not generally known, we shall give a detailed account of their dress, arms, manners and customs.

Dress of the Mamlukes First they have a shirt of thin cotton, over which they wear a gown of thin light stuff, descending from the neck to the ankles, folding over the fore part of the body towards the hip, where it is fastened by strings. Over this is a second of like form and width, with sleeves which descend to the fingers' ends, generally made of silk. Round the waist they wear a belt which divides the dress into two bundles. Over these is thrown a gown of cloth, made like the former, except that the sleeves only descend to the elbow. To cover all, they wear a large cloak. "The whole habit (says Mr. Volney) has the appearence of a long sack, from which is thrust a bare neck and bald head, covered with a turban." The turban is of a cylindrical shape, made of yellow muslin. "On the feet they wear socks of yellow leather, and slippers without quarters, always liable to be left in the mud." But the most singular part of their dress is a kind of pantaloons or trowsers, so long as to reach up to their chin, and so wide that each leg is large enough to contain the whole body. Thus swaddled, we cannot suppose the Mamlukes are active walkers, yet they think the dress commodious, and would not, on any account, make an alteration in it. They never but once attempted to fight on foot, and that was to storm a town in Syria, under the famous Ali Bey—they were repulsed, and *wisely* concluded that that place must indeed be impregnable which could not be taken on horseback!

Their *horse accoutrements* are as badly contrived as their own dress. The saddle is a clumsy frame, loaded with wood, leather and iron, on which a trussequin rises behind, eight inches in height above the hips of the horsemen. The pummel projects from four to five inches. The saddle is not stuffed, but they put woollen cloths under it, and fasten the whole with a circingle tied with leather thongs. They do not use cruppers. A pair of stirrups weighs from nine to twelve pounds. They are formed of a plate of copper, longer and wider than the foot, with sharp edges, which are used instead of spurs—the saddle and saddle cloths weigh about twenty-five pounds. The bridle is as badly constructed—"it is a kind of snaffle, without a joint, with a curb which being only an iron ring, binds the jaw so as to lacerate the skin, and injure the bars of the horse's mouth." In their manœuvres they consider it the most graceful to stop their horses suddenly when at their highest speed.—"Checked by this bit, the horse bends in his hind legs, stiffens his fore, and slides along like a horse of wood." How much this must injure the horse may easily be concieved; but they think it adapted to their method of fighting, and persist in it. Notwithstanding, the Mamlukes are firm and vigorous horsemen, and have a warlike appearance.

Arms. The principal weapon of the Mamlukes is a carbine thirty inches long, of a very large bore, into which they put ten or twelve balls at a time. They all carry a pair of pistols fastened to some part of their dress by strings. At the front of the saddle hangs a heavy mace to knock down the enemy, and on the left side they suspend a crooked sabre, which, measured with the curve is about thirty inches long, but in a right line from heel to point, not more than twenty-four. The beys rival each other in the beauty and goodness of their sabres, and sometimes pay as high as $300 for the blade only, if of the ancient manufacture of Damascus. Some of these sabres bear so fine and keen an edge, "as to cut a clew of wet cotton like a piece of butter."

Education and exercise. The art of using their arms is the chief object of the Mamluke's attention. They are exercised every morning on horseback, and taught all the manœuvres connecting with their manner of fighting. In their exercises it frequently happens that some of them are killed, for they handle each other very roughly. But the Mamlukes have no order, discipline or subordination. "Their troops are a mob—their march, a riot—their battles, duels—and their war, a scene of robbery and plunder." Experience has proved them totally inadequate to combat with the organized cavalry of Europe, though their whole lives have been spent in military exercises. The maintenance of each Mamluke is supposed to cost his patron, on an average, $500 per annum; their luxury is excessive, and they are much indulged by their masters, as well to gratify their own vanity as to secure their attachment. The horses they ride frequently cost 1000 dollars each—they wear the richest Cashmere shawls worth from 150 to 300 dollars a-piece, and have a variety of costly pellices, trinkets and precious stones. Their women are also gratified with the most expensive articles of finery.

Manners. The manners of the Mamlukes are universally reprehended. They commit deliberate murder without apparent remorse, and are corrupted by every species of debauchery. M. Volney says they are all guilty of the most horrible pollutions. Without parents and generally without children, the present is all they regard—"the past has done nothing for them, and they have nothing to do for the future." They are cunning, deceitful and treacherous—cruel, vindictive, and oppressive; and, in fine, so desperately wicked, that none but a Mamluke can compare with a Mamluke. Such are the men who govern Egypt. Their whole number does not exceed 8000—yet they so manage their matters as to keep under check nearly three millions of people, though always in dread of the dagger or poisoned cup of each other.

Geography.

Extracts from Breckenridge's sketches of Louisiana.

St. Genevieve—Is at present the principal deposit of the lead, of the mine la-Motte, the mine a Burton, New Diggings, the mines on Big river, with several others; and is the store house, from whence those engaged in working the mines are supplied with a variety of articles. This town was commenced about the year 1774.

It is situated about one mile from the Mississipi, between the two branches of a stream called the Gabourie, on a flat of about one hundred acres, and something higher than the river bottom. There is a second branch about 20 feet higher than this, upon which the town begins at present to extend, this is merely a step however, and bounded by a third bank, 80 feet above the level of the river; there are scattering houses for some distance up each branch of the Gabourie. West of the town, and north of the Gabourie, the country is high, and somewhat broken. The soil is a yellow clay; in places strewed with horn stone, bnt produces good corn and wheat. The timber has been in a great measure destroyed for the use of the town. In front of the town on the Mississipi there is a fine bottom commencing from the Gabourie, and extending eight or nine miles along the river; the greater part of the distance three miles in width. The common field under fence contains about seven thousand acres.

There are six mercantile stores, and in the course of the present [last] year about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of merchandize and produce has been brought to it for sale. St. Genevieve is a rising town; a greater number of buildings have been erected here than at St. Louis, and preparations are making for building a number more in the course of the next season. There are two brick yards. A very handsome edifice has been erected of limestone, on the hill, or third bank, that I have mentioned, and commanding an elegant prospect of the river and the American bottom, and the bluffs on the other side of Kaskaskia. This building is intended for an academy, and does great honor to the public spirit of those gentlemen who were engaged in so laudable an undertaking. They are at present at a loss for a teacher of the classics; a thousand dollars per annum it is said has been offered. A seminary such as this has been much wanted, and St. Genevieve is a good situation for it. There are two schools in this town; one French and the other English.

The population of this town, and new Bourbon, an inconsiderable village on the bluff, or second, bank, two miles below, it amounts to 1,450. There is about the same proportion of slaves, as at St. Louis; the number of Americans is about the same. There was formerly a village of Piorias, below the town, but they left it a few years ago.

St. Genevieve was formerly built immediately on the Mississippi, but the washing away of the bank, and the great flood which happened about twenty years ago, and is called Pan des eaux, caused the inhabitants to choose a higher situation.

The principal employment of the inhabitants was agriculture, but there are very few who have not, also, been engaged in the mine business. This being a field of industry and enterprise open to every one, it is here that the young men generally make their *debut* on commencing business for themselves. A number of inhabitants, however, are chiefly employed as boatmen, or for the purpose of conducting voyages. There is some Indian trade, from the neighboring Shawanese, Piorias, and Delawares.

There are a number of wealthy and respectable families, and the society as in those villages, generally, is pleasant and agreeable. There are but few mechanics; and to those that are industrious and ingenious this place would give encouragement.

Sheep's Wool.

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.

A CLOTHIER—No. I.

TO TOBACCO PLANTERS AND SHEEP BREEDERS.

It will be found in Mr. Arthur Young's "*Report* (p. 367) *on Lincolnshire*" in England, that the whole land in that country is 1,848,000 acres; having on them 2,400,000 sheep of two *heavy fleeced* breeds, producing 21,610,000 pounds of wool, selling at one sixth of a dollar (or 15 pence sterling) per pound. The whole value of unmanufactured wool is *l*810,000 sterling; equal to 3,600,000 dollars.—This, at our prices for wool, would be equal in value to all the American cotton exported from the United States in a year, being 7 or 8 millions of dollars. The weight of this wool is greater than the weight of all the sheep wool yet made in the United States in any year.

When it is considered that the quantity of land in Lincolnshire (G. B.) is not more than one fifteenth of the land in Pennsylvania, or in New-York, a tenth of South Carolina, or one twelfth of North

Carolina, there can be no doubt of the *immense* capacity of the United States to produce wool.—The county of Lincoln (G. B.) is in a great part fenny or marshy: in part it is heath: in parts dry and rich. Some of the fenny districts produce fleeces of fourteen pounds. It is probable that some of our richest drained swamps would be excellent for such sheep.

Mr. Young states, that the average of the *Lincolnshire* sheep, of the two *different* breeds, is nine pounds of wool to the fleece: and those farmers who confine themselves to the Lincolnshire breed get ten pounds. Some authorities say eleven pounds, are the true average weight of the fleeces of the true *Lincolnshire breed*. Let us encrease our care of sheep, and omit to kill any lambs or sheep under three years old, and we shall have more wool in the next year or two for our army, navy, militia, and camp followers and all attendants and privateers, than will be requisite for any war with any power in Europe.

No. II.—It is wonderful, that the profits of *sheep* and *wool* have remained so long unobserved in the United States. This branch of farming particularly suits our country, because, we have so great a quantity of land, and so moderate a population in proportion to our extensive territory. One man, boy or woman can take care of many sheep. In Scotland, the least fertile country upon earth, that sagacious, steady and energetic people produce wool in their poorest counties, and sell it as low as 7*s*. 6*d*. and 8*s*. sterling for a stone of 24 and 26 pounds.* This is less than seven cents per pound! Of this wool coarse hats and bonnets, carpets and stockings are made. Our poorest districts are all milder than Scotland and more fertile than one half of its sheep districts. They are also much drier, which favors the health, flesh and wool of sheep. With the extension of sheep, the extension of manufactures should and will go hand in hand.—Manufactures are one of the handmaids of agriculture. Our steepest lime-stone lands are very favorable to sheep. They are so healthy on that strong kind of soil, as to thrive well on it, without salt. Since beef, pork and grain may be low, in the ensuing year, because our vessels are captured, let us use our beef, veal and pork, and feed our poultry with our grain for our own table *and spare our sheep for one or two years*, and thus increase our stock of them. By girdling in all our lightly wooded lands, we may open the surface of the earth to the air and sun and make good sheep pastures. The brush scythe will cut up the brambles, briars and underwood. The brush scyth or brush cutter would be better always in our sheep keepers hands, than the Shepherd's crook and pipe.

We certainly ought *very considerably* to diminish our tobacco cultivation. Sugar lands are employing part of our Southern laborers, who used to make tobacco, cotton, indigo, rice and corn.—*Sheep* will employ a number of hands which were lately engaged in raising cotton, tobacco, hemp, indigo, rice and corn. The poorest and bleakest lands in the northern states may be brought into use for sheep, though too stony or too steep for the plough. By thus adopting new modes of agriculture, and new modes of industry, we shall give ourselves *a complete self-dependence*, under a benign Providence.

It is a fact, (which *Sinclair's Statistics of Scotland* prove, and which Mr. *Arthur Young's* English farming books confirm) that our oak barrens and underwooded plains may be profitably applied to sheep. The brush scythe, or other cutting instrument would rapidly bring them into a condition for range. The *burnt* lands of many neighborhoods could be employed advantageously for sheep-walks.

The streams which fall from our hilly lands, could be made, by little channels, to water their sides and produce great quantities of grass in poor and stony and broken grounds: a good employment for the industrious shepherd.

As manufacturers should be ever in view to support the value of wool, sheep and lands, the trade of dressing skins should be diffused through all the counties, in the morocco style, and for book-binders, glovers, wool card-makers and others. A pound of leather gloves can be brought from *the state of Ohio* to Philadelphia for a five cent piece. So of a pound or square yard of merino superfine cloth.

No. III.—On the whole of the counties of England (exclusive of Scotland) it is computed, that nearly twenty nine millions of sheep are maintained! These produce (at five pounds coarse and fine, on an average per head) one hundred and forty-five millions of pounds weight of wool, which brings there the medium price of eleven pence sterling or a little more, per pound. This is equal to about twenty cents and one half, as much is coarse wool for working people. The whole value is nearly thirty millions of dollars to *England alone* for her *unmanufactured* wool, though her quantity of land is not more than half the joint contents of New-York and Pennsylvania, and is far less than the lands of Virginia, or of New-England, or of Ohio, or of Georgia, or of the Mississippi Territory. Though so vast a quantity of wool was produced in England in 1809, yet Scotland and Ireland each produced much wool, and six millions of pounds of fine wool were imported into Britain from Spain. The British manufactures of wool were computed, for exportation, to be *l* 8,500,000. Similar woollen manufactures, for home use, were estimated at *l* 17,000,000 the two making the sum of *l* 25,560,000 sterling, or one hundred and thirteen millions, six hundred thousand dollars.

We can then easily and profitably discontinue most of our tobacco and some of our cotton and beef cattle farming, for this *immense* object of agriculture, the produce of which is wanted *in our home market*, for our own use. We can manufacture it in part within our families, and in part within the houses for carding and spinning machinery, which we are every where erecting. No spoliation will injure our home wool markets, as in the case with our tobacco, our cotton and our beef, and indeed all exports to foreign countries. Our poorest barrens, plains and burnt lands will serve for sheep walks as in England, Wales and Scotland, and so will our rich marshes, and our strong limestone and other fertile lands. Here any quantity of land can be spared for sheep, without lessening the quantity we require to sow with grain, hemp, flax and other productions. Wool is worth from 50 to 100 per centum, more here than in England. One man can tend many sheep, and he can farm, in that way, a large quantity of our redundant land. Valuable sheep grounds, to a vast extent, can be purchased in America for much less than the lowest average rent of the poorest county in England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales. The sheep are fine in *Arabia*, fine in *Spain*, and fine in *England*, and will therefore thrive, *in all our climates*, from the Gulph of Mexico to the river of St. Croix.

* See Sir John Sinclair's books on Scotland and its parishes, in seventeen volumes: a work *full of instruction* to the farmers, freeholders and planters.

Strange things.

Literary Prodigy.—The following account is extracted from the Moniteur of the 28th of last May, under the head of the Kingdom of Westphalia.

GOTTINGEN, May 20.

For these eight months we have had among the students of our university, a boy who is ten years and a half old, which is a real phenomenon. The name of this young scavant is CHARLES WITTE. He understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, as well ancient and modern; at the age of eight years he possessed, besides his mother tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could not only translate currently the *Eneid* of Virgil, and the *Illiad* of Homer, but could besides speak with an astonishing facility, all the living languages which we have just mentioned. Of this he last year gave such satisfactory proofs, in a public examination, which he underwent at the University of Leipsic, that that body honored him with a diploma.

Till his arrival at Gottingen this child had no other instructor than his father, the clergyman Witte. His majesty the king of Westphalia, desirous that he should continue to direct the studies of his son to their determination, has granted him a pension, which has enabled him to quit his pastoral functions, and to accompany his pupil to our University. The young Witte is now studying philosophy: he is engaged in a course of mathematics, physic, and metaphysics, and shows the most happy disposition for all the sciences.

The Mathematical Phenomenon——Hearing so much said about this child, the editor sent for him, in order to form some opinion for himself, and for the purpose of giving some particulars to the public, if any thing should appear worthy public patronage. The child appears to be not more than six or seven years old, and in nothing, except his power in figures, remarkable for a child of that age, either as to mind or manners. He could not write nor read figures so as to enumerate; I then put to him among others the following questions: a gentleman present having first ascertained the result with his pen.

Question 1. Suppose 39 apple trees, 13 limbs to a tree, and 170 apples on a limb, how many apples in all? He screwed up his brows a little and in 14 seconds by a stop watch, gave the answer, 86,190.

Q. 2. What numbers multiplied by themselves will produce 703,529? He said in two seconds, there were no numbers which so multiplied would give that result. The gentleman present re-examined his figures and asserted there was. The child instantly replied, no, and desired him to try once more: on this trial he found he had multiplied wrong; he then varied the question and asked him what numbers multiplied by themselves would produce 603,729? the boy answered as if by instinct, 777: which was right.

Q. 3. How many seconds are there in 60 years? In half a minute he answered, 1,892,160,000, (one billion, eight hundred and ninety-two millions, one hundred and sixty thousand.

Several more questions were asked with similar success, and utterly to my astonishment; but I have not room for them here. When we consider the unheard of powers of this child and the laudable purpose to which the proceeds of his exhibitions are to be appropriated, we cannot but hope that a liberal encouragement may be experienced.

[*N. York E. Post*

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION—On Saturday se'nnight, Mr. professor Feinaigle, of Baden, gave a public experiment of the efficacy of his method of facilitating and assisting memory. The managers of the institution in consequence of the application of the committee of literature and science, granted permission for this public display of the art, without, however, making themselves responsible for its character. The exhibition took place before an assemblage of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, who were astonished and delighted with the result of the experiment. Four children, two boys and two girls, all under fourteen years of age, had been put under Mr. Feinaigle's care but two or three days before; he had one of the girls but an hour and an half; and the longest tuition that any of them had received was but four hours and a half.

One of them repeated Goldsmith's *Hermit* backward and forward, and stated the stanza, the line and the order of any remarkable word required of him.

One litte girl answered to questions in the chronology of the Roman emperors: another multiplied without slate or paper, two sums of eight figures by eight, and declared that she had not been previously taught arithmetic.

A boy determined the geographical situation in the degree and minutes of fifty different cities; and on a planisphere chalked out on a board, marked down the true situation of places named to him.

M. Fincher, of the institution, also recited the Mineralogical Tables of Hany, the second part of which he had taught himself on Mr. Feinaigle's system, together with the first part of Brison's Ornithologic system; and he declared, from his experience, that the principles of Mr. Feinaigle's art were equally calculated to give facility in the acquisition and certainty in the retention of the tables of any other science——a fact which was confirmed by several gentlemen present, who have attended the private courses of the professor.

The examinations were carried on by Mr. Disney, chairman of the literary and scientific committee; and for a great part of the time, Mr. Feinaigle retired from the lecture room. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the result of the experiment; and the company returned Mr. Feinaigle their thanks. [*Lon. Pap.*

The Chronicle.

Baltimore, October 12, 1811.

Maryland election for delegates.—The election held in this state on Monday last, for delegates to the General Assembly, failed to excite its usual sensibility, from the confidence of one party in its strength, and the assurance to the other of its weakness, as demonstrated in the late choice of electors of Senate. By our next publication, we expect to receive all the returns, when a full record of the gentlemen elected, as also of the number of votes, &c. shall be made. The republican majority in the house will be about as large as usual.

The Court-Martial at Frederick-town are slowly going on with the evidence in the case of general *Wilkinson.* The testimony is very voluminous; it is supposed it will be three months, at least, before they will be able to get through the business.—Col. Cushing and Major Pike have been summoned at the request of the accused.

The President of the United States, under his letters patent and the great seal of the said states, has acknowledged and recognized *Monsieur Lescalltier* "as consul general of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to the United States of America."

A considerable body of Americans celebrated the fourth of July, with great glee, at Montreal in *Canada*. Among the toasts drank on that occasion the following are worthy of *remark:*

Our country—May she never doubt the fidelity of her absent sons in the hour of danger.

Patriots of '76—Your children best know your worth when bore down by overbaring spirits.

Sojourning Americans—May you all be ready at your country's call.

Brother Jonathan*—May his great gun be loaded with true American principles, wadded with traitors, and pointed at the enemies of liberty. Yankee doodle.

May Washington and Franklin never be forgotten, and may the words of Algernon Sidney never perish.—"*Where liberty dwells there is my country.*"

Many in one (epluribus unum) the motto of the United States.

The American Constitution—The greatest piece of human ingenuity, the safeguard of our union, and the shield of our liberty.

Our native country—May she have a speedy and amicable adjustment with all nations.

Yankee doodle—More powerful than the shouts of rams' horns which brought down the walls of ancient Jericho.

The British merchants trading to the United States, generally called the "American merchants," have tested the sincerity of the British ministry, as to their desire to revoke the orders in council on proof being adduced that the French decrees have ceased to have effect. It appears from a late London paper, that they applied to Lord *Bathurst*, president of the board of trade: and, on his affecting to doubt whether said decrees were revoked, they said, that proof could not be expected *while his majesty's ships captured all vessels bound to France*—but one of the deputation offered *to send a valuable ship and cargo, then at the Mother Bank, waiting for orders*, direct to France *to afford practicle proof of the state of the case, provided his lordship would grant to said vessel a protection against the* British cruizers—WHICH HIS LORDSHIP REFUSED TO DO. *The like application was made to the marquis Wellesly, with the same effect.*

The sloop Express, from Oporto, arrived at Philadelphia, was boarded by a French frigate, said to be from the isle of France, bound to Brest, and robbed of 1500 dollars in specie, and a variety of other articles, on the 8th of September last.

A letter from captain Thomas Quail of the schooner Hound, of Philadelphia, dated "prison Cape Francois, July 2, 1811, states that the on day after his departure from Aux Cayes, (Feb. 6) he was captured by one of *King Christophe's* fleet, and carried to Gonaives, from whence he and his crew were marched to their present prison—detained ever since in dungeons, without the use of the air, and allowed only a biscuit each per day—his *royal majesty* has not deigned to assign any reason for this treatment. But——"*Kings can do no wrong.*"

The amount of British captures since the revocation [or partial abrogation] of the French decrees, so far as we have heard of them, are stated to amount to more than fifty valuable vessels. But captures and detentions, are so common, even on our own coasts, by the British, that they are noticed in the papers as mere articles of intelligence, arising from the nature of things—"*the whole sea belonging to his majesty.*"

It is stated that a great deal of smuggling is carrying on to the eastward. If the British have managed for so many years to force their goods into the continent of Europe, whose coasts are lined with troops, it is not wonderful they should be able to manage such matters in the United States. They have reduced the business to a science; and it is to be hoped, that one of the first acts of Congress will be—to enforce the non-importation law, by putting into commission a number of small armed vessels — —*or, to repeal it.* As it at present stands, the people are demoralized; the government defrauded; and our own manufacturers disappointed in their calculations.

King Joseph has issued a decree convoking the Cortes of all Spain to Burgos, the capital of Old Castile. They are to assemble in the present month.

The Congress of the new republic of Venezula consists of 45 members, deputies from the several provinces according to their population: to wit:—from Caracas 24; Bannas 9; Cumana 4; Barcelona 3; Merida 3; Truxillo 1; Margarita 1;—total 45.

Dreadful conflagration. Two thirds of the city of Smyrna was destroyed by fire between the 10th and 14th of June last. The greater part of its immense magazines of goods, particularly of cotton, fell a prey to the flames; and, in consequence, a great rise of productions of the Levant has taken place in Europe.

Smyrna, a city of Natolia, or Asia Minor, is situate on a spacious bay of the Mediterranean, and has one of the most commodious harbours in the world. The city has been several times nearly destroyed by earthquakes; but rebuilt from its eligible situation being the common rendezvous of the merchants who trade to that part of the world, and the great deposit of the rich productions of the east. It contained about 20 mosques, with several churches of the Greeks, Latins and Armenians, and eight synagogues for the Jews, and about 120,000 inhabitants; the greater part of whom were actively engaged in commerce or manufactures. It was the most busy place in that part of Asia—the whole town being represented as a continual fair.

The locust is also making dreadful ravages in those portions of Asia situate on the Mediterranean sea. The accounts we have of the numbers, or quantity, of this insect would be incredible, were not the fact attested by so many travellers of unimpeached veracity. They are said to come from the deserts, and in such prodigious swarms as to obscure the light of the heavens; consuming every green thing, and sometimes covering the ground a foot in thickness—wherever thy pass, says Mr. Volney, one would imagine that fire had followed them. "The noise they make in browzing on the trees and herbs, may be heard at a great distance and resembles an army foraging in secret." When a strong wind off the land prevails they are driven in such quantities into the sea, and drowned, that when their carcases are driven on shore, the air is infected for several days to a great distance. The *Samarman*, a bird resembling a wood pecker, attacks them with such fury, and kills them with such amazing rapidity, that it would seem as though the great Author of all things had designed it for this very purpose. These birds are much respected by

*Americans are stigmatized in Canada with the epithet of *Jonathan*.

the people: and no person is allowed to injure one of them. Fortunately, the locust does not often appear in so great quantities; unless the preceding winter has been very mild, they do little injury.

Pennsylvania election. Simon Snyder, Esq. is, doubtless, re-elected governor of Pennsylvania—there was no candidate in opposition. In the city of Philadelphia the Federalists have carried every man—the majority is about 800.

The annexed article is copied from the "Time Piece," a spirited gazette, printed at "St. Francisville in West Florida," as it is called The document is interesting as shewing the organization of the territory (or part of it) heretofore in dispute; the right of the soil having been claimed by Spain.

By William Charles Cole Claiborne,

GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ORLEANS,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the legislature of the territory of Orleans, passed on the 24th day of April, of this present year, 1811, the biennial election of representatives to the general assembly is directed to take place, *on the first Monday in October next, and the two following days;*—I do therefore, issue this my proclamation, hereby requiring that *an election as aforesaid,* be holden in the several counties of this territory, and that there shall be returned from the county of Orleans, six representatives to the general assembly; from German Coast, two; Acadia, two; La Fourche, two; Iberville, two; Attakapas, two; Opelousas, two; Point Coupee, two; Rapide, two; Concordia, one; Ouachitta, one; Natchitoches, one; and from the country of Feliciana *five representatives,* of *which* there shall be returned *three* from the parishes of East Baton Rouge and Feliciana; *one* from the parishes of St. Helena and St. Tammany, and *one* from the parishes of Siloxy and Pascagoula.

And I do further direct and require, that due notice be given of the times and places of election in the several counties and parishes aforesaid, and that the same be, under the direction of the parish judges and other officers, conducted in the manner pointed out by "An act prescribing the formalities to be observed in the election of representatives of the territory of Orleans," passed on the 4th of June, 1806, and "An act supplementary" to the act last mentioned, passed on the 14th April, 1807.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the territory, at New-Orleans, on the first of August, eighteen hundred and eleven, and in the 36th year of the independence of the United States of America.

WILLIAM C. C. CLAIBORNE.

NOTE.—"No person is eligible or qualified to act as a representative, unless he shall have been a citizen of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district or territory; or unless he shall have resided in the district three years; & in either case shall likewise hold in his own right, in fee simple, 200 acres of land within the same."

"No man is entitled to the right of suffrage, unless he shall possess a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district or territory, having been a citizen of one of the states, and being resident in the district, or the like freehold, and two years a resident in the district."

By an act of the legislature, it is made the duty of the judges or commissioners of election, "to cause the title of property of the voter to be exhibited, or in defect of such title, to administer to the voter on oath, whereby he shall swear that he possesses truly and *bona fide,* at least 50 acres of land in the territory, for at least three months past."

WM. C. C. CLAIBORNE.

Late intelligence, by an arrival at New-York.

LONDON, August 24.—Advices from France by the last cartel state, that the proceedings of the Council at Paris had been resumed, and it was supposed that an arrangement would at length be agreed upon by Napoleon and the Pope.

Moniteurs of the 19th, and other Paris papers of 18th, were received this morning. The Moniteur of the 19th contains the following declaration made by Bonaparte, in reply to an address from a deputation of the Ionian isles:

"I will never abandon the islands which the superiority of the enemy has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean; *every one that is and has been French shall always be so.* Conquered by the enemy, by the vicissitudes of war, they shall return into the empire by the other events of the war, or by the stipulations of peace. I should always consider it as an eternal blot upon my reign, if I ever sanctioned the abandonment of a single Frenchman."

The king of England was alive on the 29th Aug. —It was expected that the British parliament would assemble in October for the chief purpose of investing the Prince of Wales with full powers—By advices from off Flushing it was understood in England, that the French fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line and many frigates, had exhibited some appearance of putting to sea. The French have also 3 ships of the line at Goree, and 5 in the Texel. A part of the fleet at Toulon ventured from the port in the beginning of August, but returned on the appearance of a British squadron, which exchanged some shots with the batteries:

The king it seems was not expected to survive many days. All the ceremonials used in the proclamation of a new sovereign had been prepared & arranged, and the principal officers in the College of Arms and other departments concerned, had received notice accordingly. (*N. Y. paper.*

Another accounts says "the king still lives, & many people think he may continue in his present state for many years."

The Editor's Department.

We have prepared for the press a translation of a "*manifesto by the confederation of Venezuela,* to the whole world"—an article of much interest, & well worthy of record—but its great length & the preoccupancy of our pages, prevent its insertion in this number.

The *History of Spain,* from circumstances beyond our controul, is not continued in the present number, but shall be resumed in our next.

The editor tenders his thanks to gentlemen at a distance who have interested themselves in obtaining subscribers to the WEEKLY REGISTER—and of them, and all others well disposed towards him or his work, requests information of irregularities or omissions, for some such yet there are. He will be thankful to postmasters to give him notice of whatsoever may promote the speedy or safe conveyance of the Register to its places of destination. They are packed up with uncommon care, and *ought* to reach subscribers without being injured.

Among other "good things" we have the pleasure to *Register* the names of 140 subscribers since the last week. Present number—2144.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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A Manifesto

By the confederation of Venezuela, *in South America, of the reasons which influenced them in the formation of an* ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE *of Spain, and every other foreign power. Drawn up and ordered to be published by the General Congress of the United Provinces.*

America, for more than three centuries condemned to hold an existence only as subservient to the political preponderance of Spain, without the smallest influence or participation in her grandeur, would have become, by a succession of events in which it bore no other share than a patient resignation, the victim of the confusion; corruption and conquest, which have disorganized the nation, if an instinctive sense of their own security had not dictated to the Americans, that the moment had arrived when they should labour to reap the fruits of three hundred years of inactivity and patience.

If the discovery of the New World was one of the most interesting events to mankind, the regeneration of the same world, which has been ever since degraded by oppression and servitude, will be no less so. America, without passing through the political gradations of other nations, having raised itself from the dust and chains, will, in its turn, conquer the old world without invading or enslaving it. The revolution of America will become useful to the whole human race, when, constituted and governed by itself, it shall open its arms to receive the people of Europe, weighed down by political exactions, put to flight by war, and pursued by the fury of every passion; thirsting there after peace and tranquility, the inhabitants of the other hemisphere will cross the ocean without the ferocity or perfidy of the heroes of the 16th century: as friends, and not as tyrants; as petitioners, and not as lords: not to destroy, but to build: not as tigers, but as men, who, indignant at our former disgrace, and feeling it as their own, shall not convert their reaosn into malignant interest, nor seek to make our annals again become the annals of vexation and blood. Then shall navigation, geography, astronomy, industry and commerce, brought to perfection by the discovery of America to its cost, be converted into so many means of accelerating, consolidating and perfecting the happiness of both worlds.

Nor is this a pleasing dream only, but a homage which reason pays to Providence. It was written in its ineffable decrees that one half of the human species should not groan under the tyranny of the other half, and that the last judgment-day should not arrive until every portion of its creatures should enjoy their rights. Every thing combined to forward this epoch of felicity and joy. In Europe, the shock and fermentation of opinion, the contempt and overthrow of the laws, the profanation of the rights which linked the state together, the luxury of the palace, the misery of the cottage, the triumph of vice, and the oppression of virtue: in America, the increase of population, the necessities created by it, the expansion of agriculture in a soil new and vigorous, the germ of industry under a benificent climate, the elements of the sciences in a privileged organization, the disposition to a rich and prosperous commerce, and the vigor of a political youth, all, all accelerated the progress of evil in the one world, and of good in the other.

Such was the advantageous alternative which enslaved America presented beyond the ocean to her mistress, Spain, when oppressed by the weight of every evil, and undermined by all the destructive principles of society, she demanded to be released from her chains, that she might fly to her assistance: the genius of evil and disorder possessed the governors: resentful pride occupied the place of calculation and prudence: ambition triumphed over liberality: and substituting fraud and perfidy to generosity and good faith, they turned against us the very arms by which, in the honest simplicity of our attachment, we had taught Spain the way to resist and triumph over her enemies, under the banners of a presumptive king, unfit to reign, and with no other right than his misfortunes and the generous compassion of the people.

Venezuela was the first to swear to Spain that generous aid which she believed a necessary homage; Venezuela was the first in her affliction to pour upon her wounds the consolatory balsam of fraternity and friendship: Venezuela was the first to discover those disorders which threatened the destruction of Spain: she was the first to provide for her own preservation without breaking the bonds which connected them together: she was the first to feel the effects of ambitious ingratitude; was the first to suffer hostilities from her brethren, and will be the first to recover her independence and civil dignity in the new world. To vindicate this measure of necessity and justice, she hae thought it due to her own respect and principles when about to occupy the high rank designed her by Providence, to present to the world the reasons by which she was actuated.

It would be superfluous to exhibit to the view of impartial Europe, indignities and vexations which she has often lamented whenever that privilege was denied to ourselves: nor would it be less so to expatiate upon the injustice of our dependence and degradation, when it must be looked upon by every nation as an insult to political equity, that Spain, a small spot of ground, depopulated, corrupted, and plunged into disgraceful inactivity by a despotic government, should usurp to her own exclusive use the industry and activity, the precious and incalculable resources of the continent.

The interests of Europe cannot be in opposition to the liberty of the fourth part of the world, which

is now opening to itself the felicity of the other three; the southern peninsula could oppose the interests of its government to those of the nation, and excite the old hemisphere to hostilities against the new, for a time, but they have already seen their inability to oppress it any longer. It is against their attempts, more injurious to our dignity than to our prosperity, that we shall oppose the reasons which, since the 15th of July, 1808, have drawn from us the resolutions of the 19th of April, 1810, and of the 5th of July, 1811, which three epochs will form the first period in the records of regenerated Venezuela, when the impartial pencil of history shall trace the first lines of the political existence of South America.

Having made known in our manifestoes and public papers nearly all the reasons for our resolution, all our designs, and all the just and honorable means we have employed to carry them into effect, it will suffice to make an exact and impartial comparison of our conduct with that of the governments of Spain, in more recent times; to justify not only our moderation, our measures of security, our independence, but even the declaration of an irreconciliable enmity against those who have directly or indirectly contributed to the unnatural system adopted against us. Let those, who have borne no share in our disgrace, and seek to take no part in our dispute, hear and judge; and let them not lose sight of the solemn act of our just, necessary and modest emancipation.

A long habit of obedience, the apathy which despotism had created, and the fidelity and good faith of Caracas, were for the moment superior to every combination; and even after the dispatches of the lieutenant Murat had been received, the people of Caracas continued faithful, without foreseeing the evils to which such generous and noble conduct would expose them. Influenced only by a sense of honor, Venezuela refused to follow the voice of the nobles of Spain, when, in support of the orders of the lieutenant of the kingdom, they exacted from us the acknowledgment of the new king and the other authorities; declaring and publishing that Spain had commenced a new existence from the moment of the cession of the Bourbons and the introduction of another dynasty, giving an example thereby to America for the recovery of her liberty and independence;[1] but as soon as the central juna saw that we were determined to provide for our own safety, they began to vary their language of liberality; they perfidiously held out Fernando as the talisman of our fidelity: the simple and lawful project of Caracas to follow the example of the governments of Spain,[2] was with deceitful severity stifled in its birth; and a new kind of despotism began to be established by those who usurped the sovereignty.

New governors and judges, instructed to adopt and support a new system against America according to the policy of the other hemisphere, were sent out in consequence of the surprise which our unexpected generosity had caused to the central junta. Ambiguity and cunning were all the resources of their frail administration; as they saw the empire exposed, and their own authority depending upon that of their constituents, they thought of nothing but to support each other under the shelter of our delusion and good faith. There was no existing law to prevent their plans; and every expedient, however adverse to the principles of equity and justice, which could favour this new order of political freemasonry, assumed the force of law. The declaration of the captain-general to the audience, that there was no law nor will in Caracas but theirs:—the intercepting and opening the papers addressed by Don Pedro Gonzales Ortega to the central junta; the carrying our citizens out of these provinces and confining them at Cadiz and Porto Rico: chaining and condemning to public labor a great number of good citizens, dragged from their homes under various pretexts, without even the form of a judgment: revoking and suspending the determinations of the audience, whenever they were not conformable to their caprice and will; appointing a Syndick contrary to the will of the council: causing their officers to be received without titles or authority: having numerous disgraceful disputes with the audience and the council: and then forming a reconciliation with the magistrates, to the end that these despots might with the greater impunity carry in their project against us.[4]

Under these auspices, the defeats and misfortunes of the army in Spain were concealed: pompous accounts of their triumphs over the French in the peninsula and on the Danube, were forged and promulgated, the streets were illuminated: bonfires were made: the bells were rung, and religion itself prostituted by singing *Te Deum* as if to insult Providence and render our evils perpetual. That no time might be left us to reflect upon our situation and discover the snares which surrounded us, conspiracies were formed, parties and factions were feigned, French squadrons and emissaries were said to be in our seas, and on our shores; our intercourse with the neighbouring colonies was restrained and limited; our commerce was destroyed; all with a view to keep us in perpetual agitation, and divert our attention from our true interests.

Our patience now alarmed, and our vigilance awakened, we began to mistrust the government of Spain and their agents: informed of their intrigues and machinations, we discovered all the horror of our situation; the genius of truth raised above the the thin atmosphere of oppression and calumny, pointed out to us with the finger of impartiality, the true state of the peninsula, the disorder of the government, the exertion of the inhabitants, the formidable power of their enemies, and the small hope of their salvation. Shut up in our houses, surrounded with spies, threatened with infamy and transportation, scarce could we lament our situation, or do more than murmur in secret against our vigilant and crafty enemies. The consonance of our sighs, breathed in bitterness and oppression, created an uniformity of sentiment, and united our opinions: enclosed by the four walls of his house, and allowed no external communication, the citizen of Caracas could do no less than think that the moment was come when he should be forever free, or give his irrevocable sanction to a new and horrible servitude.

Every thing conspired to shew the nullity of the transactions at Bayonne, the invalidation of the rights of Fernando, and of all the Bourbons who had concurred in certain illegal stipulations: the ignomy with which those who had placed them on the throne in

[1] See several papers which were published in the commencement of the revolution in Spain.

[2] The project of the year 1808 to form a conservative junta as in Spain.

[3] A receiver of fines and confiscations.

[4] Of all this we have an authentic testimony in our archieves.

opposition to the pretentions of the house of Austria, were now delivered up as slaves; the connivance of the self-created governors of Spain with the plans of the new dynasty: the fate which they were preparing for America: and the necessity of taking measures to defend the new world from the evils which the nature of its relations with the old was bringing upon it. They saw their treasures buried in the unfathomable gulph of European corruption; they had to lament the blood of Americans mixed in strife with that of the enemies of America, to support the slavery of their country; they penetrated, in spite of the vigilance of their tyrants, even Spain itself, and saw nothing but disorder, corruption, factions, defeats, misfortunes, treasons, armies dispersed, provinces invaded, a hostile army, and a government weak and imbecile.

Such was the general impression which the agents of tyranny, sent to maintain at every hazard the infamous cause of their constituents, made upon the people of Venezuela; every word was followed by proscription: a single speech was cause of transportation to its author: and every attempt of the Americans to better their condition, was considered as sufficient cause for their ruin and disgrace.[5] Such mistaken calculations could only multiply disputes, increase the popular discontent, and prepare the combustibles which by a single spark should take fire and consume every vestige of their miserable condition. It appeared that Spain, though pillaged and necessitous, with her fate depending on the generosity of the Americans, and almost at the point of being struck off from the catalogue of nations, carried herself back to the 16th and 17th centuries, endeavoring once more to conquer America with arms more terrible than the bullet and sword: every day was pregnant with some new proof of the fate that threatened us; placed in the horrid predicament of being sold to a foreign nation, or of groaning forever under a new and irrecoverable servitude, we waited only for the happy moment which should give impulse to our opinion, and unite our endeavors to assert and maintain it.

In the midst of the general exasperation we heard of the irruption of the French into the Andalusias, the dissolution of the central junta, and the abortive institution of another new-proteus government under the name of a regency. This announced itself with the most liberal ideas; and foreseeing the necessity of creating an interest in the Americans for this extraordinary government, they endeavored to strengthen the illusion by brilliant promises, futile theories of reform, and presages of what would be our condition under the hands of the viceroys and ministers, and not of the governors; at the very moment that these agents were receiving the strictest orders to watch our conduct and our opinions, lest we might discover, through the flimsy eloquence which gilded this specious act of emancipation, the chains prepared for us.

At any other period this would have dazzled the Americans; but the central junta and that of Seville, had now, to our reproach, laboured too long to deceive us with hyperbolical promises, which only served to redouble our vigilance, unite our sentiments, and form a firm and invincible resolution to perish rather than any longer remain the victims of cabal and perfidy. The day on which religion celebrates the solemn mysteries of the redemption of mankind, was the day which Providence marked out for the commencement of the political redemption of America. On the 19th April, holy Thursday, fell the colossus of despotism in Venezuela, the empire of the laws was proclaimed, and tyrants expelled, with a tranquillity and moderation which have filled the world with admiration.

Who would have supposed it possible for a people to have shewn so much forbearance in the act of freeing themselves from their oppressors, and recovering their rights! Venezuela, faithful to her promises, only secured her own destiny, that she might fulfil them; and if, with one hand she drove off the agents of her misery and slavery, with the other she placed the name of Ferdinand VII. in the front of her new government, swore to preserve his rights, promised to acknowledge the unity and political integrity of the Spanish nation, opened her arms to her brethren of Europe, offered them an asylum in their misfortunes and calamities, procured the generous alliance of England, and was ready to take part in the happiness or misery of the nation from which she has found it necessary to separate for ever.

But this was not what the Regency demanded of us. Whilst in their theories they declared us free, in their practice they subjected us to a diminutive and insignificant representation; believing that those to whom they though nothing due, would content themselves with what their masters chose to give them. With this liberal calculation, the Regency sought to keep up our illusion, and pay us in words and promises for our long servitude, and for the blood and treasures we had spent in Spain. We well knew how little we had to hope from the policy of Ferdinand's proxies: we were not ignorant, that if we were not dependant on the viceroys, ministers, and governors, still less could we be the subjects of a captive king without rights or authority, a government null and illegal, a nation incapable of maintaining their right to another, or a peninsular angle of Europe, occupied almost wholly by a foreign power; but wishing to gain our liberty by means of generosity and moderation, we acknowledged the imaginary rights of the son of Maria Louisa, we respected the misfortunes of the nation, and, imparting our resolution to the Regency, which we disavowed, we offered never to separate from Spain provided she should establish a legal government, formed by the will of the nation, and in which America should bear that share to which justice, necessity, and the political importance of her territory entitled her.

If three hundred years of former servitude were not enough to authorize our emancipation, we had abundant cause in the conduct of the government which arrogated the sovereignty of a conquered nation which could not have the smallest claim to America, declared an integral part of it, though they sought to involve it in the conquest. If the governors of Spain had been paid by their enemies, they could not have done more against the welfare of the nation connected, as it was with America. With perfect contempt for our importance, and the justice of our claims, though they could not deny us an appearance of representation, they subjected it to the influence of their agents, to whom the election was entrusted; and though even to the provinces occupied by the French and to the Canary islands, a representative was allowed for every fifty thousand souls, elected freely by the people, in America a million was scarcely thought enough to give the right to a representative named by the viceroy or captain-general, under seal of the council

5 Witness the transportation of several officers of distinction, and of citizens of rank and probity by a decree of the emperor on the 26th of March, 1810.

Whilst strong in the testimony of our justice, and the moderation of our proceedings, we hoped that if the reasons we assigned to the Regency of the necessity of our resolution were not thought sufficient, they would, at least, respect the noble disposition which determined us not to become the enemies of our oppressed and unfortunate brethren; the new government of Caracas wished not to confine this disposition to vain reasoning, and the unprejudiced world will acknowledge that Venezuela passed the interim from the 19th April 1810, to the 5th July, 1811, in a painful round of insults and hostilities, on the part of Spain, and of generosity, moderation, and patience on her own. This is the most interesting epoch in the history of our revolution, in as much as its events furnish a contrast so favourable to our cause that we must hope to gain the impartial judgement of those nations who have no interest in discrediting our efforts.

Previous to the results of our political transformation, there daily fell into our hands new motives to urge the event. In every ship which arrived from Spain there came out new agents furnished with fresh instructions, to support the cause of ambition and perfidy: with the same view, permission was denied to the military and other Europeans to return to Spain; though they petitioned to join in the war against the French: Orders were issued, under pretence of expecting war, which deprived the Americans of every privilege.[6]

The gazettes were filled with triumphs, victories, and acknowledgements forced from those who were yet ignorant of our resolution; and under the severest threats of a political inquisition with all its horrors, was established against those who held, received, or read any other writings, whether Spanish or otherwise, than those which immediately proceeded from the regency: with the most scandalous impudence they declared void a decree which encouraged our commerce and agriculture, and proscribed the authors and promoters of it; at the same time they exacted supplies from all classes without giving the smallest account of their application; in contempt of public faith they caused the whole correspondence of the county to be opened without exception, an outrage proceeding from the despotism of Godoy, and adopted only to render still more tyrannical their despicable system of *Espionage* against America. In a word, they began to give us an experimental knowledge of the system they had adopted to perpetuate our slavery.

In the mean time, Venezuela become her own mistress, thought not of imitating the detestable conduct of the regency and their agents; content with having secured her fate against the ambition of an intrusive and illegitimate government, and placed herself out of the reach of their dark and complicated schemes, she endeavoured to prove by her actions her desire for peace, friendship and intercourse with her European brethren. Those who were already among us were treated as such, and two thirds of the political, civil, and military employments either remained or were placed in the hands of Europeans, with a frankness and candour but too fatal to our interests: our coffers were generously opened to supply the luxury and extravagance of our tyrants: the commanders of their ships were received in our harbors, and aided in the execution of their respective commissions; the offences of one of them were even submittedd to the judgment of the Spanish government. The governing junta of Caracas assigned their reasons for not hazarding in the voracious hands of the government the public funds which might serve in a time of greater need to relieve the distresses of the nation, but they appealed to the generosity and sensibility of the people, by publishing in their gazettes, the plaintive manifesto of the regency in which the nation was represented as in the last extremity.—The deputies of the regency for Quito, St. Fe, and Peru, were hospitably received, treated as friends, and their pecuniary wants satisfactorily supplied—But we waste too much time in analysing the dark and suspicious conduct of our enemies, though all their efforts have been insufficient to destroy the triumphant influence of ours.

The haughty masters of our territory were not the only ones who were authorised to support the detestable plot of their constituents: the agents of the juntas and of the regency inundated America, and bound in a machiavelian compact of political free-masonry, mutually aided and assisted each other in their combinations against the happiness and political existence of the new world. The island of Porto Rico was soon made the den of the hellish agents of the regency; the *rendezvous* of all their expeditions; the head quarters of all the anti-American forces; the workshop of all the impostures, calumnies and threats of the regency; the refuge of the infamous, and the harbor of a new company of freebooters, that none of the calamities of the sixteenth century might be wanting to the new conquest of America in the nineteenth. The Americans of Porto Rico overpowered by the bayonets, cannons, chains, and fetters which encompassed them, were compelled to add to their own evils and misfortunes the painful necessity of contributing to ours. Such was the condition of the Americans condemned, not only to be accessary to, but to assist in the destruction of each other.

The conduct which Spain observed towards America, appears much more harsh and insulting, when compared with what it was in respect to France. It is notorious that that portion of the country which resisted the new dynasty had many decided partizans among those who were distinguished for their rank, employments, and enlightened understanding;[7] yet, notwithstanding, there was not one to be found among them, anxious as they were for the liberty, independence, and regeneration of the peninsula, willing to excuse the conduct of the American provinces; who, actuated by the same principles of fidelity and national integrity, sought only to preserve themselves from a dependence on those illegitimate, imbecile, and turbulent governments formed alternately by the agents of the king or representatives of the nation. An ostentatious liberality and pretended patriotism with respect to the exhausted, disorganized, and almost conquered country of Spain, and parsimony, suspicion, prejudice and pride in regard to the noble, generous and faithfnl Americans, characterised the conduct of the Cortes. The treasons, intrigues, commotions and disturbances in the revolution of Spain, were passed over as unavoidable circumstances; but none of the provinces which rested contented under the French dominion, were treated as Venezuela; their conduct was scrutinised and judged according to the motives and circumstances which dictated it, and conformably to the rules of war; but none of them have yet been declared traitors and rebels, and for none of them has a public commission of diplomatic incendiaries

6 The 30th April, 1810.

7 Morla, Azanza, Osarill, Urquijo, Mazarredo, and many others of all classes and professions.

been created, to arm Spaniard against Spaniard, stir up civil war, and devote to destruction all who would not bow to the name of Ferdinand VII. America only was condemned to undergo these unexampled miseries.

It appears that the independence of America awakened greater fury in Spain than the foreign oppression which threatened it, as all their resources were employed against it: the turbulent and incendious spirit of a minister of the council of Indi could not be more worthily employed than in the conquest of Venezuela, with the arms of the Alfingers and the Welsers,[8] in the name of a king without a title to the throne upon which he was placed. Under this name all flood-gates of iniquity were opened upon us, and all the horrors of conquest renewed: under this name we were treated with greater severity even than those who had abandoned it before us: and under this name they sought to continue the Spanish dominion in America, which was considered as a political phenomenon even in the days of the greatest energy and vigour of the monarchy. Could any law be made to bind us to the patient toleration of the torrent of abuses which, those who called themselves his representatives, poured upon us in his name? His name obtained for them the treasures, the obedience and acknowledgment of America; and, by means of their flagitious conduct, the name of Ferdinand has forever lost all consideration and respect upon us.[9]

The tyrant of Borriquen[10] not content with calumniating, insulting and declaring war against us, thereby usurping the privileges of a sovereign: not satisfied with appointing himself the voluntary goaler of the messenger of peace and alliance, because they counteracted the plans which the new king of Spain had already accepted from the Regency: not believing his eminent services sufficiently recompenced by the honour of having faithfully served his *kings*; with the most audacious insolence he seized the public goods of Caracas, which had been shipped on board the frigate Ferdinand VII. for the purpose of purchasing military stores in London: and that no insult might be wanting, he alledged that the Spanish government would confiscate them, that England, ignorant of our design, would appropriate them to her own use, and that no where would they be more safe than in his hands: such were the reasons which the governor of Porto Rico assigned for this attrocious plunder: but this is not all which this worthy agent of the regency has done to promote their designs.

However aggrieved by these robberies and insults, Venezuela persisted in the resolution not to change the principles adopted as the rule of her conduct: the act of the national representation was published in the name of Ferdinand VII: all the acts of our government and administration were done under his imaginary authority: by the laws and codes of Spain, a most horrible and bloody conspiracy of the Europeans was tried, and these were infringed to pardon them, that we might not stain with the blood of our perfidious brethren, the glorious remembrance of our revolution.

It appeared that nothing now remained but a reconciliation with Spain, or the entire abandonment of our ruinous and unrequitted system of generosity; Venezuela was willing, however, to use every means within her power, until forced by necessity to the declarations of the 15th July, 1808, and again of the 19th April, 1810. Having forgiving the horrid transactions at Quito, Pose and la Pas: finding ourselves supported by Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Florida, Mexico, Guatimala and Chili: after obtaining a conditional guarantee from England: and gaining over to our cause Barcelona, Merida and Truxillo: after having our conduct approved by every impartial man in Europe; and seeing the triumph of our principles from the Orinoco to Magdelen, and from Cape Cod to the Andes, we still waited but to endure new insults, before we took the painful resolution of breaking off our connection forever with our brethern.

Caracas having done no more than imitate many provinces of Spain, and exercise only those rights which had been ceded to it in common with all America, by the council of the regency; having had no other design than what the supreme law of necessity required, to secure ourselves from an unhappy fate, and relieve the agency from the labour of attending to the government of countries so extensive and remote, while they were employed in war: without having broke our unity and political integrity with Spain: without having disavowed, as we might and ought to have done, the feeble rights of Ferdinand: without designing to submit our demands and requisitions to the voice of the nation, we were declared in a state of war, denounced as traitors and rebels; and deprived of our commerce and communication with England or our European brethern: all the excesses which malignity of heart could dictate, and such as would have disgraced the despots of India, were approved and authorised; as will appear by the order of the 4th September, 1810; and as a climax to their savage proceedings, a new emissary with the title of pacificator was sent out, who with greater prerogatives than the original conquerors and founders of the place, posted himself at Porto Rico to pillage plunder, and destroy in the name of Ferdinand VII.

Until then the system which the regency adopted from the moment they knew of the movements at Caracas, had been slower in its progress; but the principal focus of the civil war being now brought nearer to us, the subalterns acquired greater vigor, and the zeal of all who commanded the subsidiary forces of *Cortabarria* and *Melendez* was encreased. Hence the energy of that ephemeral sedition: the discord created by *Miyares*, proped up with the ideal title of captain-general of Venezuela: hence, to our regret the American blood, shed upon the fields of Coro: hence the robberies committed on our coast by the pirates of the regency: the insult given to the English flag, the decay of our commerce: the conspiracies in the vallies of Aragua and Cumana: the horrid perfidy of Guayana, and the degrading transportation of their nobles to the dungeons of Porto Rico: hence the generous interposition of an officer of the British government in the Antilles,[11] and its rejection by the pseudo-pacificator: and hence, in fine, all the evils, atrocities and crimes which must for ever be inseparable from the names of *Cortabarria* and *Melendez* in Venezuela, and which have forced its government, contrary to their original intentions, to take under their protection, all who have honoured them with their confidence.

[8] The first tyrants of Venezuela, under the authority of Charles V. and the instigators of a civil war among the primitive inhabitants.

[9] *Ex qua persona quis lucrum capit ejus fuctum præstare tenetur.* [*The receiver is as bad as the thief.*]

[10] The original name of the island of Porto Rico.

[11] His excellency admiral Cochran.

The mission of *Cortaburria* in [illegible] century, considering the relative situations of Spain and America, demonstrates how blindly ambition leads on those who forget that the people are the fountain of all authority. The spirit of Charles V. the memory of Cortes and Pizarro, and the names of Montezuma and Atahualpa, involuntarily presented themselves to our imagination when we saw those scenes renewed in a country which had numbered three hundred years of submission and sacrifices, and which had promised to continue them, upon no other condition than being free, that slavery might not tarnish the merit of fidelity.

It is obvious that America neither does nor can appertain to the Spanish territory; and that, however just or unjust were the rights which the Bourbons assumed over it, these could not be transferred to another without the consent of the American people. The bull of Alexander VI. and the titles brought forward by the house of Austria could have no other origin than the right of conquest which was ceded by the conquerors to the crown. Independent of the depopulation of the territory, the extermination of the natives, and the emigration from the capital, it appears the fury of conquest was abated: the thirst for gold satisfied: the continental equilibrium declared in favor of Spain: the feudal government from the reign of the Bourbons in Spain destroyed and annihilated: and all right which had not its origin in the concessions or edicts of the prince being annulled, the original conquerors were of course suspended from theirs. If the invalidity of the rights which the Bourbons arrogated be shewn, the title by which the descendants of the conquerors possessed the country must be revived: not in prejudice of the original proprietors, but to render equal the enjoyment of liberty, property and independence, with greater right than the Bourbons or any other to whom they have ceded America, without the consent of the natural lords of the soil.

That America does not belong to the Spanish territory is a principle of natural law and equity. None of the titles which exist of its slavery whether just or unjust, can apply to the Spaniards of Europe; and all the liberality of Alexander VI. could do no more than declare the Austrian kings promoters of the faith in making themselves masters of America. Neither the title of *metropolis* nor *mother-country*, can give the right of signiory to the peninsula of Spain: the first was lost from the moment the monarch, who was acknowledged by the Americans, left it and renounced his rights; and the second was always a ridiculous abuse of terms, just as consistent as that of calling our slavery, felicity,—the fiscals of India, *protectors*,—and the Americans, without either right or civil dignity, *sons*.

TO BE CONTINUED.

French Empire.

PARIS, JUNE 30, 1811.

Extracts from the French Expose.

Of the situation of the French empire, presented to the legislative body, in its sittings of the 29th of June, by his excellency the comte de Montalivet, minister of the interior.

GENTLEMEN,—Since your last session, the empire has been increased by the addition of sixteen departments, five millions of population, a territory affording a revenue of one hundred millions, nine hundred miles of coast, with all its maritime resources. The mouths of the Rhine, the Meuse, and of the Scheldt, were not French; the circulation of the interior of the empire was shackled,—the productions of the departments of its centre could only reach the sea, by paying tribute to foreign powers. These inconveniences have disappeared forever.——The maritime arsenal of the Scheldt, on which such great hopes are founded, has received in this manner all the extension it ought to possess. The mouths of the Ems, of the Weser, and of the Elbe, place in our possession all the timber which Germany furnishes. The frontiers of the empire lean on the Baltic, and thus having a direct communication with the north, it will be easy for us to draw from it the spars, the hemp, the copper, and other naval stores which we may have occasion for. We now command all the materials necessary in the constructing of ships, produced by France, Germany and Italy.

The Simplon having become French, secures to us a new communication with Italy.

The re-union of Rome has caused to disappear the inconvenient intermediary space which existed between our armies of the north of Italy and those of the south; and has given us on the Mediterranean new and useful coasts, necessary to Toulon, as those of the Adriatic are to Venice. The relation carries also with it, the double advantage, that the popes are no longer sovereigns, and strangers to France. We have only to examine history to discover the evils which the confusion of the temporal and spiritual powers have occasioned to religion. The popes have incessantly sacrificed holy things to those of a temporal nature.

It was not the divorce of Henry VIII. that separated England from the church of Rome: it was the TRIBUTE to St. Peter. If it is advantageous to the state and religion, that the popes should no longer be sovereign, it is equally advantageous to the empire, that the bishop of Rome, the chief of our church, should not be a stranger to us, and that he should unite to the love of religion, that of the country, which characterises elevated minds. This is besides, the only way to render compatible, the just influence which the pope is to have over spiritual matters, with the principles of the empire, which do not permit that any foreign bishop may or do exercise any influence in it.

RELIGION.—The emperor is satisfied with the spirit that animates all his clergy.

The attention of the administration has been directed to the wants of the dioceses. The establishment of secondary ecclesiastical schools, commonly called *small-seminaries:* the foundation of a great many large seminaries of the most advanced studies: the re-establishment of the churches wherever they have been destroyed, and the completement of several great metropolitan sees, the building of which had been interrupted on account of the revolution, are manifest proofs of the zeal that the government bestows on the splendor of worship and prosperity of religion.

Religious dissentions, the consequence of our political troubles, have entirely disappeared; there are no longer in France but priests in communion with their bishops, and united in their religious principles as they are in their attachment to their government.

Twenty-seven bishoprics, having been vacant for a long time, and the pope having refused at two different epochs from 1805 to 1807, and from 1808 to the present time, to execute the clauses of the concordates which oblige him to institute the bishops nominated by the emperor, this refusal had rendered the concordate void; it no longer exists The emperor has therefore been obliged to con

voke all the bishops of the empire, that they might consult on the means of providing for the vacant sees, and of nominating to those that should become vacant, in conformity to what was done under Charlemagne, under St. Lewis, and in all the centuries that preceded the concordate of Francis I. and Leo. X. for it is the essence of the Catholic religion not to be able to dispense with the ministry and mission of bishops

Thus has ceased to exist that famous transaction of Francis I. and Leo X. against which the church, the university and the sovereign courts have so long contended, and which led the writers on public law and magistrates of those times to say that the king and pope had mutually yielded to one another what did not belong to either. Henceforth it is to the deliberation of the council of Paris that the state of episcopacy which will have so much influence even on that of religion is attached.

As for the rest, if other divisions, have existed between the emperor and the temporal sovereign of Rome, there has not existed any between the emperor and the pope, as the chief of religion, and there is nothing that can excite the least uneasiness in the most timorous souls.

Judiciary.—Civil justice has been separated from criminal justice; the magistrates pursued crimes only when these were pointed out by the police.—The late code that you have adopted has re-united civil and criminal justice; it has instituted imperial courts invested with the right of pursuing and accusing, and has armed them with the necessary force to cause the laws to be executed. The maintenance and perfection of the jury, and confrontation of witnesses, and the publicity of the trials, have brought together what was good in the old and new system.

In nominating to the different offices, H. M. has sought the members that yet remained of the former parliament, and whose age and knowledge qualified them for employment in the imperial courts; he has called them to it of his own accord, thus giving a proof of his constant desire to see the French forget their former quarrels, and finish to blend themselves in the only interest of their country and of the throne!

Administration.—Many reclamations have been presented upon the limits of the different departments. Even opinions have been intimated which would wish to substitute great prefectures to the actual prefectures, but H. M. has rejected them, and has set as a principle to consider what has been done as established and permanent. Instability destroys every thing. A great revolution has taken place in this organization of the departments; it is an act of property which H. M. does not wish to touch. Those departments have been formed, consolidated in the midst of awful circumstances which have brought together their inhabitants, and they shall always remain united in the same manner.

The communal administration has been every where perfected. The budgets deliberated upon it: the council of state direct and censure thus the administration of all the communes of the empire, which have more than 10,000 francs revenue—Already the mass of those revenues arises to more than eighty millions. Never were the communes at any time of in any country so rich. Every where else the octroi (municipal duties) is a sovereign impost: H. M. has left it to the communes; consequently all their establishments are in the best state, and in almost all they have undertaken the building of town houses, markets, public magazines, or other works which are to embellish them, or augment their prosperity. The hospitals have been improved every where: it may be said that they never were kept better at any time. Charity is abundantly exercised, and the legacies accepted in the council of state for the hospitals amount yearly to several millions

H. M. has improved and endowed a great number of congregations of charitable sisterhoods, having for their aim to attend the sick and wait on the hospitals. The intention of H. M. is that all these sisters be, in religious affairs, under the direction of their bishops, who alone have the power to meddle in spiritual affairs in the extent of their dioceses. No congregation under any pretence whatever can nor ought not to be, exempt from their jurisdiction.

Poor houses have been erected in sixty-five departments; these are already in operation in thirty-two: and it is no longer permitted to beg in these thirty-two departments. Those depots want yet further improvements, so as works may be well established in them and that they may then defray the greatest part of their expences.

Marine.—We have lost Gaudaloupe and the Isle of France.——The wish to save those colonies was not so great as to cause us to risk our fleets in their relative inferior state. Since the reunion of Holland, that country has furnished us with ten thousand sailors, and thirteen ships of the line.—We have considerable fleets in the Scheldt, and at Toulon.—Divisions of ships of the line, more or less strong, lie in our different ports, and fifteen ships in the docks of Antwerp. Every thing is arranged so as to add each year a great number of ships of war to our fleet of the Scheldt. Two ships of the line are building at Cherbourg, and the supplies of timber and materials of every sort are so plentiful in that port, that we may have five more on the stocks before the close of the year 1811.—L'Orient, Rochefort, Toulon, have all their docks occupied.——Numerous vessels are building at Venice. According to treaty, Naples was this year to have six ships of the line and six frigates. This kingdom has not fulfilled this engagement. The government of that country will be convinced of the necessity of repairing that failure. Our resources our interior navigation, are sufficient to raise the material part of our navy, in a few years to the same degree of elevation as that of our enemies. Our experiments on the maritime conscription have succeeded; the young men of 18, 19, and 20 years of age, shew the best disposition, and are rapidly progressing. The frequent excursions of our fleets, the evolutions of our squadrons and flotillas in the Zuyder and Zee, the Scheldt, and our roads and the coasting navigation, have so far improved our young conscripts, as to excite the highest hopes.

War.—In one year, the greatest part of the strongest places in Spain have been taken after seiges which do honor to the genius and artillery of the French armies. More than two hundred standards, eighty thousand prisoners, and an hundred pieces of cannon have been taken from the Spaniards in several pitched battles.

This war was drawing to a close when England, departing from her accustomed policy, took the lead in the field. It is easy to foresee this struggle, and to comprehend all its consequences on the destinies of the world.

The population of England, insufficient for the occupation of the two Indies, America, and many establishments on the Mediterranean; insufficient for the defence of Ireland and her own coasts, for her garrisons and immense fleets, and for the loss

of men in an obstinate war sustained against France in the peninsula of Spain, leave many chances in our favor—and England is placed between the ruin of her population, if she persists in maintaining this war, or shame, if she abandon it after having taken so conspicuous a part.

France has eight hundred thousand men under arms; and when new forces, new armies, march towards Spain, to fight these our eternal enemies, four hundred thousand infantry, and fifty thousand cavalry, will remain in our interior, on our coasts, and our frontiers, ready to march for the defence of our rights wherever they shall be threatened. The continental system, which is kept up with the greatest perseverance, is undermining the basis of the finances of England.—Already her exchange loses 33 per cent; her colonies are without outlets for their produce; the greater part of their manufactures are closed; and the continental system is but just in operation! If continued for ten years, it would alone destroy the resources of England.

Her revenue is not founded on the produce of her soil, but on that of the commerce of the world. Even now her factories are half closed. In vain do the English hope from procrastination, and the events excited by her intrigues, that outlets will be opened to her commerce—As to France, the continental system has not altered in the least her position—we have been for ten years without maritime commerce, and we shall continue without it.

The prohibition of English goods on the continent has opened a market to our manufactures; should even that fail them, the consumption of the empire prevents a reasonable support. It belongs to our manufactures to regulate themselves upon the wants of sixty millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the imperial treasury is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than nine hundred millions that are necessary to meet the expences of the empire, are the result of natural, direct, or indirect impost. England requires two thousand millions to defray her expences, and her own revenue would not be able to furnish more than one third. We shall believe that England can maintain as long as we, this struggle, when she shall have subsisted many years without loans, without consolidating the exchequer bills, and when her payments shall be made in specie, or at least in paper exchangeable at pleasure.

Any reasonable man must be persuaded that France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has experienced for these ten years, without augmenting her debt and meeting all her expences. England is obliged every year during the war, to borrow eight hundred millions, which in ten years would make eight thousand millions. How is it possible to conceive that she can succeed in supporting an increase of contributions of four hundred millions to meet the interest of her loans, when she can only now provide for her expences by borrowing eight hundred millions yearly? The actual system of English finances can only be founded on a peace establishment. Indeed all systems of finances grounded on loans, are pacific in their nature, since borrowing is called the resources of futurity to the relief of present wants. Notwithstanding however, the actual administration of England has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war, this is as if the chancellor of the exchequer had announced that he would propose in a few years a bill of national bankruptcy. It is indeed mathematically demonstrated, that to wish to provide for the expences with eight hundred millions of actual loans is declaring that, in a few years, no other alternative will be left but that of bankruptcy. This observation is every day made by discerning men; at each campaign it will become yet more striking to all the capitalists.

We are in the fourth year of the Spanish war: and though it should last a few more campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English driven from it. What are a few years to consolidate the great empire, and to secure the tranquility of our children. It is not that the government is not desirous of peace, but it cannot be made so long as the affairs of England are directed by men who have declared their determination of carrying on a perpetual war; and would such a peace be to France, without a guarantee? In two years the English fleets would seize our vessels and ruin our cities of Bordeaux, Nantz, Marseilles, Amsterdam, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Triest, and Hamburg, as they have heretofore done; such a peace would only be a snare laid for our commerce: It would only be useful to England, who would find a vent for her merchandize, which would change the continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our navy, and our maritime power.

We shall be able to make peace with safety, when we shall have an hundred and fifty ships of the line; and notwithstanding the obstructions of war, such is the situation of the empire, that we shall shortly have this number of ships.—Thus the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English administration founded on principles different from those of the present cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us without doubt, and it would be desireable in another point of view: we will say further, the continent, the whole world call for it; but we have a consolation, which is, that it is much more desirable for our enemies, than for ourselves; and whatever efforts the English ministry may make to stun that nation by a crowd of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in agitation a populace anxious for news, it cannot conceal from the world, how much peace becomes every day indispensable to England.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER III.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 85.)

Asturias and Gallacia were the first provinces that raised the standard; but the rest of Spain pursued the same course so rapidly, as to show that the people acted, not from the influence of example, but from one common feeling, acting co-instantaneously over the whole kingdom. In every province a junta or general government was immediately formed, who, acting under the name of Ferdinand, were to take measures for the general defence, and for the recovery of the country. Their first measure was to issue proclamations, calling upon the people to revenge their brethren who had been massacred; to remember their fathers; to defend their wives and sisters; and to transmit their inheritance of independence to their children. They reminded them how Pelayo, with the mountaineers of Austrias, laid the foundation of the Spanish monarchy, and began that war against the Moors which his posterity continued for 700 years, till they had rooted out the last of the invaders.—They reminded them of the Cid, Rey dier de Bivar, a fierce and noble Castilian of the City of Burgos,

how, when the emperor, Henry II. claimed authority over Spain, and a council where the king of Castile himself presided, discussed his pretensions, that hero refused to deliberate on such a demand, saying that the independence of Spain was established above all title; that no true Spaniard would suffer it to be brought in question; that it should be upheld with their lives; and that he declared himself the enemy of any man who should advise the king to derogate in one point from the honor of their free country! They reminded them of the baseness, the perfidy and the cruelty which they had already experienced from that proud tyrant, who arrogates, said they, to himself the title of arbiter of destinies, because he has succeeded in oppressing the French nation, without recollecting that he himself is mortal and that he only holds the power delegated to him for our chastisement. Had he not, under the faith of treaties, drawn away their soldiers to the Baltic? Had he not, in the character of a friend and ally, marched his troops into the very capital, and made himself master of the frontier fortresses, then robbed them of their king and the whole of their royal family, and usurped their government? What if they perished in resisting these barbarians? "It is better," said they, "to die in the defence of your religion and independence, and upon your own native soil, than to be led bound to slaughter, and waste your blood for the aggrandizement of his ambition. The French conscription comprises you. If you do not serve your country, you will be forced away to perish in the north. We lose nothing; for even should we fail, we shall have freed ourselves by a glorious death, from the intolerable burden of a foreign yoke. What worse attrocities would the worst savages have perpetrated, than those which the ruffians of this tyrant have committed? They have profaned our temples,—they have massacred our brethren,—they have assailed our wives;*—more than 2000 of the people of Madrid, of that city where they had been so hospitably received, they have murdered in cold blood for no other cause than for having defended their families and themselves,—To arms! to arms—no foreign nation could ever lord it over us when we resisted as we ought. Will you bend your necks to the yoke? Will you allow yourselves to be insulted by injuries the most perfidious, the most wicked the most disgraceful—committed in the face of the whole world! Will you submit to the humiliating slavery that is prepared for you! To arms! Fly to arms!—not like the monster who oppresses you, to indulge an insatiable ambition; not like him, to violate the law of nations and the rights of humanity,—not to render yourselves odious to mankind, but to assist your countrymen, to rescue your king from captivity: to restore to your government, liberty energy and vigor; to preserve your own lives and those of your children; to maintain the uncontroled right of enjoying and disposing of your property: and to assert the independence of Spain.—The time is come: *the nation has resumed the sovereign authority, which, under such circumstances, devolves upon it.** Let us be worthy of ourselves. Let us perpetuate the renown of our fathers.—If she remains firm and constant, Spain will triumph. A whole people is more powerful than disciplined armies. Those who unite to maintain the independence of their country, must triumph over tyranny. Spain will inevitably conquer in a cause the most just that has ever raised the deadly weapons of war; for she fights, not for the concerns of a day, but for the security and happiness of ages; not for an insolated privilege, but for all the rights of human nature; not for the temporal blessings, but for eternal happiness; not for the benefit of one nation, but for the benefit of all mankind, and even for France herself. Humanity does not always shudder at the sound of war,—the slow and interminable evils of slavery are a thousand times more to be abhorred: there is a kind of peace more fatal than the field of battle drenched with blood, and strewed with the bodies of the slain. Such is the peace in which the metropolis of Spain is held by the enemy. The most respectable citizens there is exposed to the insolence of the basest French ruffian; at every step he has to endure at least the insult of being eyed with the disdain of the conqueror towards the conquered. The inhabitants of Madrid, strangers, as it were, and by sufferance in their own houses, cannot enjoy one moment's tranquility. The public festivals, established by immemorial custom, the attendants on religious ordinances, are considered as pretexts for insurrection, and threatened with being interrupted by discharge of cannon.—The slightest noise makes the citizen tremble in the bosom of his family. From time to time the enemy run to arms, in order to keep up the terror impressed by the massacres of the second and third of May. Madrid is a prison, where the jailors take pleasure in terrifying the prisoners, for the purpose of keeping them quiet by perpetual fear. But the Spaniards have not yet lost their country! those fields, which, for so many years, have seen no steel except that of the plough share, are about amid the splendor of arms, to become the new cradle of their freedom!—Fly then to the field of honor!—Life or death, in such a cause, and in such times are indifferent. You who return will be received by your country as her deliverers! and

* When Murat addressed his proclamation to the French before they entered Madrid recommending to them the "utmost friendship towards a nation which had treated them so kindly on their march, which was allied to them, and which deserved their friendship!" he thought it necessary, in warning them against any excesses, to specify, that all soldiers found guilty of violation should be shot.—The French armies are above all others infamous for this worst speices of atrocity. *Kuttner* says, he never heard so much of this crime as in Styria, when he passed through that country two years after the treaty of Leoben. The excesses committed by Bonaparte's soldiers were then remembered with the greatest horror; and the peasants expressed the bitterest indignation against their own government for having prevented them from taking arms.

*. We have uniformly thought on this subject that it would have been well for this unfortunate people, if they had *preserved* the authority which reverted to them upon the dereliction of the royal family. There is something absurd in the present plan of using the name of Ferdinand, who is probably as base a sycophant as any of the wretches that fawn upon Bonaparte. Besides, there is nothing in the old king or the young king worth fighting for, and the nobility and priesthood had become equally contemptible. The chains of rotten monarchy are probably rivetted upon them again, and they have lost a glorious opportunity of establishing a government, calculated, like our own to secure the true rights and the real interests of humanity.

you whom Heaven has destined to secure, with your blood, the independence of your native land—the honor of our women—the purity of our holy faith—you will not dread the anguish of the last moments. Remember what tears of grateful love will be shed over your graves—what fervent prayers will be sent up for you to the Almighty Father of mercies; who will hear such supplications, and grant you your reward of glory. LET ALL SPAIN BECOME A CAMP; let her population become an armed host: let our youths fly to the defence of the state, for the son should fall before the father appears in the ranks of battle; and you, tender mothers, affectionate wives, and fair maidens, do not retain within your embraces the objects of your love, until, from victory returned, they deserve your affection. They withdraw from you not to fight for a tyrant, but for their GOD, for a monarch worthy the veneration of his people; for yourselves and for your companions. Instead of regretting their departure, like the Spartan women, sing ye the song of jubilee!—The noble matrons, the delicate maidens, even the austere religious recluse nuns, must take a part in this holy cause: let them send up their prayers to Heaven for the success of our undertaking, and succour, in their domestic economy, the necessities of their warlike sons and brethren."

Their popular faith as well as their patriotism was aroused. They were told to implore the aid of the immaculate conception, of Santiago, so often the patron and companion in victory of their ancestors; of our lady of battles, whose image is worshipped in the most ancient temple of Covadonga, and who had there so signally assisted Palayo in the first great overthrow of the Moorish invaders. The fire flamed the brighter for this holy oil of superstition; but it was kindled by noble pride, and brave shame and indignation; by the remembrance of what their forefathers had been, and the thought of what their children were to be. While their leaders thus eloquently availed themselves of the popular faith, they called upon the clergy for their sacrifices which the circumstances of the country rendered necessary.—"Venerable orders of religion," said they, "withhold not the supplies which are required for the support of the common cause. If your civic virtues did not impel you voluntarily to offer this assistance, your interest would extort it; for your incorporation sanctified by authority,—your political existence,—the possession of your property,—your individual security,—all depend upon the issue of this war. But Spain this day receives from those her favorite sons, proofs of their affection and gratitude; for the riches she has bestowed, on the splendor she has conferred, for her pious generosity, and her ardent zeal, in sustaining the religion and the customs of their fathers."——And to the honor of the clergy, no men exerted themselves more stenuously in the common cause; a conduct the more praiseworthy, after the submission of their primate, and the infamous part which the inquisition had taken.—The bishops of Oviedo and Santander distinguished themselves by their zeal and activity in Asturies and Bisca; and the venerable bishop of Orense, when summoned to attend Murats's assemby of notables at Bayonne, replied to the junta in a letter of mild and dignified remonstrance, which had scarcely less effect than the most animated military proclamation. In Napoleon, he said, Spain saw, "or she thinks she sees the oppressor of her princes and of herself. She looks upon herself as enchained and enslaved, when happiness is offered to her. More than is worked by artifice, is done by violence, and by an army which had been admitted as a friend; either by indiscretion or timidity, or perhaps by a vile treason which serves to give an authority that cannot easily be esteemed legitimate. Who appointed the serene duke of Berg lieutenant-governor of the kingdom? Is it not an appointment made at Bayonne, by an affectionate king worthy of all the respect and love of its vassals, but who is in the hands of persons imperious through the ascendance which they have gained over his heart, and the force and power to which he is subjected? And is it not a deceitful illusion to name for lieutenant-general of this kingdom the commander of an army which threatens it, and immediately to abdicate the crown? Did Charles IV. wish to return to the throne merely to take it from his son? And was it necessary to name a lieutenant, who by his authority, and by a military force would impede every effort which might be made to avoid the consummation of a project of this nature. I doubt whether, not only in Spain, but in all Europe, there can be found one sincere person who would not cry out in his heart against such extraordinary, and to say no more, such suspicious acts."

This letter from a venerable prelate in his seventy-third year, could not be read without shame by those who still hoped or affected to hope, for any amelioration in the state of Spain from Bonaparte,—for the bishop addressed the emperor himself as if he really possessed those talents for legislation, and that philosophy and benevolence, to which he lays claim, represented to him how impossible it was to do good for a nation by enslaving it;—how strongly all his proceedings towards it bore the character of usurpation and violence; and he besought him whatever might be the disorders of Spain not to persist in applying remedies to her in fetters, as she was not mad.

Among the persons who had accompanied Ferdinand to Bayonne was DON JOSEPH PALAFOX, the youngest of three brothers, of one of the most distinguished families in Arragon. He was about thirty four years of age, had been all his life in the Spanish guards without ever having seen actual service; and at Madrid, where his time had principally been past, was distinguished for the splendor and fashion of his appearance. At the revolution of Aranjuez, he was selected to be second in command, under the marquis de Castellar, to whose custody the prince de la Paz was committed: and had Palafox been present when that wretch was rescued from the justice of his country, it is probable he would not tamely have submitted to resign him. From Bayonne he escaped in the disguise of a peasant to his country seat near Zaragoza. The captain general of Aragon, Guilliamah, was a traitor, and attempted to disarm the people; they seized him and threw him into prison; and the inhabitants of Zaragoza, and of the neighbouring villages, conferred the government, by acclamation, upon Palafox. The neighbouring provinces of Navarre and Catalonia were possessed by the French; the passes of the Pyrenees, leading directly into Aragon, were open, and Murat, with the main body of the French army, was on the other side at Madrid. Thus surrounded by the enemy, and in a defenceless city, the walls and gates of Zaragoza, being merely for the purpose of levying the customs, Palafox declared war against the French. The regular troops which he mustered amounted only to two hundred and twenty men, and the public treasury could furnish him with no more than two thousand reals, a sum not equal to twenty English guineas. The proclamation which he issued (May 31) was distinguished

by its boldness. He declared "the French emperor, all the individuals of his family, and every French officer and general, personally responsible for the safety of king Ferdinand, his brother and uncle: that should the French army commit any robberies, devastations, and murders, either in Madrid or any other town, no quarter should be given to any of them: that all the acts of the present government, and the transactions at Bayonne, were illegal, null and void, and had been extorted by violence: that whatever might be done hereafter by the royal family in France, should, for the same reason be accounted null; and that all who took an active part in such transactions should be deemed traitors to their country. If any violence should be attempted against the lives of the royal family, he declared that the nation would make use of their elective right in favour of the Arch-duke Charles, as the nephew of Charles III. in case the other heirs should not be able to concur." This proclamation was not less remarkable for the prophetic suspicion which it expressed of some of those in whom the nation had confided, and who held the supreme power in their own hands. "They," he said, had been the first to form traitorous connections with the enemy of the country, and to work its ruin. Thirst of gold made them view its destruction with indifference;—though, now perhaps, when the resolution of the people was known, they might change their purpose, affect a zeal for the right cause, and endeavour to shake off the yoke which they themselves had tried to impose upon their country by means the most iniquitious. "Should I be mistaken," said Palafox, "time will discover the truth. As for myself," addressing the Aragonese, "my life, which can only be of any value to me as far as it can promote your happiness and the prosperity of my beloved country, is the smallest sacrifice I can make for the many proofs of confidence and love with which you have honoured me. My mind is neither able to harbor treachery, nor to associate with those who cherish and protect it."

Catalonia and Navarre, were in the possession of the French:—every where else the insurrection broke out. The captain-general of Grenada was deprived of his command, for endeavouring to suppress the public spirit. At Carthagena a similar revolution was effected. Count Florida Blanca, at the age of fourscore, came from the retirement where he had designed to pass the remainder of his days in peace and piety, to proclaim Ferdinand in Murcia and hoist the standard of independence.—The peace of Valencia burnt the paper which had been stamped in Murat's name,—stopped several chests of money which were on their way to Madrid,—and elected the count of Cervallon for their governor. In this state of things it was necessary that there should be some seat of actual government to which the nation could look, and this rank was occupied by Seville. The inhabitants of Seville assembled in arms, (May 27) and, by virtue of that right which was inherent in the people, called upon the constituted authorities to appoint a supreme board of government. The choice fell upon men able, enlightened, and truly patriotic, who instantly began their work with zeal and wisdom. Their first measure was to establish in all the towns within their jurisdiction, containing 2000 householders, corresponding juntas, who were to enlist all the inhabitants between the age of 16 and 45, and embody them.—Funds were to be raised by order of the supreme junta, on all corporations and rich individuals, and above all, by voluntary contributions. They declared war against the emperor Napoleon and against France, in the name of Ferdinand and of all the Spanish nation, protesting that they would not lay down their arms till that emperor, restored to them the whole of their royal family, and respected the rights, liberty, and independence of the nation which he had violated. This, said they, we declare with the understanding and accordance of the Spanish people.—By the same declaration, they made it known that they had contracted an armistice with England, and that they hoped to conclude a lasting peace.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Lord Sheffield.

If any reflecting *American* can take up Lord *Sheffield's* book entitled, "*Observations on the Commerce of the American States*," published in 1783, and examine his prognostics, suppositions and *say-sos*, as to the future and then existing situation of our country without laughing outright at his absurdities, he must possess a small portion, indeed, of the spirit of *Democritus*. The book was *made* for the purpose of reconciling the British nation to the loss of her colonies; and, for aught we know, answered a purpose exceeding well—perhaps, got his lordship a pension. But on reading it,—seeing his nobility made us dependent (nay, nearly swore, we should forever continue to be so) upon his country for almost every article our necessities or luxuries demanded, I was rather surprised that his lordship did not include *tobacco potatoes* and *Indian corn* among the things we should be compelled to import from *England*,—"at least for many ages!"—to use one of his favourite terms.

On the 26th of July last, at the "great wool fair in Leeds," his lordship presided, and made his annual report—stating in substance, as follows:

That the manufactures in Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire, and their neighborhoods, are in general employed, and, as it is called, at fair work on the finest Spanish wools.

That, though no considerable quantities of superfine cloth had been exported to foreign countries, they were actually scarce, from the great consumption of them by British subjects.

That the foreign wool imported in 1810, amounted to 10,921,000 *lbs.* the greatest importation ever known except in 1807.

That the official value of woolen goods exported in 1810 was 5,774,214*l.*—exceeding the value of the exports for 1809 by 350,000*l.*—and that the annual average value of woolen goods exported for *forty* years back was no more than 4,662,523*l.*

That the exports of cloth to *America* in the early part of that year were very great, in anticipation of a renewal of the non-importation law.

That the East and West India demands were the same as usual; but that very little business was doing with Germany, Holland and the north of Europe.

That it was demonstrated that good wool could be raised in England as could be imported—he, therefore proposed that a duty of 1*s.* per lb. should be laid on all foreign wool; this would have produced a revenue the last year of 546,500*l.*

That the scarcity of gold arose chiefly from the importation of *grain* and *wool*—that the deficiency of grain in 1796 brought on the bank restrictions in 1797—that the annual average value of grain imported, from that year to the present, amounted to seven millions of pounds—which with the foreign wool received caused an *unnecessary* yearly drain of ten millions *per annum*.

His lordship goes on, and says—

"I fear some of these details will appear superfluous, but they are necessary to justify and explain some conclusions that I mean to draw from them:—

"That the demands for woolens for the home market is not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them is much increased also.

"That, comparatively, with the whole amount of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable.

"That it is not the decay of the manufacture, or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money and the great stock of wool in hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

"That speculations in foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article; but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

"That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed merely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American states, but in a great degree to bad policy in our interior management.

"That through the want of a due encouragement of agriculture and the cultivation of waste lands, this country has paid during the last 15 years, considerably more than 10,000,000*l.* sterling yearly, for grain and wool, which might have been raised in the united kingdom.

"That the great import of grain in 1796, occasioned a drain of gold, much more than foreign subsidies and in a great degree brought on the bank restriction in 1797, and that the value of grain imported in the years 1800 and 1801, amount to 19,000,000*l.* sterling.

"That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commerce, as apppears from the example particularly of *Holland* and *Scotland*, which countries had a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

"That the restoration of confidence is more wanted than any other circumstance to promote the woolen manufacture."

The meeting appeared very much satisfied with the report.

The wool buyers acknowledged the fairness and correctness of the statement; THEY SAID THEY HAD SUFFERED SO MUCH, THAT THE TRADE COULD NOT AFFORD EVEN THE REDUCED PRICES PROPOSED BY HIS LORDSHIP, AND THEY ALLUDED TO THE NON-IMPORTATION LAW OF THE AMERICAN STATES. Lord SHEFFIELD insisted "that the home consumption, and the export trade, being both increased, there was no ground for a reduction of the price given of late years for the *South Down* wool, except that of the market being overstocked with foreign wool. That he was satisfied that if a non-intercourse with the American states should continue for a time *through a partiality for France*, or *the wrongheadedness of a party in the Amirican states*, it will not be general. *The people of that country will not go naked through their affection to the French, or enmity to this country.* It does not appear, he said, *that they can get clothing from any other country at present, nor will it be possible for them, for a long time, to manufacture sufficiently for themselves; and this is most certain, that cannot get payment for their produce or merchandize but through this country, and that the united kingdom can get every article of the American states' produce or merchandize, full as good and cheap, from other countries.*"

Though his lordship's fine theories and positive assertions are cut up by the roots by the simple observation of the *wool buyers*, we are content to let them pass *for what they are worth*, without any comment. But we regret to see such miserable stuff re-published in an *American* paper with strong marks of approbation, and recommended to the perusal of our members of Congress! It is notorious that *Sheffield* is among the most rancorous enemies we have in Europe; understood as hostile to us in every particular; and eagerly embracing every occasion to speak falsely of us and our country, *as is shewn in all his works.* He never will forgive us our "rebellion"—would fetter our trade by every means in his power; and seems as though he would move heaven and earth to check our prosperity.

Newspapers.

Thomas' "History of printing" gives a list of the news papers published in the United States, in the commencement of the year 1810.—Of these,

N. Hampshire has	12	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	38	North-Carolina	10
Rhode-Island	7	South-Carolina	10
Connecticut	11	Georgia	13
Vermont	14	Kentucky	17
New-York	66	Tennessee	6
Pennsylvania	71	Ohio*	14
Delaware	2	Indiana Territory	1
Maryland	21	Mississippi Territory	1
New-Jersey	8	Orleans Territory	10
Dist. of Columbia	4	Louisiana Territory	1

In all 364!!—Of these, 19 are duplicates (being *country* papers;) 9 were published before the revolution; 25 are daily; 16 thrice weekly; 33 semi-weekly; 262 weekly; 8 are printed in German 5 in French; 2 in Spanish; 158 Republican; 157 Federal, and the rest neuter.

We venture to say, that no countay in the world presents such a number and variety of public prints. That is the fruit of that free and elective government which distinguishes the United States.

The number of newspapers printed in England is also very great. It is collected from the records of the stamp-office, which must give rather above than below the real extent of the circulation. From this source it appears that

In 1790, there were published,	14,035,659
1791,	14,794,153
1792,	15,005,760
In the year 1808, there were published in London,	
Daily morning papers,	9
Daily evening papers,	7
Three times a week,	9
On Sundays,	17
Once a week, on other days,	19—61
Country papers in England,	98
Papers in Ireland,	35
Papers in Scotland;	19
Total in England, Ireland and Scotland,	213

We have formed the succeeding estimate of the newspapers annually published in the United States, for the purpose of contrasting it with the statement of the number published in England.

**The first settlement in this state was about the year 1788.*

	Papers.
25 "*daily*" papers, averging 1000 each, published 311 days in each year, deducting Sundays and Christmas and the fourth of July, give *per annum*	7,775,000
19 "*duplicates*," generally published three times in a week, issued from the offices of the daily papers, will average 300 each, published 156 days in the year	889,200
16 "*thrice weekly*," averaged at 1500 each, published upon 156 days	3,584,000
33 "*semi weekly*," at 1000 each, for 104 publications,	3,432,000
262 "*weekly*," at 750 each—for 52 ditto	9,542,000
Grand total	25,222,200

The preceding calculation is formed on a reasonable data—and is rather under than above the number actually printed in the United States, every year. To which should be added, to aid the commparison, an estimated number of *supplements* and *extras*, all of which issued from the British press, are liable to the stamp duty, and therefore computed; but not taken into view in the foregoing aggregate.

It results, that in the United States there are published 364 newspapers, for a [white] population of about 6 millions of souls—and, in Great Britain and Ireland, 213, for 16 millions. From the American press, making an allowance for *supplements* and *extras*, there are annually issued, at least, twenty-six millions of newspapers; from the English press about fifteen millions——for, though the calculation of the latter is as far back as the year 1792, there are many reasons to believe (among them, chiefly, the great advance of their prices, and the increased difficulty of the people to obtain a livelihood) that the number of newspapers printed in England has not been augmented since then.

We recollect to have seen, sometime since, an estimate of the number printed in France, and shoud be glad to annex it——but that estimate was formed long before Bonaparte's gothic decree respecting the press, and it would be unapt to the present times.

South America.

From the following account of arrivals at *Cadiz*, in the year 1809, from South America, and list of the cargoes of the vessels, some general idea may be obtained of the immensely valuable product of that extensive country. But in forming a mental estimate, it ought to be considered, that during this time many of the provinces were in a state of revolution, or actual revolt, from the mother-country, and that, in others; the state of Spain herself, uncertain as she still is, of her destiny, must have forbidden that free and unreserved intercourse which, in more peacible times, it must be supposed, would have existed.

From Laguira there arrived at Cadiz, in the year 1809, 39 vessels; Buenos Ayres, 29; Cumana, 6; Havana, 71; Vera Cruiz, 43; Porto Cavello, 9; Carthagena 7; Santa Martha, 1; Porto Rico, 9; Lima, 6; Oronoke, 1; Santiago de Cuba, 2; Guayana, 1; Maricaibo, 6; Matanzes, 4; Guatimala, 2:—making in all, 230, many of which were exceedingly large and burthensome—in all which was imported—

Block tin	2,736	quintals
Festic	1,283	do.
Brazilletto	870	quintals
Cotton	7,725	do.
Jalap	3,572	do.
Logwood (Campeachy)	29,029	do.
Copper	21,849	do.
Tallow	5,307	do.
Cochineal	13,864	Arrobas of 25lbs
Granillalla, or Sylvester	874	do.
Sugar (principally Havana,	1,191,956	idem
Sarsaparilla	15,394	do.
Indigo, (chiefly Flotant	1,342,650	
Coffee	2, 94,922	do.
Jesuit's bark	3,028,277	do.
Pimento	458,800	do.
Cocoa (Caracas)	75,550	Fanegas of 110lbs
Do (Guayaguil Peru)	21,239	
Hides	346,189	
Do. for soals	7,999	
Do. tanned	2,364	
Do. horse	19,300	
Horn tips	283,900	
Horns	34,412	
Guanaco wool	47	bales about 300 lbs
Hellebori Pultis (Helebore)	27	
Vienna wool	17	
Tortoise shell	33	boxes of 100 lbs
Gum Copal	341	do.
Achiote, the seed of a tree in South America, used as a dye	66	
Salt beef	5,919	barrels
Segars, in sugar boxes equal to 20 of the ordinary size	1,529	boxes
Snuff, in idem	271	
Do. in pachment	2,971	bales 100lbs

The above imports have been estimated at a value of more than twenty millions of dollars—besides which, $27,400,341, were received at the custom-house, in specie; making a grand total of nearly fifty millions—to this aggregate should be added many millions in specie and goods, clandestinely received by individuals.

Congress.

A writer in the *Fredonian* has introduced the following table to give a comparative view of the number of senators and representatives from the several states, by the census of 1800 and 1810—supposing the present ratio (33,000 inhabitants to a representive) will be retained.

Senators and Representatives in	1800	1810
New Hampshire,	7	8
Vermont,	6	8
Massachusetts, and Main,	18	23
Connecticut,	9	9
Rhode Island,	4	4
New-York,	19	31
New-Jersey,	8	9
Pennsylvania,	20	26
Delaware,	3	4
Maryland,	11	13
Virginia,	24	29
North Carolina,	14	17
South Carolina,	11	13
Georgia,	6	9
Tennessee,	4	9
Ohio,	3	8
Kentucky,	8	14
Orleans, *should it adopt a state gov.*	0	3
	176	237

The British Parliament.

As immediately connected with remarks in the last number of the REGISTER, the following statement of the durations of the several parliaments, in the reign of the present king may be acceptable:

New Parliament in	1761	New Parliament in	1790
ditto - -	1768	ditto - -	1796
ditto - -	1774	ditto - -	1802
ditto - -	1780	ditto - -	1806
ditto - -	1784	ditto - -	1807

Austrian Statistics.

Anterior to the famous treaty of *Pitnitz*, and the first war against France, by which that country was to have been partitioned among the royal conspirators as *Poland* was, the dominions of the house of Austria were designated as follows:—

	Square miles.	*Population.*	*Revenue, in dollars.*
1. The whole circle of Austria, containing the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, the Tyrol and Vorarlburg, Friul, the territory of Triest, Saltzburg, and some other small states.	44,528	5,200,000	17,163,000
2. The kingdom of Bohemia.	15,376	2,806,493	6,216,000
3. The marquisate of Moravia.	6,336	1,256,240	1,943,600
4. The kingdom o. Hungary	59,536	6,300,000	9,002,153
5. Austrian Silesia	1,296	250,000	278,604
6. Do. Netherlands	7,504	2,000,000	1,592,067
7. Lombardy [Italy]	3,072	1,324,000	1,454,585
8. Illyria, with Istria. &c. - - - - - -	12,928	1,330,000	1,200,000
9. Transylvania	16,800	1,250,000	1,970,000
10. The Buckowine	2,900	130,000	200,000
11. Gallicia and Lodomeria. [Poland]	37,000	3,903,297	6,000,000
12. Slavonia	10,000	250,000	274,000
13. Croatia & Dalmatia	8,000	770,000	600,000
14 rrincipality of Swabi	1,600	200,000	350,000
Totals	226876	26970030	48,244,009

Besides those enumerated there were some small states or territories which are generally included in the estimates to which they seemed most properly to belong.

It was well observed by a late writer that the "geography of Germany is the most perplexed of any region in the globe." After a whole day's hard labor, we were tempted to cast our work under foot; so contradictory and confused were the various statements to which we referred, though some of them are of late date, and apparently worthy of credit. In several instances we have taken the liberty to judge for ourselves; and formed estimates from the circumstances and facts as they appeared before us;—and, on the whole, are tempted to conclude that the preceding schedule is, perhaps, as correct as any other.

By the several wars with France, Austria has lost the following countries—being severally annexed to the French empire or attached to some of the new made kingdoms of *Italy, Bavaria, Saxony, Westphalia, Wirtemburg;* the *grand duchy of Warsaw*, &c. as we shall attempt more particularly to describe on some future occasion when speaking of these states.

	Square miles.	*Population.*	*Revenue, in dollars.*
1. Part of upper Austria	2,550	218,710	600,000
2. The Netherlands	7,504	2,000,000	1,592,067
3. Lombardy	3,072	1,324,000	1,454,585
4. Illyria with Istria, &c.	12,928	1,330,000	1,200,000
5. The Buckowine	2,900	130,000	200,000
6. Gallicia and Lodomeria	37,000	3,903,297	6,000,000
7. Croatia and Dalmatia	8,000	770,000	600,000
8. Saltzburg and Bertochsgalden	3,772	450,000	400,000
9. The Brisgau, &c.	832	115,000	130,000
10. Carinthia†	3,100	300,000	1,193,442
11. Carniola†	2,518	400,000	1,044,976
12. The Tyrol, Vorarlberg	6,960	610,000	1,829,356
Totals	92,136	11551007	16,244,426

If these statements may be depended upon, there remains to Austria, 134,740 square miles, 15,519,023 inhabitants; and a revenue of $31,999,573.

Since the first war against France, the former Venetian territory east of the Adige, with the capital city, was ceded to Austria by France, in exchange, but, as it has since been lost to her, no notice is taken of it.

Miscellaneous.

A NOVEL PROCESSION.

At the *Berkshire cattle show* in Pittsfield, (Mass.) a procession was formed on the public square, and proceeded through the principal streets in the following order:

Sixty yoke of prime oxen, connected by chains, and drawing a plough held by Charles Goodrich, Esq. and Mr. Nathaniel Fairfield, being the two most aged farmers present.

Farmers of the country carrying a flag, representing a sheaf of wheat on one side and a plough on the other.

A large stage drawn by oxen, carrying on it a large broad cloth loom, with a flying shuttle and a spinning jenny of 40 spindles—both of these machines in actual operation by skilful workmen.

Mechanics of the country carrying a flag, representing a ram on one side, and a shuttle on the other.

A large stage drawn by horses, carrying on it various specimens of Berkshire manufactures, among which were a number of rolls of broad cloth, rolls of sail duck, handsome rose blankets, muskets, &c. with the flags of the United States and of this commonwealth, displayed on it.

Officers and members of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, with heads of wheat (being the badge of the society) in their hats.

The whole was attended and regulated by the marshal of the day on horseback (Mr. Sheriff Larned) together with four deputy marshals, all mounted on white horses, and carrying the badges of their office. The members of the Pittsfield band of music accompanied and enlivened the procession.

A number of premiums were awarded by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, according to previous regulations.

†The revenue stated to be received from these countries appears too great for the population compared with the other districts. It is true, they contain mineral productions of great value, which materially affect it, and may produce the given aggregates.

The society have also resolved to pay certain premiums upon household manufactured woolen cloths, to be exhibited in January next.

SEA TURTLE.

A few days since, a curious *sea-turtle*, whose dimensions were minutely taken under the eye of Dr. Samuel Mitchill, was caught about 30 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, and brought to New-York. When struck with a harpoon he took a slanting direction and soon run out all the line to which it was made fast, and came well nigh to take the boat under. It is a *Testudo Cariaria* or *Leather tortoise*, a native of the East Indies, and the first seen on our coast. He very soon died in consequence of his wound; but was purchased for Scudder's museum.

DIMENSIONS.	Feet.	Inches.
Length from the extremity of the snout to the end of the tail,	7	6
Length of the buckler between the neck and tail,	5	8
Girth of the body,	8	0
Circumference of the buckler,	13	2
Do. do. neck,	3	5
Do. do. fore fin above the joint	2	5
Do. do. fore fin at the joint,	2	8
Length of the fore fin,	3	9 1-2
Length of the neck and head from the buckler,	1	7 1-2
Distance between the extreme tips of the two fore fins,	8	5
Breadth of the buckler,	3	10 1-2
Length of the hinder fin,	2	1
Distance between the extreme tips of the two hinder fins,	5	5
Length of the tail	1	0
Circumference of the tail in the middle,	1	5
Projection of the tail beyond the buckler,	0	4
Width of the mouth across from corner to corner.	0	10
Distance from the upper to the lower extremity of the jaws when the mouth was wide open,	0	9 1-2
Circumference of the eye-ball after extraction from the socket,	0	5 1-2

His weight when taken was supposed to be rising 9 cwt. but from the loss of blood previous to his death, he weighed only 8 cwt.

THE COMET.

Time whose wheels are constantly rolling forward, has brought to our view a comet of our system, which perhaps has been for hundreds of years flying with inconceivable velocity through the vast field of either, millions of miles beyond the ken of mortal sight. It is in our meridian, and bout in our zenith at 12 o'clock, and may be seen in the N. W. about 7 in the evening. Its tail at present may be computed at 784,000 miles in length, and is constantly increasing as the comet approaches the sun.

The human mind, uncultivated with science, is urried with a thousand emotions, when they hiew this uncommon blaze of light streaming vhrough the azure concave. But few of us now tiving have ever had an opportunity of seeing one lof those splendid orbes of Heaven's architect; though it is understood that there are twenty-one comets belonging to our system, which perform their revolution round the sun in every direction in longer and shorter periods However, only three of the above have been calculated to any degree of certainty.

Comets are solid bodies like our earth; they perform their revolutions in vast ecliptic orbits, which brings them nearer to the sun in one part of their revolution. Whenever they approach the sun there are fine streams of light, which seem to issue from the body of the comet in the form of a tail, and are considered to arise from the intense heat they receive from the sun. These tails diminish as the comet recedes from the sun, and finally disappear.

The Comet that appeared in 1680, in its nearest approach, came within forty-nine thousand miles of the sun's body: at which time the heat of the sun on the comet must have been 2000 times hotter than red hot iron. No substance that we are acquainted with in our world could have endured such a degree of heat. Its tail at this time measured more than 80,000,000 of miles in length. We may calculate that this comet is now beyond the planetary system, on its way through the vast expanse, till it shall arrive to the amazing distance of 10,000 millions of miles beyond the orb of the planet Saturn, at which distance it will arrive in the year 1967, and then begin its return forwads to the sun again. Some of the ancients concluded that the comets were so many hells to torment the damned, by the extreme vicissitude of heat and cold;—but we know not but these opaque bodies may be habitations for rational creatures suited to such climes.

What an august idea does it give of our system! yet if our sun with all the planets belonging to the system were to be annihilated, they would no more be missed by an eye that could take in the whole universe, than a grain of sand taken from the sea shore. Let us then in the language of inspiration, cry out—"*What is man, that thou art mindful of him.*"

[*N. Courier.*

MISSISSIPPI.

Though the following is not of a late date, its value is not, on that account, diminished—the nature of the facts it communicates, justly entitles it to a place in the REGISTER.

PORT GIBSON, (*Natches,*) *Dec. 8th,* 1809.—The senior class of the school, near port Gibson, proceeded to the Mississippi on the 28th ult. to measure the quantity of water that decends that river in a given time. They constructed a graphometer with so great a radius, that they ascertained angles to the fraction of a minute, and a log line, with which they measured the velocity of the stream.

The position they took was about a mile and a half below the Grand Gulph where the river was 4376 feet wide and never swells above its banks.—They sounded the bottom seven times, and as often took the velocity of the current. The greatest deph was twenty fathoms, and gaeatest velocity not quite three miles an hour. The quantity that decends here in a minute is 673,400 tons, and 40,404,000 in an hour. If these respective numbers be multiplied, by 2,44 &c. the quantity will arise which decends at the common height of the annual inundations; on the supposition that the velocity is then accumulated one-third, and the depth thirty feet greater.

They then proceeded to the Grand Gulph, to measure an abyss which strikes the distant navagator with dread. But in the present stage of the waters it is stripped of all its terrors. Above the stream moves easterly with a velocity of three miles an hour at right angles against a high bluff of soft, imperfect stone; whence it results at an angle of sixty-one degrees through a contracted span of two

thousand feet, to the western shore; hence the accumulated waters seek an equilibrium by a retrogade current in a wide semicircular basin on the east. The eddy on the west, is feeble, and scarcely perceptible. The line between the two currents is distinctly marked by the perpetual ebullition of the conflucting waters. The basin is seventeen fathoms deep, is covered with innumerable small vortices, and has a velocity of one mile and one and a half an hour, which is greatly increased by the swell of the river. In the Grand Gulph, however, there is nothing but the name formidable to the navigator.

The bluff is here two hundred and sixteen feet high, the direct channel is forty four and a half fathoms deep, and the whole bed of the river of solid rock. While the Mississippi therefore is every where else perpetually receding from one bed and forming another, it has probably flowed on the same here for ages and will for ages to come.

The Chronicle.

Michael Keppele, Esq. is elected mayor of Philadelphia, *vice* Robert Wharton, Esq. declined.

Lisbon is really stuffed with American produce, if "extracts of letters" are to be believed. On the 7th of September last, there were at that port, for sale, 170,000 barrels of flour; 720,000 bushels of corn; 300,000 bushels of oats; 800,000 bushels of barley; 30,000 barrels of rye meal; 25,000 barrels corn meal, with great quantities of biscuit, beef, pork, &c.

We have no intelligence, since our last, from the armies in Spain and Portugal. Wellington's headquarters were at Fuentes Guinaldo in Spain—reinforcements are constantly arriving from England.

It is said that John Quincy Adams has declined to accept his appointment to the bench of the supreme court of the United States.

We learn that the *Spanish* commandant of Mobile has received positive orders from the captain-general of Cuba to refuse a passage to armed vessels, or powder, belonging to the United States. If the attempt is made, as we claim a right to the free navigation of the Mobile river, it may be justly presumed the Spaniards will be expelled from the territory.

A new road is to be opened by the United States troops on the S. W. frontier, from Baton Rouge to Fort Stoddart. The distance from Fort Stoddart to Tennessee, is 280 miles; to Fort Hawkins, 359 miles; to Milledgeville, Geo. 360 miles.

The commissioners, appointed by the legislature, at their last session, to view the northern and southern turnpike routes from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh, on the 4th instant, deposited their report, with a correct draft accompanying the same, in the office of the secretary of the commonwealth, by which they have unanimously established the *souththern* route. [*Phil. paper.*

The distances are:	*Miles*	*Per.*
Northern Route,	214	60
Southern do. by Chambersburg,	193	35
Middle do.	188	22

The Boston Patriot mentions—that a gentleman, a few days since, in paying his first instalment to the *State Bank* observed, "that the money (gold) had been in his possession ever since the siege" [of Boston!]

It is said, that the country at present forming the territory of Orleans, lately authorized by Congress to be erected into a state, is to be called WASHINGTON.

Maryland election.—The following is the state of parties in the House of Delegates, lately elected.

Republicans.		*Federalists.*	
Hartford	4	Montgomery	4
Baltimore (city)	2	Prince George's	4
——— county	4	Calvert	4
Anne Arundle	4	Charles	4
Annapolis (city)	2	St. Mary's	4
Frederick	4	Kent	4
Washington	4	Somerset	4
Cecil	4	Worcester	4
Queen Ann's	4	Dorset	1
Talbot	4	Alleghany	3
Caroline	4		—
Dorset	3		36
Alleghany	1		
	—		
	44		

Delaware election.—The legislature of this state is composed, as usual, of six federalists and three republicans in the senate, and 14 federalists and 7 republicans in the house of representatives At the late election the average majority for the federal ticket, in

Kent county, was - - - - - -	122
Sussex——— - - - - -	615
	737
Rep. maj. in New Castle - -	697
Fed. maj. in the state -	40

New Jersey election.—From a general statement it appears that the republican majority in the legislature is greater than it was last year.

George Washington Campbell, Esq. is elected a senator of the United States, from Tennessee, *vice* J. Whitesides, Esq. resigned.

A ship of 450 tons has lately been launched in the *Scioto* river! The steam boat of *Ohio* is to carry 400 tons!!

The Editor's Department.

☞*There is still a complete dearth of politics and news.*

That portion of the manifesto of Caracas which appears in this number, is rather tedious and uninteresting—yet it is one of those matters which ought to be *registered*:—the latter part is full of animation and spirit, and details some important things. The *expose* of the French empire is an article coming so immediately within our plan, that though some parts of it have already been published in many of the newspapers, we could not refrain from inserting a document so necessary to direct our judgment as to the state of that country.

We have occasion to present our thanks to the *usual* number of new subscribers received during the last week. The continued accession to our list has induced us to commence re-printing the first numbers, though we have yet a few complete setts which will be sent to new subscribers. Gentlemen designing to use the *perfect liberty* allowed them by the terms of the prospectus, and relinquish the work, on or before the publication of the 13th number, are respectively informed that a very liberal price will be allowed for the numbers received by them, if sent to the office, (in good order) within two weeks of this date. We hope, and are flattered to believe, however, that few will quit us so soon, though we do not expect to please *every individual*

Some communications will be noticed in our next.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, October 26, 1811. [No. 8.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*

A Manifesto

By the confederacy of Venezuela, *in South America, of the reasons which influenced them in the formation of an* Absolute Independence *of Spain, and every other foreign Power. Drawn up and ordered to be published by the General Congress of the United Provinces.*

(concluded from page 110.)

The simple circumstance of men passing from one country to people another, can give no right of property to those who never left their homes nor exposed themselves to the fatigues and dangers of emigration: if this were the case, then would Spain herself belong to the Phœnecians, or the Carthegenians and their descendants; and all the nations of Europe would change proprietors according to the necessities and caprice of man. The *maternal* character assumed by Spain with regard to America, is a still greater abuse of moral right: it is well known that in the order of nature, it becomes the duty of the father to emancipate his son when, at the expiration of his minority, he is enabled by the use of his faculties and reason to procure a subsistence for himself; and that it becomes the right of the son to exercise those faculties whenever the cruelty or improper management of the father or guardian shall compromit or expose his destiny: let these principles be compared with the three centuries of our filiation with Spain; and if she can prove herself to have been our mother, it will still remain to be proved that we are yet minors.

When Spain awakened the doubt of the rights of the Bourbons or any other dynasty to dominion in America, it appeared the Americans were relieved from the allegation of reasons against so unfounded a principle; but the representative body who declared their indepenpence of all *foreign* sovreignty, imposed upon Venezuela a conditional oath of allegiance to Ferdinand VII.; being anxious to leave nothing to conscientious scruples, ignorant pretences, or the malice of resentful ambition which could discredit or enfeeble a resolution adopted with all the deliberation proper to its great importance.

It is evident that the conditional oath, of which we speak, is only an auxiliary support to the validity and legitimacy of the contract ratified by it: and if there is nothing in the contract itself to render it null, we may trust that the Deity whom we invoked by that oath, will not refuse his aid in the accomplishment of our promises; since the obligation to accomplish them is founded upon a maxim of that law instituted by the Divine Author himself. It would be an insult to his wisdom to suppose that the Almighty would sanction our vows, were they repugnant to those natural laws which he enacted for the happiness of mankind; or that he could feel any interest in multiplying our duties, to the prejudice of natural liberty. But when a new obligation is added by the oath to the contract which it solemnizes, the nullity of the one, must be inseperable from the want of force in the other; and if the violation of a sworn contract is considered criminal and obnoxious to punishment, it must be no less so to break good faith, the only bond of society. The natural law which obliges us to fulfil our promises, and the divine law which forbids us to call upon the name of God in vain, do not change the nature of obligations contracted under the effects of both laws which are so inseperable and simultaneous, that the infraction of one, must necessarily suppose an infraction of the other; for ourselves we call upon the Deity, to whose eternal justice and supreme will we submit the contract we have made, to bear witness to our promises, confessing our full belief in his power to avenge their violation. With these principles it becomes necessary to analyse the conditional oath by which the congress of Venezuela promised to maintain the *legitimate* right of Ferdinand VII. without attributing to the contract any thing more than hostility to the liberty of the people, it invalidates itself, and the oath becomes void.

We have at length seen, that, at the impulse of the conduct pursued by the government of Spain, the Venezuelans arrived at the knowledge of the annihilation of the tolerated rights of Ferdinand by the transactions of the *Escurial* and *Aranjuez*, and those of all his house by the cession and abdication at Bayonne: from the demonstration of this fact, it necessarily follows that the oath, which, besides being conditional, could not be in force longer than the contract to which it was annexed as an additional link, must be null and void. To preserve the rights of Ferdinand was all that Caracas promised on the 19th April, while they were ignorant whether he had lost them,[3] and though they might be preserved with respect to Spain, it nevertheless remained to be shewn whether by them he could cede America to another dynasty without their consent. The knowledge which, in spite of the oppression and suspicion of the intrusive governments of Spain, Venezuela acquired of the conduct of the Bourbons, and the fatal effects which this conduct tended to produce in America, have formed, a body of irrefragable proofs, from which it must appear that, Ferdinand having no right, the preservation of it which Venezuela promised, as well as the oath which accompanied the promise, must fall to the ground.[4]

Neither the Escurial, nor Aranjuez, nor Bayonne were the first theatres of the transactions which

[3] *Judicio caret juramentum incautem.* Div. vol. 22, question 89, art. 3. *Si vero sit quidem possibile fieri; sed fieri non debeat, vel quia est per se malum, vel quia est boni impeditivum, tunc juramento deest justitia, et ideo non est servandum.* Id. art. 7.

[4] And thou shalt swear, in truth, in judgment and in righteousness. *Jeremiah, chap.* 4 *v.* 2.

stripped the Bourbons of their rights over America: the fundamental laws of the Spanish dominion in this country were infringed at Basle and in the court of Spain.[5] In violation of one of them Charles IV. ceded the island of St. Domingo to France, and transferred the allegiance of Louisiana to the same nation; these scandalous infractions were an authority for the Americans, and for the whole posterity of the Columbian people, to take back the oath of obedience which they had only lent to the crown of Castile, as they still reserved the right of protesting against the imminent danger which menaced the integrity of the monarchy in both worlds, by the introduction of French troops into Spain previous to the journey to Bayonne; summoned, no doubt, by some of the Bourbon factions to usurp the national sovereignty in favor of some intruder, foreigner, or traitor; but these events being out of the course we have prescribed to ourselves, we shall return to the justification of our conduct since the year 1808.

The transactions of the Escurial in 1807, are known to all; but there may be some perhaps ignorant of their effects. It is not our intention to enquire into the discord which was introduced into the house and family of Charles IV.; it has been attributed by turns to England and France, and both governments have their accusers and defenders; as little is it our purpose to speak of the match made up between Ferdinand and the daughter-in-law of Bonaparte: the peace of Tilsit: the conferences at Erfuhrt: the secret treaty of St. Cloud: or the emigration of the house of Braganza to Brazil. Our present object is the journey to the Escurial, by which Ferdinand VII. was declared a traitor to his father, Charles IV. A hundred pens and a hundred presses, published at the same time in both worlds, his perfidy & the pardon which his father granted to his prayers; but this pardon, as an attribute of sovereignty and of paternal authority, relieved the son from corporal punishment only; the king his father had not the power to dispense the infamy, and the disability which the constitutional laws of Spain impose upon the traitor, not only from obtaining the regal dignity, but even the meanest civil employment. Ferdinand could never be king of Spain, nor of the Indies.

The heir of the crown was reduced to this condition, till the month of March, 1808, when the court met at Aranjuez, and the frustrated project of the Escurial, was commuted by the partizans of Ferdinand to insurrection and mutiny. The public exasperation against the minister Godoy, served as a pretext to Ferdinand's faction, indirectly to convert to the advantage of the nation what was, no doubt, designed with very different views. The having employed force against his father; the not having availed himself of his pardon: the having excited the people to mutiny and collected them in front of the palace for the purpose of surprising it, arresting the minister and forcing the king to abdicate the crown, far from giving him a right to it, has only served to augment his crime, aggravate his treason, and confirm his disability to mount a throne vacated by violence, perfidy and faction. Charles IV. outraged, insulted, and threatened with force, had no other part to take suitable to his revenge and honor, than to fly to France to implore the protection of Bonaparte, in favour of his offended royalty. Under the nullity of this renunciation at Aranjuez, all the Bourbons collected at Bayonne, contrary to the wishes of the people, to whose safety they preferred their own private resentments: the emperor of the French took advantage of them, and when he had got under his arms and his influence all the family of Ferdinand with various Spanish nobles, he caused the son to restore his crown to the father, and the latter to resign it in favor of himself, that it might be given in *safe keeping* to his brother Joseph.

Venezuela was ignorant of all this when the emissaries of the new king arrived at Caracas. The innocence of Ferdinand in comparison with the insolence and despotism of the favorite Godoy, was the motive of their conduct and the rule by which the fluctuating authorities of the 15th of July, 1808, were governed; and between the alternative of delivering themselves up to a foreign power, or of being faithful to a king who appeared unfortunate and persecuted, ignorance of the true interest of the country triumphed, and Ferdinand was acknowledged, under a persuasion that by this means the unity of the nation might be maintained, that it might be secured from the oppression which threatened it, and that a king of whose virtues, wisdom & rights we were erroneously impressed, might be redeemed. Ferdinand, unable to come at the crown, incapable of governing America, and under the chains and influence of a hostile power, became from that moment a lawful but unfortunate prince, it was thought a duty to acknowledge him, his heirs and delegates as they had the audacity to call themselves, returned, and profiting by the fidelity of the Spaniards in both worlds, the intrusive governments that had usurped the sovereignty, began to tyrannize anew over the people in the name of a chimerical king; while the mercantile junta at Cadiz sought to exercise dominion over America.

Such were the antecedents and the consequences of an oath which, given under the pure dictates of a generous sensibility, was now cast in our teeth, to perpetuate the evils which a dear-bought experience of three years, had shewn us were inseperable from this fatal and ruinous compromise. Instructed, as we were, by the long series of insults, vexations and ingratitude we had suffered from the 15th July, 1808, to the 5th July, 1811, it was time to abandon a *talisman* which continued to heap upon us all the evils of doubt, suspicion, and discord.—The rights of Ferdinand and their lawful representation on the part of the intrusive government of Spain: fidelity and the obligation to compassion and gratitude on ours, were the two favorite resorts alternately employed to keep up our illusion, devour our substance, prolong our degradation, multiply our evils, and prepare us passively and ignominously to receive the fate which was destined for us. Ferdinand VII. was the *watch-word* of tyranny in Spain and America.

Their distrustful vigilance, which the inconsistencies, arts and falsehoods of those governments that so rapidly succeeded each other in Spain after the Junta of Seville, produced among us, at length rent the veil which concealed from our eyes the snares laid for us. In this extremity the cortes were tumultuously and hastily assembled to stop the torrent of liberty and justice which was breaking through all the barriers of oppression and iniquity in the New World; but it was still thought that the habit of obedience and dependence in us, would be superior the want of confidence which we had acquired at so dear a rate. It is inconceivable by what fatal error Spain supposed that the part of the nation beyond the ocean, born between the Tropics, had acquired a constitution for slavery in-

[5] The treaty of Basle, the 15th July, 1795.

capable of yielding to the efforts of liberty. But for this deep rooted prejudice Spain, perhaps, would not have lost the rank of a nation; and America in her endeavors to attain that rank would not have travelled the thorny paths of a civil war, more ominous to its promoters than to ourselves.

The vices of which the cortes were guilty in regard to America, and the illegal and insulting expedient which they adopted with respect to our representation, have been sufficiently explained in our public papers.[7] The reasons which we gave to their perfidious ambassadors must have come to their knowledge. But notwithstanding, new schemes and tricks were formed to pave the way for the bloody hosts of Coro, Maracoybo, and Porto Rico; the cortes, convinced that the conduct of Ferdinand, his connection with the emperor of the French, and the influence of the latter over all the Bourbons who were now under his protection, had began to weaken the favorable impressions of the Americans, hastened to open counter fires to pevent the flame from reaching themselves, and to confine it to the precise point necessary to their vast and complicated designs. To this end the maifesto, written with an eloquence worthy a better object, was addressed by the cortes to America on the 9th January of the present year: but under the brilliancy of this discourse we discovered the intention to blind us. Fearful that we should anticipate their designs they dared not venture too far. The unfortunate Ferdinand had been the pretext which drew to his pseudo-representatives the treasures, the submission and the slavery of America; but Ferdinand, deceived, seduced and prostituted to the designs of the emperor of the French, is now the last to whom they appeal to quench the flame of liberty which Venezuela had kindled on the continent. In one of our journals[9] we have laid open the true spirit of the manifesto in question, of which the following may be looked upon as an exact commentary; "America finds herself threatened either with being "made the victim of a foreign nation, or of conti-"nuing our slave; to recover their rights and inde-"pendence, they have thought it necessary not "violently to break the bonds which connected "them with these people; Ferdinand was the sig-"nal of re-union adopted in the new world, and "we have followed it; he is suspected of conni-"vance with the emperor of the French, and if "we blindly cease to acknowledge him, we give a "pretext to the Americans who believe us to be his "representatives openly to deny the representation "now, though these designs begin partly to shew "themselves in America, let us previously manifest "our intention of renouncing Ferdinand, but upon "certain conditions; these conditions will never be "verified, and whilst Ferdinand is neither in fact "nor in right our king, we shall be supreme in "the eyes of America, and this country, so coveted "by us, and so difficult to hold in slavery, will "be readily kept in our hands."

This splendid shew of liberality is now the real and visible spring of the complicated machine, destined to act upon America; whilst at the same time every species of baseness was practised by the cortes and all the horrors of the inquisition renewed: when an American, worthy of the name, raised his voice against the abuses of the regency in Porto Rico, the energetic and imperious claims which distinguished him from the satellites of despotism were silenced, and by a short and artful decree he was compelled to quit the conflict of justice against iniquity. Melendez, nominated king of Porto Rico by the regency, dropped that title for the equivalent investiture of governor by a decree of the cortes, for it now appeared too absurd to have kings in a little island of the Spanish Antilles. Cortabarria, only, managed to elude the effects of this decree which was dictated by an involuntary sense of decency. Thus, while the investiture given by the regency to Melendez was declared iniquitous, arbitrary and tyrannical, and its revocation extended to all the countries of America which were placed in the same situation with Porto Rico, nothing was said of the plenipotentiary, Cortabarria, who was invested by the same regency with powers against Venezuela, more monstrous than any to be found in the records of despotism.

It is since the decree of the cortes that the discord, engendered, promoted and maintained from the fatal observatory of Porto Rico, has been most felt: it is since this same decree, that the fishermen and coasters in Ocumare have been inhumanly murdered, by the pirates of Cortabarria: tis since the decree, that Cumana, and Barcelona have been threatened and blockaded: it is since the decree of the cortes that a new and bloody conspiracy against Venezuela was planned and organized, by the vile emissary perfidiously introduced into the peaceful bosom of his country, to devour it, whose ringleaders we were reluctantly compelled to sacrifice to justice and tranquility, on the scaffold: it is since the decree that the political unity of our constitution has been interrupted by the suggestions of the pacificator of the cortes: that it has been attempted, in vain, to seduce other cities of the interior: that a false intimation was made to Carora by the seditious inhabitants of the west, to the end that Venezuela attacked at every point within the reach of the wretches whom the same governor that dispatched the decree in favor of Porto Rico & of all America, held ready against us, might in one day be drowned in blood and desolation. The name of Ferdinand VII is the pretext under which the new world is to be destroyed; if the example of Venezuela should not have every where caused the banners of liberty to be unfurled.

The severe duty of vindicating ourselves would carry us much further, did we not fear to fall into the error of the governments of Spain, substituting resentments to justice: if rancour and malignity had been the agents of this our sincere, undisguised and solemn manifestation, we should have commenced our invalidation of the rights of Ferdinand by alledging the illegitimacy of his birth, which was declared in Bayonne by his mother, and published in all the French and Spanish journals: we might have availed ourselves of the personal defects of Ferdinand, his unfitness to reign, his weak and degrading conduct in the cortes at Bayonne, his insignificant education, and the small foundation he afforded for the gigantic hopes of the governments of Spain, which had no other origin than the illusion of America, no other support but the political interest of England, widely different from the rights of the Bourbons. The public opinion of Spain, and the experience of the revolution of the kingdom, will furnish us sufficient proofs of the conduct of the mother, as well as of the qualities of the son, without recurring to the manifesto of the minister Azanza, and the secret memoirs of Maria Louisa, but decency is the rule of our conduct; that we are ready to sacrifice our stronger

[7] The gazettes of Caracas 4th January et. sequent.

[8] The notorious and execrable Montenegro.

[9] The Venzuelan Mercury for Febuary 1811.

reasons; what we have alledged are sufficient to shew the justice, the necessity and utility of our resolution, upon whose support alone we rest the examples, with which we shall seal the judgment of our independence.

The partizans of the slavery of the new world must proscribe or falsify history, that unalterable monument of the rights and usurpations of man, to maintain that America could not be subject to the changes of other nations. Even had the rights of the Bourbons been incontestable, and the oath which we have reduced to nothing, been indestructible, the injustice, force and fraud by which it was drawn from us, would have sufficed to render it null and void the moment it was found to be adverse to our liberty, subversive of our rights, prejudicial to our interest, and fatal to our tranquillity. Such is the nature of the oath given to conquerors or to their heirs, while they hold the people under the oppression which conquest puts into their power. In no other manner could Spain have recovered her liberty after swearing submission to the Carthagenians, Romans, &c. &c. and above all to the French, at the same time that she refused to acknowledge the right of America to independence. It would be superfluous to remind our enemies of what they must know, and upon what they themselves have founded the sacred right of their own liberty and independence, wihch, surely deserves not to be tarnished with the slavery of the greater part of the nation situated on the other side of the ocean; but to our misfortune, they are not the only ones whom we are compelled to convince by palpable examples, of the justice and common resemblance of our independence to that of every nation who have once lost and again recovered it; the slavery of the Americans being kept up and maintained, by the most criminal abuse of religion, which was given for the liberty, the happiness and the salvation of the people, it becomes necessary to remove the pious apathy engendered in the solitude of their dungeons, that the people may know that governments neither hold, have held, or can hold, any other duration than their utility and the happiness of man; *that kings are not of a privileged nature, nor of a superior order to other men; that their authority emanates from the people, under the direction and Support of the Providence of God who gave our actions to the guidance of a free will; that his Omnipotence does not interfere in favour of this or that form of government; that religion does not nor can its ministers anathamatize the efforts of a nation to be independent in a political sense, and in a moral and religious sense dependant only on God.*

The chosen people of God, who are directed by miracles and prodigies, which will perhaps never be repeated, offer a proof of the right of insurrection in the people, which can leave nothing for the lovers of publick order and orthodox piety to desire. The Hebrews, subject to Pharaoh, and kept under his obedience by force, repaired to Moses, and under his direction, triumphed over their enemies, and recovered their independence, without subjecting their conduct to any malediction or anathemas from God or his chief priest and legislator Moses: subdued afterwards by the power of Nebuchadnezar, under the direction of Holophernes, the same God brought them to Judea, that the independence of his people might be redeemed.——Under Antiochus Epiphanes, Mathias and his sons raised the standard of independence; and God blessed and aided their efforts even to the obtaining the perfect liberty of his people against the oppression of this impious king and his successors. Not only against foreign kings did the Israelites exercise the right of insurrection, breaking the obedience to which force compelled them; against those whom God himself had given them from within their own country and family, we find them claim this imprescriptable right whenever their liberty, or the sacredness of those bonds by which God had subjected them to those whom he chose to rule over them, required it.—David obtained the acknowledgment of the Hebrews to his dynasty, and his son Solomon ratified it in favor of his posterity; but scarce was this king dead who had oppressed his vassals with tributes and contributions to support the pomp of his court, and feed the sumptuous luxury of his pleasures when his son Rehoboam was acknowledged only by the tribes of Judea and Benjamin; the other ten exercising their rights, recovered their political independence; and gave their sovereignty into the hands of Jeroboam son of Nebat. The momentary harshness of Solomon's reign was enough to set aside the obedience of the Hebrews to his dynasty, and induce them to place another on the throne without regarding what God had told them, that their fate depended not upon the king of Judea nor upon the ministers, priests, and chiefs of Solomon. And shall the christian people of Venezuela in a worse condition, though declared free by the government of Spain, not be suffered to do that, which the God of Israel whom they adore, permitted heretofore to his people without the manifestation of his indignation or wrath? This divine will is the guide of our conduct, and to his eternal judgment we submit our resolution.

If the independence of the Hebrew people was not a sin against the *written laws*; neither can that of the christian people be against the *law of grace*. The apostolic see has excommunicated no nation for rising against the tyranny of kings or governments that violated the social compact. The Swiss, the Hollanders, the French, and the North Americans proclamed their independence, overturned their constitutions, and varied the forms of their governments, without having incurred other censures than these which the church may have fulminated against their encroachments upon the dogmas and discipline of religion. The Swiss were bound *by oath* to Germany, as were the Hollanders to Spain, the French to Louis XVI and the Americans to George III. Neither they nor other powers who favored their independence were excommunicated by the pope. The grandfather of Ferdinand VII. one of the most pious and catholic kings who ever sat on the throne of Spain, with his nephew Louis XVI. assisted in the independence of North America; without fearing ecclesiastical censure or the anger of heaven; and now, that the order of events offer it with more justice to South America, those who call themselves the representatives of his grand-son, seek to abuse the religion which Charles III. so much respected, to continue the most atrocious and unexample usurpations—Just and Omnipotent God! How long shall fanaticism dispute the empire of the holy religion which thou hast given us for thy glory and our happiness?

The succession of events in Europe were, without doubt, intended in the high designs of providence to terminate the slavery of America. Two thousand leagues across the ocean, we have for three years which have elapsed since we ought to have been free and independent, only suffered a painful series of conspiracies, insults, hostilities and depredations from the very people with whom we agreed to participate the benefits of our regenera.

tion, and for whose felicity we were anxious to open the doors of the new world, enslaved by communication with the old, plundered and laid waste by war, famine and desolation. Three distinct oligarchies declared war upon us, despised our claims, stirred up our brethren against us, sewed the seeds of distrust and rancor among our great family, plotted horrible conspiracies against our liberty, interrupted our commerce, discouraged our agriculture, aspersed our conduct and excited against us the powers of Europe, imploring in vain, their aid in oppressing us. The same flag, the same language, the same religion, and the same laws, have, until now, confounded liberty with tyranny: Ferdinand the deliverer, has fought against Ferdinand the oppressor; and if we had not resolved to abandon a name synonimous both to crime and virtue, America would at last be enslaved by the very means which served for the independence of Spain.

Of such nature have been the imperious events which compelled Venezuela to seperate her destiny for ever from a name so ominous and fatal. Placed by it in the irreversible predicament of being either the slaves or the enemies of our brethren, we have chosen to purchase liberty at the expence of friendship; without wishing to impede the means of future reconciliation. Weighty and substantial reasons, sacred interests, serious reflections, profound meditation, elaborate discussions and debates, imperious events, urgent dangers, and a loudly pronounced public opinion were the data which preceded the solemn declaration, made by the general congress of Venezuela on the 5th of July, of the *absolute independence* of this part of South America; an independence desired and applauded by the people of the capital, sanctioned by the power of the confederation, acknowledged by the representatives of the provinces, solemnized and approved by the head of the Venezuelan church, and supported with the lives, the fortunes, and the honor of all the citizens.

Freeman, companions of our fate!—ye who have known how to cleanse your souls from fear or hope; "direct from the elevation to which your virtues "raise you, an impartial and disinterested glance "upon the picture which Venezuela offers to your "view. She constitutes you arbiters of her differ-"ences with Spain, and judges of her new destinies. "If our evils have affected you, and our felicity in-"terests you, unite your efforts with ours, that the "footsteps of ambition may no longer trample upon "liberality and justice. To you belongs the task "of undeceiving Spain. Arrest the madness which "has seized their governments: shew them the "reciprocal advantages of our regeneration; ex-"pose to their view the flattering perspective of the "union and assimilation of hearts in America; tell "them what awaits them in Europe and what they "may hope for in a new and peaceful world, now "surrounded by all the blessings of liberty; and "lastly, swear to them in our name, that Venezu-"ela with open arms expects her brethren to par-"take in her felicity; with no other sacrifice "than of the prejudices, the pride and the ambition "which for three centuries created the unhappiness "of both Spains."

Federal Palace of Caracas,
30th July 1811.

Juan Antonio Rodriguez Dominguez,
President

Francisco Isnardy,
Secretary.

French Empire.

EXTRACTS FROM THE FRENCH EXPOSE.

(*Concluded from page* 112.)

Public Instruction.——The university has made progress. Some lyceums were badly constituted: the principles of religion, the foundation of every institution as of all morals, were removed or were freely practised. The grand master and the council of the university have remedied the greatest part of those abuses. There remain however many things to be done to realize the hopes and the views of the emperor in this great creation.

Family education is that which deserves most encouragement; but since parents are so often obliged to confide their children to colleges or institutions, the intention of the emperor is, that the organization of the university should extend to all the colleges and institutions of every degree, to the end that education may no longer be like a manufacture or a branch of commerce, exercised with views of pecuniary interest. To direct education is one of the noblest functions of a father of a family, or one of the principal ends of national institutions. The number of lyceums and that of communal colleges, will be augmented, and the number of private institutions will be gradually diminished until the moment when they all shall be closed.

All public education must be governed by military discipline, and not by civil or ecclesiastical police. The habit of military discipline is the most useful, since in all the classes of life the citizens have need of being able to defend their property against interior or exterior enemies.

Ten years are yet requisite in order that all the good that his majesty expects from the university should be realized, and his views be accomplished; but great advantages have already been obtained, and what now exists is preferable to any thing that ever existed.

For the primary instruction of children H. M. sees with pleasure the establishment of small schools—he desires the diffusion of them.

Independent of the houses of St. Dennis and l'Ecouese, six houses have been instituted for the education of girls, whose fathers have devoted themselves to the service of their country.

Sciences and Arts.—The discovery of the magnet has produced a revolution in commerce; sugar has destroyed the use of honey; indigo that of pastel (woad.) The improvements in chemistry operate at this moment a revolution in an inverse way; it has succeeded in drawing sugar from grapes, the maple and beets. The pastal (woad) which had enriched Languedoc and a part of Italy, but which had not been able, in this infancy of that art, to bear the competition of indigo, resumes in its turn superiority: chemistry extracts from it now a substance which gives it an advantage over indigo in price and quality. All the branches of the sciences and arts are perfecting themselves.

Public Works.—Great works have been undertaken these ten years, and are pursued every year with a new zeal and increase of means. In 1810, one hundred and thirty-eight millions were appropriated for these works; one hundred & fifty-five are destined for this of 1811. [Here follows a comparative statement of the expenses for the public works, in 1810 and 1811.]

In the midst of war and of the expenditure that immense armies, the creation and organization of numerous fleets require, the sacrifices that the imperial treasury makes for public works, are such that they exceed in one year alone, all that was em-

ployed in them under the old monarchy, in one generation.

Fortifications.—A great part of those expenses has for its end the erection of new and strong places: these are works executed for future benefit, in order to consolidate and fortify the empire.

A place of the second order is founded in the Texel, for the purpose of defending the mouth of the Zuyder Zee; three thousand men will be able to maintain a siege of several months. Antwerp, Breskens, the imperial fort of Cadsand Wilhemstadt, the Sluice, the Sas de Ghent are already formidable barriers: Flushing, surrounded by forts beyond the reach of bombs, covered with regular inundations and by multifarious works, is henceforth sheltered from any attempt.

In 1810 and 1811, more than eight millions have been spent in the places of the Scheldt; it was natural to execute great works on a point which will always be the object of the jealousy and fears of our natural enemies.

New works have been built at Ostend, there was existing an enclosure, but it was of little consideration. Great works have also been begun in Boulogne, Havre and Cherbourg. The Havre had been built by Vauban; a few years before the revolution, under vain pretences it had been contrived to destroy its fortifications. That city, the key of the Seine and which may be called the port of Paris, had been left dismantled and opened. Considerable works are executed in it; the place is already closed and able to maintain a siege.

The establishment of the port of Cherbourg requires vast fortifications; and about the end of this year that city will be enabled to maintain a siege. The plans adopted are upon a large scale; this will be a place of the first rank.

The works of Dunkirk, Montreuil and Abbeville, which had been neglected, have been resumed since last year. Those bulwarks are re-establishing upon the best footing. The defence of Brest is completed and repaired. A new system of fortifications is established for L'Orient and Rochefort.

The works of the islands of St. Marcouf, Belle-Isle and Isle D'Aix, are continued. New works are added to the fortifications of Toulon, others are building in the Islands D'Hyeres, Genoa and Spezzia. They have been and are still at work in enlarging, considerably, on the land side, the important fortifications of Porto Ferrajo.

At Corfu, a place already very strong, great fortifications have been building for these four years past. New schemes have been adopted, and that key of the Adriatic is kept by 12,000 troops, having provisions for two years and a numerous artillery, provided for a siege of the longest duration

Fort Napoleon is rising on the left bank of the Rhine, in front of Wesel, the ancient defences of which are corrected and improved. Venloo and Juliers are placed in the best state. Cassel and Keil are created: the works begun since 1807, have already a satisfactory result; and the important bridges of Wesel, Mentz and Strasburg, are covered on both banks by as many places of the first order—Alexandria, which is the formidable centre of our magazines and our support beyond the Alps, has been for these ten years the object of an annual expence of three millions of francs.

They are working in the kingdom of Italy with the same ardor in the fortifications of Palma Nova and Osopy, as also to increase the works of Ancona, Venice and Mantau.

At seeing the activity that has pervaded for 8 years the works upon our frontiers, one would think that France is menaced with an approaching invasion. I shall not have occasion to lay before you, to contrast with that idea, the situation of all our neighbours who are our allies and who are re-united to our system & the preponderance that the last campaigns have given us; but I shall only remark, that when in the like circumstances more than one hundred millions have been sacrificed in a few years for a defence which interests only the future; we must give thanks to the government which, not content with securing the happiness of the present generation, wishes also to guarantee the tranquility of posterity, and controls thus even the most remote chances of fortune.

Harbors.—The same activity is displayed in the works of our harbors. At Antwerp the dam of the basin was taken away about the end of last year. Eighteen ships of the line, even three deckers, may be received and depart from it entirely armed. In the beginning of this year, two 80 gun ships have been coppered and fitted there. The improvements are continued with ardor. Before the end of September next, the basin will be able to contain thirty ships.

The ships of the line could only enter the basin of Flushing when disarmed. Its sluice has been dried up and insulated. People are employed to lower its road, so that twenty ships may enter the basin entirely armed. The Keys that the English had overthrown, are re-established. Men are at work to rebuild the general magazine, and are placed out of the reach of the bombs.

The first funds have been provided for the basin of Terneuse; its foundation is laying. Twenty ships of the line entirely armed, will be able to depart from the basin in one single tide. It will be capable of containing more than forty.

The sluice tide of Ostend is terminated: it has done the greatest good to the harbor: that of Dunkirk will be in play at the end of the year; great advantages are expected from it for the digging of the pass. The sluice of Havre is completed; it has happy effects.

At Cherbourg, the expences of the road are of two kinds. The objects, is, 1st. to raise the dyke above the level of low tides; this end will be attained this year: 2d. to establish forts at the extremities of the dykes, so as to defend the road. The fort of the centre has just been completed. The road being thus secured, there remained a harbor to be dug—this great undertaking is almost completed; thirty ships of the line will be safely accommodated in the basin and outer harbor. Already one ship which had been damaged by a sea accident has been able to enter the basin, and has refitted in it. The outer harbor and the basin will be finished in 1812; the ship-yards and frames exist already. The works of Cherbourg alone require more than three millions a year.

All the ports of the second and third order are the object of more or less works: all are improved with great rapidity.

Canals—The canal of St. Quintin is completed—from the beginning of this year it has been enlivened with much navigation: it already influences the price of fuel and coal in the capital.

The canal of the North which unites the Rhine and the Scheldt, was one-third executed, but the re-union of Holland having rendered it useless, that work has been suspended.

The canal Napoleon, which joins the Rhine to the Saone, will be finished in four years. Three millions a year are appropriated to it. The canal of Burgundy, which joins the Saone to the Seine, is,

progressing briskly. One million and five hundred thousand francs will be spent on it this year. The canal of Arles, which is to connect the Rhone with he port of Bouc, is one-third executed; that which cuts the peninsula of Brittany by joining the Rance to the Vilaine, is executing; the canal of Blaret, which joins Napoleonville to L'Orient, and which will one day stretch from Napoleonville to Brest, is almost completed. Several other canals of less importance are either terminated or in great forwardness.

Roads—By improving the roads distances are shortened. It is estimated that Turin has been approximated to Paris by thirty six-hours travel: to wit twenty-four hours for the passage of Mount-Cenis, and twelve hours for the new road of Maurienne. H. M. has decreed the establishment of a new road from Paris to Chamberg through Tournus. That road, avoiding the mountains, will be shorter by eight hours; thus Turin will have been approximated to Paris by forty-four hours, which makes almost half the distance.

Milan is brought nearer to Paris by the road of Simplon, by more than fifty hours march, in comparing the actual road to what existed ten years ago.

Bayonne and Spain have been brought never to Paris be eighteen hours, through the causeway made on the sands of the heaths between Bordeaux and Bayonne.

Mentz and Germany have been approximated twelve hours by the causeway built on the sands of Mentz to Metz. Hamburg will next year be nearer sixty hours, by the causeway made through the sands from Maestrich to Wesel, and from Wesel to Hamburg; and this will be the first instance in history of eighty leagues of road having been made in the course of two years. Ten different troops of laborers are imployed in it, and before the end of 1811 much more than half of that road will be finished. Amsterdam will likewise be approximated to Paris by twelve hours by the causeway on the sands from Antwerp to Amsterdam, on which men are working at different points. New roads are opened from Spezzia to Parma; from Florence to Rimini, from Nice to Genoa.

All the councils general of the departments are vyeing in zeal to second the intentions of the sovereign; and every where roads are opening to establish communications between the different points of the departments.

The building of several bridges is undertaken. Those of Bordeaux, Rouen, Avignon, on the Rhone, of Turin on the Po, are the most remarkable. Those of Bordeaux and Rouen, as well as that on the durance, which was conpleted last year, were considered as impossible. A great number of other bridges are also finished.

Works of Paris.—The canal of the Ourcq and the distribution of its waters in the different parts of Paris, are the object of 2,500,000 francs expence per year. In a few years those works will be completely finished. Already sixty fountains spread the waters of the Ourcq in the principal wards and markets of the capital. The water reaches and washes them continually. The Seine, Marne, Sonne, and Oise, are the object of considerable labors, to improve their navigation.—The cut of St. Mauze, which will be finished next year, will shorten the navigation of the Marne five leagues, and will afford water for numerous uses.—The sluices established at Point-de-l'Arche, at Varnon, &c will facilitate the navigation of the Seine, and other sluices will prolong it as far as Troves and Aube. The bridges of Choisy, Besons and Jena, facilitate the communications or concur to the embellishment of the capital.

The Louvre is finishing; they are pulling down the great number of houses that lie between the Louvre and the Thuilleries. A second gallery reunites those two palaces.

Answer of the president of the ministers of the interior and to the counsellors of state, charged to present the expose of the situation of the empire.

The legislative body has heard with the most lively interest, the expose that you have presented to it of the prosperous situation of the empire, and the faithful recital of all that the government conceives and executes for the safety, happiness and glory of the state; until now we have been able to admire the genius at once capable to found a great empire and give it the arts and laws which are to make it flourish; but a new spectacle presents itself before us; we see ancient and fatal barriers, which opposed the relation of the people, disappear.

The interior commerce will no longer meet with those obstacles which suspended its course, and will not be stopped by vain inquietudes: the national wealth will enable to undertake every thing that is great and useful, and the zeal of government will be able to anticipate the wants of the people.

But such is the destiny of the most generous undertaking that they spread all their benefits only in future generations, and that they are fully requited only by the gratitude of posterity. Our descendants will see commerce freed from the uncertainties of politics, and its fortune become independent from the vicissitude of events. An immense country which comprizes all the climates and so many industrious nations, is opened to its activity; it will neither fear the jealousy of the neighbouring nations nor the ravages of war; but in circulating in its numerous provinces, it will animate every species of industry, and will find in its bosom the artisan and consumer of all its produce; it is for this purpose that so many enterprizes are formed and executed; the mountains are levelled, the rivers are no longer seperated in their course, the distances approximated, and magnificent monuments are rising to celebrate this memorable epocha. Our astonished descendants will learn that one and the same reign has seen commence and finished those prodigious works; and if their enjoyments are not to be mingled with any sacrifice, we shall at least have the advantage of having participated in the honour of those generous efforts, and of having rendered ourselves equally worthy of the glory of our age and of the gratitude of posterity.

State of Tennessee.

Knoxville, Sept. 16.—At three o'clock the following communication was received from the governor:

Geutlemen of the Senate
And House of Representatives,

Coming from the different sections of the state, clothed with the powers of a free and independent people, possessing their confidence bottomed on their knowledge of your love of country and ability to serve them in your representative capacity, the best hopes are entertained that great diligence will be used throughout your session to better the political condition of the state, and to promote in every practicable degree the welfare aud comfort of your constituents, in a manner that shall redound to your credit, and to the credit of Tennessee.

The political relations between the United States and foreign nations have not of late undergone any

material change, whereby to better the condition of the former, owing in a great measure, as is to be presumed to the peculiar circumstances under which the belligerent powers of the old world find themselves compelled to act one towards the other; which situation appears to be such as almost to require the friendly interposition of the Supreme Being to save them from destruction, or to put their affairs so to rights, as that they may be enabled and disposed to act liberally and justly towards the government of the United States, which has uniformly observed a dignified and respectful neutral course, the observance of which under existing circumstances, has tended to promote the welfare of our government in the greatest practicable degree; but notwithstanding the uniform disposition of our government to continue in amity with the nations of the earth, on terms which would be honorable to a nation as manifested by the neutral course observed, a wanton attack was made in the course of the past summer on the flag of the United States by the commander of a British armed vessel, which was instantly repelled in a becomming manner by the gallant commodore Rodgers, whose highly praiseworthy conduct soon taught captain Bingham to know his error and feel his inferiority.—I fell a perfect confidence in the patriotism, independence, firmness and ability of the administrators of the general government, and entertain a thorough belief that they will administer it so as best to promote the general welfare at home and so as to inspire cofidence abroad among all nations who duly appreciate the blessings of liberty and who are attached to pure republican government, so pre-eminently calculated to promote the best interests of mankind.

No doubt is entertained but that your attention to the militia laws will be such, as to produce such a system for the better regulation of that most valuable and useful class of citizens, as to cause each to vie with the other in a laudable performance of duty, thereby to enable them to be prepared to act promptly in support of the rights of freemen on all proper occasions—that description of citizens who are justly considered to be the strength of the government, and the protectors and defenders of our best and dearest rights, at all times feel disposed to do what their country rightfully may require, and every possible exertion should be made to enable them to deserve well of their country in the execution of the trust reposed in them.

[The governor then adverts to many local objects, which shews his attention to the interests of the state; but are not of sufficient *general* interest to require insertion in the REGISTER. Among other things he informs the legislature, that Messrs Fulton and Livingston proposed to bring a *steam boat* into use in the waters of that state—and suggests the propriety of revising the laws calculated to preserve the credit of bank notes issued by banks regularly chartered in the several states. A waggon road is to be opened from the river Tennessee leading direct to Fort Stoddart, on the Mobile—a better road than is at present in use between Tennessee and the Uuited States'saline works, situate in the territory of Illinois, is expected to be made.]

State of Connecticut.

The general assembly met at New Haven on the 10*inst.*

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

No important change in the political or commercial relations of the United States with foreign nations, appears to have taken place, since the last session of the General Assembly

The relaxation of the general plan of depredation, which has been observed in a few cases, on the part of one of the belligerent powers, has not been attended with a general restoration of American property sequestered in violation of our rights, or any frank and explicit revocation of the decrees, under which the great mass of seizures have been made. The same course of depredation appears also to be continued, and little hope can be entertained, that our rights will be respected in future. Nor can we perceive any change in the disposition of the other beligerent power towards the United States. The capture and condemnation of our property by that power, appears to increase with the opportunities for executing their unjust orders. Whilst our trade is so extensively plundered by foreign nations, it would have afforded great satisfaction to reflect that no part of our commercial embarassments had arisen from the measures of our own government. But we have to regret that the restrictive laws of the Union still remain in force, and without essentially affecting foreign nations, are aggravating the evils which their injustice has produced, and are felt with peculiar severity by the commercial and other important interests of this State. It is however to be presumed that the advocates of that system must before this time, have become satisfied that the measure originated from mistaken views of the public interest, and that the national Legislature will abandon it, at the approaching session of Congress.

Intelligent men, however, will perceive that our public concerns require something more than a repeal of particular obnoxious laws. It has been our misfortune to pursue a policy which has rendered us contemptible in the view of foreign nations, and we are treated as a people, who are ready to submit to every indignity, which interst or caprice impose upon us. It cannot, however be too late to retrieve the national honor, and we ought to expect, that our public councils will find, that a manly, impartial, and decided course of measures has now become indispensible—such a course as shall satisfy foreign nations, that whilst we desire peace, we have the means and the spirit to repel aggression. The interests of the United States undoubtedly require a secure and honourable peace; but the only guarantee which ought, or can with safety be relied on for this object, is a sufficient organized force and a spirit to use it with effect when no other honorable means of redress can be resorted to The extensive resources, aided by the geographical situation of our country, have furnished every necessary means for defending our territory and our commerce, and we are false to ourselves when either is invaded with impunity. To the general government however belongs the care of these important concerns, and it is not for the State authorities to encroach on the prerogatives of the Union. Yet it is important for every State to know and to feel the condition of our general concerns, and to be prepared to co-operate with the nation in those measures which the publick honor and safety demand.

No information regarding the Treasury has been received by me particularly deserving your attention; the regularity and success with which the business of that department has been long conducted is too well known to require an explanation.

The present condition of the *school fund*, with the improvements in its security, where that was practicable, and the new arrangements for a more punctual payment of interest, fully proves the judg-

ment and activity of the gentlemen, to whom the legislature has confided the management of that important property. The nominal amount of the fund, as it stood in the books of the treasury on the 1st day of October, was $1,332,756 15.

This gross sum consists of the following items :

Debts well secured, and on interest	$900,687 78
Lands taken in payment of debts	223,651 96
Bonds and contracts which may be paid in lands	101,190 56
Debts partially secured	85,119 10
Bad debts	22,106 66
	$1,332,756 06

From which amount if we deduct the bad debts amounting to	$22,106 66	
The probable loss on the sale of lands actually received and which may hereafter be received, estimated at 25 per cent.	81,210 63	
The loss on debts partially secured estimated at	28,373 03	
Amounting to		131,690 32
There will remain		$1,201,165 74

being the amount ultimately to be relied on as the productive school fund.

I have not been able to attend any review of militia during the autumn, but I have the most satisfactory information that the troops have improved in discipline and appearance since the last year. The situation of our country, and the crisis which is probably approaching, certainly demands your particular attention to this object; and it rests with the legislature to consider, whether it is not prudent in addition to those measures which may be contemplated for improvements in discipline, to provide for an increase of field artillery, and such military stores as may be least liable to decay. It is unwise to shut our eyes to the events which threaten our tranquility; and imprudent to wait until the storm overtakes us, before we are fully prepared to resist it.

The accidents to which all men of enterprize in business are exposed, has in most governments produced a code of insolvent laws. Our laws on the subject are probably defective; and I submit to your consideration, whether it is expedient to revise that subject at the present session, and attempt to devise a system which shall be better calculated to secure the rights of the creditor, and at the same time more effectually to restore the unfortunate debtor to usefulness in the community.

You may be assured, gentlemen, that I shall with great satisfaction, contribute all in my power for expediting the public business; and having no doubt that the same spirit of conciliation will govern your proceedings, which has on former occasions distinguished the legislature, I flatter myself that your deliberations will result in measures beneficial to the community. R. GRISWOLD

October Session, 1811.

Swedish Statistics.

In common with the other nations of Europe Sweden has undergone great changes within a few years. The following notes, collected from several late publications, may assist the reader in forming a general idea of the present state of the country, and serve for *common* reference. The presumptive heir of the crown of Sweden is the ex-French general *Bernadotte*, called by his late master, the *prince of Ponto Corvo*, and appointed "crown prince," a short time ago by the states of Sweden; whose king, tottering with imbecility, must soon descend to the grave.

Before her late wars with Russia and France, Sweden was estimated to contain 210,000 square miles, and possesses 2,977,355 inhabitants—exclusive of Pomerania [in Germany] with 1,440 square miles and 110,000 inhabitants, and the wild regions of Lapland, not taken into the account, and of little value.

By *Russia* she has lost all that part of Sweden situate east of the gulf of Bothnia, called *Finland*, containing about 50,000 square miles, and 624,000 inhabitants. *Pomerania* has been annexed by France, to the new-made kingdom of *Westphalia*.—Sweden, therefore, at present, possesses 160,000 square miles, with the very thin population of 2,353,355 souls—not 15 to a square mile.

The following items are calculated on the kingdom *as it was*—if *one-fourth* is deducted from the general results they may apply to the kingdom *as it is*, with tolerable accuracy.

The *revenue* of Sweden, arising from rents of crown lands, capitation taxes, customs, &c. is estimated at $6,438,000 per annum. The expences have generally exceeded the income, and the national debt lately amounted to $45,000,000.

The *regular standing army* does not amount to more than 15,000 men—but what are called the "national troops," being, in truth, nothing more than an exceedingly well organized militia, frequently exercised, and at a moment, ready to assemble at the call of the government, amount to nearly 40,000 men, of whom 10,000 are horsemen. The *naval power* of Sweden is not very great, most of the ships being old and unfit for service—they, however, boast of about 25 ships of the line, and 12 or 15 frigates.

Stockholm contains 72,000 inhabitants—here is established the *national bank*, a reputable institution, with a capital of about two millions of dollars.

Gothenburg, or Gottenburg, is the second city of Sweden—a busy, active and commercial place, with a population of 25,000 souls.

Carlscrona, the station of the royal navy—has a fine harbor strongly fortified and 12,000 inhabitants.

Upsal is famous for its university. This city was formerly the capital of Sweden. Its library contains 40,000 volumes.

Abo, in Finland was a place of considerable trade, and one of the most pleasant towns in the north.—Population 12,000. In the university here are 300 students.

In 1748 there were in Sweden, 496 founderies, 539 large forge hammers, 971 smaller ones, making *bar iron* and other manufactures of iron, that year, to the amount of 304,415 ship-pounds, or 40,588 (*American*) tons. The present produce is about 400,000 ship-pounds, or 53,330 tons, *per annum*.

The *copper* produced in Sweden is 10,000 ship-pounds, or 1400 tons a year

Some small quantities of *gold* and *silver* are still obtained, though the mines are considered as exhausted.

Lead was formerly obtained in great quantities in Sweden, but the mines are generally abandoned and the article imported.

For home consumption and exportation, the Swedes make 160,000 barrels of tar *per annum*, be-

sides pitch–large quantities of timber have been exported, chiefly to England.

Sweden imports a great deal of corn and meal—not being able to raise enough for the consumption of her people.

They catch 300,000 barrels of herring a year on the shoals of Marstrand.

There are several fine canals in Sweden—one of them connects the Baltic with the Atlantic–it has eight locks—the highest ground passed over is 112 feet above the level of the sea—it is navigated by vessels of 150 tons, and cost only 358,988 rix dollars—the king employing a great number of soldiers on the work, and giving to the company all the timber and stone they wanted to complete it.

In 1804 there were exported from *Stockholm* 227,394 ship-pounds of iron; 5129 do. copper and brass wire, 103,640 barrels pitch and tar.

From *Gottenburg* in the same year were exported, 77,303 ship-pounds of iron: 7,401 do. fine forged work; 2,813 do. steel; 79,512 bbls herrings; 28,582 lispounds mountain moss; 12,398 ells of linen; 10,662 ells [Swedish] sail duck; with some smoked herrings, cod, tar, pitch and window glass, and a large quantity of boards. Imported, among other articles the same year, 55,303 bbls. salt—148,494 do. grain.

The exports of *Gefle* and *Abo* are iron, a little copper, and a great deal of timber—and, from the latter, some pitch and tar.

In the year 1800, the number of merchant vessels belonging to Sweden was 956, burthen 63,534 tons, and navigated by 9,929 men. Of these ships Stockholm possesssd 234; Calmar, 43; Gottenburg 168; Whisby 55; Carlscrona 33; Carlshamm 40; Malmo 31; Uddvalla 24; Abo 16.

In 1801, vessels 994—tons 62,955, navigated by 9,689 men. In 1802, 946 vessels, 62,234 tons; 10,185 seamen.

The Swedish exports amount to about $6,250,000 per annum—imports $4,560,000—balance in favor the country $1,690,000.

The whole kingdom contains only 104 towns, 80,250 villages and 1200 estates of nobility. The manufactures, except of iron and copper are inconsiderable. The produce of broad cloth manufactured, amounts to about 500,000 rix dollars *per annum.*

The Swedish Diet, in 1786, consisted of 49 counts, 136 barons, 188 knights, 396 gentlemen, 51 ecclesiastics, 94 representatives of the cities, & 165 deputies from the peasantry. The diet, or assembly of the states, possess some important privileges, though the government may fairly be called a despotism.

Monies weights and *measures*—12 *runstucks* make 1 *schilling*—48 schillings 1 *rix dollar*, equal to $1, 04. Accounts are chiefly kept in rix dollars, schillings and runstucks. The copper dollar is 11 cents and a half. The Ducat $2,07. There are several other coins and monies used in some of the provinces. In calculating duties, the United States value the rix dollar as an American dollar.

75 lb. (of Iron weight) is 56 lb. English. 60 lb. (victualu, a standard weight,) is equal to 56 lb English. 20 lb. is a *lispound*—20 lispound a *ship-pound*—7 1-2 ship-pounds (iron weight) an English ton 6 ship-pounds (victualu) a ton. A *last* is 12 ship-pounds.

Fifty seven Swedish ells are equal to 37 yards English; it is, therefore nearly 23 1-2 inches long.

British Statistics.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.—In monarchical governments, the *church* (as it is called) forms too important an item of their *political* economy to be passed over slightly.

Unfortunately, for true religion and the comfort and ease of the people, it happens, that *kings*, impiously affecting a right from God to enslave and oppress, and murder and destroy their fellow beings, have found it necessaay to *bolster* their claims by a pensioned *priesthood*:—hence what are termed *established religions*, the chosen curse of mankind; the true box of *Pandora*, as pregnant with evil, as though every fallen spirit, (conjured up and named by *Milton*,) had commingled his favorite crime and darling vice to form the horrid congregation:—the grand agent of knavery; the choice engine of tyrants; and of all delusions the most base and unpardonable, as it would render the great duty that man owes his Creator of adoration & homage, the medium of his own debasement & servitude. In England, though at this time, they do not occasionally "roast woman and children for the sake of *Christianity*," as they used to do, and have done, in other countries, the church is not among the least of the impositions on the good people of that nation—but it is not our intention to go into a minute detail of its demerits; from what follows the reader may draw conclusions for himself.

France, like England (and, indeed, most of the countries of Europe) has her *established religion*—*Turkey* as well as the rest, and on more *liberal* principles than several of them. Perhaps, they are just as necessary to *monarchies* as *dark-lanthorns* are to midnight *thieves*.

Bonaparte, though possessed of greater resources of mind than all the kings of Europe united, and enjoying more personal influence over the will and destinies of man than has ever fallen to the lot of an individual in that quarter of the globe, has, notwithstanding, found it *convenient* to employ this engine on many occasions. Before he went to Egypt he was an atheist or deist, as was the fashion of the time—In Egypt he was a Mussulman, and, in the common language of the Turks and Arabians, cried out "*there is no God but God, and* MAHOMET *is his prophet.*" Since his return from that country, he has become a most zealous *Roman Catholic*; and so *conscientiously scrupulous* was he, that he *re-married Josephine*, the pope himself performing the ceremony, who also solemnly crowned them emperor and empress of France, and king and queen of Italy. In the holy farce, pope Pius was an unwilling actor; but Bonaparte thought it necessary so to cheat the people, and there was no resisting his will.*

Since then the emperor of the French has instituted priests and parishes—and, like the infamous Henry VIIIth of England, been stiled the "*restorer of religion*;" when, in fact, he has only restored the *ministers*: who, true to their pensions, salaries and perquisites, describe him to the people as the *immediate* agent of heaven, called to accomplish its purposes! teaching them the most abject obedience to his decress, and extolling his schemes of ambition.

* It is, however, an act of common justice to say that no man is persecuted in France for his religious opinions. A protestant is as readily appointed to office as a *catholic*–no distinction is made between them. This is not the case in *free* and *enlightened* Britain. The French priests are supported by *government*; but in *protestant* countries are *protestants*.

In Prussia, among other regulations concerning religion, it was ordered, that the soldiers, when formed in line, should be allowed some precise space of time, (say two minutes) to pray. They were notified of its commencement and termination by beat of drum;—but if any man, in his devotion to his maker, forgot what was due his earthly master, and, for half a second, prayed longer than the *law* permitted, the sergeant's cane across his shoulders reminded him of his mortality, and taught him to be less religious in future.

In the year 996, Haken-b'amr-Allah, calif of Egypt *established* a religion—he went further; he proclaimed himself *God*, and many thousand men registered their names acknowledging that he was so The priest offered sacrifices to him as a divinity —but his godship was killed in a tumult; some of his disciples escaped and fled to the mountains of Lebanon in Syria: where establishing themselves; they gave rise to the people at present known by the name of *Druzes* who yet retain some part of their opinions.

In the *United States* we have nothing of this kind, though in the constitutions of some of the states there are provisions manifesting a spirit of intolerance directly at variance with the general scope of all our institutions. The increase of that liberality of sentiment which has so greatly promoted the cause of true religion in the United States and the happiness of the people, we trust, will speedily destroy the yet remaining shreds of despotism, and give to every man the free and inestimable privilege of worshiping in his own way, and according to his own consience, without depriving him of any right another enjoys on that account.

Ecclesiastical government of England.—England is divided into two ecclesiastical provinces. The archbishop of Canterbury, with 21 suffragan bishops, is called primate of all England. The archbishop of York, having only three suffragans, is stiled primate of England. They have precedence over all the nobility not of the *blood royal.*

The following are the dues appertaining to each —as well what "they are rated at on the king's books," as what they really produce, extracted from a late British publication:

	Rated at l. Sterling.			*Produce,* $.
Archbishop of Canterbury	2816	17	11 1-4	35,520
York	1609	19	2	31,080
Bishop of St. Asaph	187	11	6	6,660
Bangor	131	16	4	5,328
Bath & Wells	531	1	3	9,768
Bristol	338	8	4	6,660
Carlisle	504	4	1 1-2	12,432
Chester	420	1	8	11,988
Chichester	677	1	3	9,324
Coventry & Litchfield	559	18	2 1-2	12,432
St. David's	457	1	10 1-2	6,216
Durham	2821	1	5 1-4	38,628
Ely	2134	18	5	17,760
Exeter	500	0	0	11,988
Gloucester	315	17	2	8,800
Hereford	763	16	6 1-4	13,320
Landaff	154	14	1	7,104
Lincoln	894	10	1	14,200
London	1119	8	4	27,528
Norwich	899	18	7 1-2	13,320
Oxford	354	16	4 3-4	12,432
Peterborough	414	19	11	7,548
Rochester	358	3	2 1-2	10,656
Salisbury	1367	11	8	15,540
Winchester	2793	4	2	32,856
Worcester	1049	16	3 3-4	15,096

There is also a bishop of Sodor and Man, consecrated by the archbishop of York, but not considered a suffragan. As the see has never been erected into an English *barony*, he has not a seat in the house of peers—his receipts are about 6000 dollars per annum.

—Many of the bishops have also a rich deanery or some other "living" attached to their see which is held as a mere sinecure; indeed a majority of the bishoprics themselves appear to be little else— Perhaps, if we add about one-half of the sums stated to their several amounts, we may ascertain pretty nearly the true aggregate of monies these *twenty-seven* gentlemen receive from the people—say, 600,000 dollars *per annum;* or *more than double the amount of the whole civil list of the United States!*

The amount of *tythes* in England is estimated at five millions of pounds ($22,200,000) *per annum,* nearly twice as much as the whole revenue of the United States. If to this we add the various other dues and receipts of the clergy of the established church, extorted in a thousand different ways, almost *incomprehensible* to a plain sober-minded *American,* we may safely assert, that the whole support of the *church* costs the nation not less than *fifty millions of dollars.* a year.

The *tythes* are a tenth of all the produce of the earth, which the farmer is obliged to prepare for the *barn* of the clegyman—If his crop is wheat, he must cut it, and put it up in sheaves, ten in a heap —the priest, or his deputy, comes and picks out every tenth heap, and carries it away; but until he has made this selection the farmer dares not move a straw from his own field. So it is with all other grain, and produce of the soil.†

The *lesser tythes,* as they are called, is the tenth turkey, chicken, pig, calf, apple, pear, plumb, &c; —a tenth of all the garden stuff; a tenth of the milk, butter and cheese, and a commutation for a tenth of the *grass* the cattle consume, &c.

The gross number of the established priesthood who have "*livings,*" in England,(from a late speech in parliament) appears to be about 11,700. In addition to the bishops there are 24 deans, 60 archdeacons, 200 prebends, 100 cannons, 14 chancellors, 11,300 rectors, and vicars. The whole of the clergy of this church including the minor cannons, curates, chaplins, rural deans, lecturers, &c. &c. &c. amount to fifty or sixty thousand men —add to these the parish clerks and other officers or members of the church, with their various retainers and servants, *directly or indirectly paid by the labor of the people,* and the whole aggregate may be estimated at 120,000 able bodied hearty fellows, whose trade and business it is to keep this great machine of monarchy in motion!

The archbishops, bishops and archdeacons, &c. likewise hold courts, in which the proceedings (of a nature too various to detail,) are among the most vexatious and expensive to which the people are liable.

Not more than two-fifths of the British nation are professed members of the established church; but all are compelled to contribute alike to its maintenance.

Such is the national church of England, which boasts of being more TOLERANT *than any other in Europe.* All the dignified places are in the gift of the king: and it may easily be believed that the clergy are among the most faithful friends of royalty

†If after being notified *forty-eight* hours, the priest does not remove his tenth, the farmer may remove *his own* part of the crop.

We close this article by observing, that, though among the clergy of all established religions, there are men of great piety and virtue (*if* piety and virtue *can* exist in a person who lives on the labor of others, without their consent) they are generally among the most venal and corrupt of mankind. This remark is made without particular reference to England; though, at the "reformation" of 9000 beneficed clergymen, less than a hundred refused to conform to the new order of things, rather than lose their "livings" and, perhaps, would now turn *back again* if desired. It is so, and *naturally* will be so, in all parts of the world, where pre-eminence and exclusive privileges are enjoyed by any particular sect. How much reason have the United States to be thankful for their envied lot—for that beneficent spirit of toleration which recognizes no other distinction than virtue, and causes the *catholic*, the *quaker*, the *episcopalian* and the *presbyterian*, the *baptist* and the *methodist*, and all other sects, to meet in harmony, and part in brotherly love, kindly hoping and firmly believing, that all may arrive at the consummation of happiness, though travelling towards it by different roads. SUCH A STATE OF THINGS DOES NOT EXIST IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER. III.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 115.)

An eloquent address from the junta was sent forth to the people of Madrid:—"Seville," said they "has learned with consternation and surprise your dreadful catastrophe of the second of May; the weakness of a government, which did nothing in our favor; which ordered arms to be directed against you, and your heroic sacrifices. Blessed be ye, and your memory shall shine immortal in the annals of our nation.—She has seen with horror, that the authors of all your misfortunes, and of ours, has published a proclamation, in which he distorted every fact, and pretended, that you gave the first provocation, while it was he who provoked you. The government was weak enough to sanction and order that proclamation to be circulated, and saw with perfect composure, numbers of you put to death, for a pretended violation of laws which did not exist. The French were told in that proclamation, that French blood profusely shed, was crying out for vengence! And the Spanish blood, does not it cry out for vengeance?—that Spanish blood, shed by an army which hesitated not to attack a disarmed and defenceless people, living under their laws and their king, and against whom cruelties were committed which shake the human frame with horror. We all Spain, exclaim—the Spanish blood shed in Madrid cries aloud for revenge!—Comfort yourselves, we are your brethren: we will fight like you, until we perish in defending our king and country. Assist us with your good wishes, and your continual prayers offered up to the most high, whom we adore, and who cannot forsake us because he never forsakes a just cause. Should any favourable opportunity offer exert yourselves as valiant Spaniards, to shake off the ignominious yoke imposed on you with the slaughter of so many of your innocent fellow citizens, and with a perfidy horrid beyond example."

The proclamation to the people of Spain, was worthy of its cause and object—higher praise cannot be bestowed—and of that praise this admirable address is fully worthy.

Excellent as this address was, one grievous fault was contained in it, the precursor of others, and in itself and of the most dangerous and fatal tendency. It was said "that the number of the enemy's troops was not so great as the French stated, to intimidate them; and that the positions which they had taken were exactly those in which they could be conquered and defeated in the easiest manner." Whatever momentary advantages might be hoped for by thus decieving the people as to the extent of their danger, was sure to be counterbalanced, ten-fold, whenever they were undeceived, as inevitably they would be.

Palafox, in his manifesto, had invited deserters from the French army to enlist under him. Many of the provincial proclamations, in like manner, distinguished between Bonaparte and the people over whom he governed, calling the French an enlightened, a generous, an honorable nation; and saying, that they, as well as the Spaniards, were eager to see the destruction of the tyrant who oppressed and disgraced them. They expressed a hope, that the success of Spain might induce the French people to offer him up as a victim for their own sakes, for the sake of universal justice, and to expiate the shame which his perfidy and cruelty had brought upon France. "Do not," said they, "believe that all Frenchmen are accomplices in these iniquities. Even among those who compose the armies of this barbarian, we know that there are some unhappy individuals, who, amidst all the evils with which they are surrounded, still cherish in their hearts the seeds of virtue."—The junta of Seville addressed a proclamation expressly to the French armies:—"Frenchmen," said they, "you possess no longer laws or liberty. You have shed streams of your own blood only to reduce Europe under the tyranny of a Corsican.—Spain has been your true and faithful ally, and in many ways contributed to your triumph: yet she has been dispoiled by your tyrant, of her laws, her monarchs, and her freedom. not by gallantry and valor, but by treachery and fraud, in which you are forced to co-operate. Your arms are defiled, and you are made to assist in deeds of infamy inconsistent with your generous character, and with the name of the great nation which you have acquired. We invite you to withdraw from banners which are destined to enslave all nations, and to enlist under ours raised for the best of causes, to defend our laws and our king, whereof we have been robbed, not by force of arms, but by fraud, treachery and ingratitude of the deepest dye. Wipe off the stain which otherwise will indelibly disgrace your nation! The Spaniards tender you the just reward of such an action; with open arms will they receive you, and fight by your side; and, when the war shall be terminated with that success which they have every reason to expect, land shall be given you, which you may cultivate unmolested, and pass your remaining days amidst a nation which loves and respects you, and where impartial justice shall incorruptibly protect all your fair enjoyments.

"Italians, Germans of all the provinces of that great country, Polanders, Swiss, and all ye who compose the armies called French, will ye fight for him who oppressed and despolied you of what you held most sacred? For him who dragged you from your families and homes, robbed you of your property, your wives, your children, your native land, which he has enslaved? will you fight against a nation, which it is intended to subdue and enslave, under the cloak of alliance and friendship, by fraudulent treachery, detestable and horrid be-

yond any precedent in history, even among barbarous nations? come to us, and you shall meet with valor, generosity, and true honor. We tender the same reward to you as to the French; and we trust that you and your posterity will enjoy them in peace and happiness."

But in nothing was the wisdom of the Seville junta more conspicuous than in the precautions which they published as necessary to be observed in the conduct of the war. After giving the most prudent directions on this head, they animated the feelings of the people by reminding them of their former achievments. "France," said they, "has never domineered over us, nor set foot in our territory. We have many times mastered her, not by deceit, but by force of arms. We have made her kings prisoners, and we have made the nation tremble. We are the same Spaniards; and France, and Europe, and the world shall see that we have not degenerated from our ancestors."—They were also watchful to confute the falsehoods which the French circulated, and particularly those which the baseness of the late government still permitted to be published in Madrid. Care was taken to convince the nation, that when they had freed themselves from this intestine war, the cortes should be assembled, abuses reformed, and such laws enacted as the circumstances of the time and experience might dictate for the public good. "Things," said they "which we Spaniards know how to do, and which we have done, as well as other nations, without any necessity that the vile French should come to instruct, and, according to their custom, under the mask of friendship, and wishes for our happiness, contrive (for this alone they are contriving) to plunder us, to violate our women, to assassinate us, to deprive us of our liberty, our laws, and our king; to scoff at and destroy our holy religion, as they have hitherto done, and will always continue to do, as long as that spirit of perfidy and ambition, which oppresses and tyranizes over them, shall endure."

Such was the noble resolutions and so eloquent was the language with which these men commenc-their opposition to this lawless invasion of their rights. There was no wavering, no timid calculations of policy. TO BE CONTINUED.

The Non-Importation Law.

The twelfth congress convenes at Washington in a few days—If they do not, immediately, adopt measures to *enforce*, I hope they will flatly *repeal*, the *non-importation law*. If they will do neither, let the *title* be changed, and the act be called, "AN ACT FOR THE BETTER ENCOURAGEMENT OF ROGUERY AND OTHER PURPOSES."

In Great Britain the most severe laws exist against *smuggling;* and the commission of *forgery* is never pardoned. But if these things are done *out of the realm*, or, only to affect persons *not subjects of "his majesty,"* they become *virtues*, and are patronized by the government! The *counterfeiting* of our paper money; the *manufacture* of the French assignats—the public sale of *forged* papers in London, at this day, and the immense *smuggling* business that has been carried on in the north of Europe, under the immediate protection of British national vessels of war, prove the truth of our assertion, and leave the fact unquestionable. Methinks this is a *curious morality.*

Fifteen thousand voyages, *per annum*, have been made by *British* ships with *forged* papers, under the *American* flag, to ports and places of the continent, under the cannon of her national vessels, to which a *bona fide* American would be refused ingress by the commanders of the said ships; and, indeed, be made good prize for attempting to enter. *Here is the true explanation of the orders in council.*

I have so far deviated from the subject, to shew that congress must have had great faith in British amity indeed, to suppose, they would not attempt to *smuggle* in the United States, in opposition to a *mere* law when they have smuggled to the amount of millions in Europe, in defiance of the law, supported by numerous bodies of troops stationed upon its coasts!

The policy or propriety of this law has nothing to do with the question, and we shall not attempt to discuss it—but, while it is a law it should be maintained:—unfortunately there are too many in the United States, who regard it meritorious to cheat the government, and aid the British in their *smuggling* operations, as well at home as abroad.

British goods are feloniously introduced into the United States to a prodigious amount. *Canada*, the grand centre point of this business in America, like Heligoland was in Europe, has prospered beyond example by it:—and, into every considerable port of the United States, immense quantities are introduced in defiance of law; to the detriment of the revenue, the demoralization of the people, and the great injury of the honest trader. The business is reduced to a *system*—and *Boston*, it seems, is to become the great reservoir for the states on the sea board.

Is there no remedy for these things?—Are our laws to become dead letters on the statute book?

Suppose.—One hundred fast sailing vessels, well armed and appointed, were put into commission, for guarding the coast—and three or four thousand "*Green mountain boys*" employed *to look towards Canada*—giving to those who seized smuggled goods three-fourths of the amount, and appropriating the other fourth to defray the expenditure occasioned by the exertion to support the law——would not the law be supported? We think it would.

"A spark from the altar of seventy six"—a little of the energy of old times would put all to rights.

H. N.

Sheep Breeding.

FIRST MEETING OF THE MERINO SOCIETY OF THE MIDDLE STATES.

On Saturday, the fifth of this month, the Merino Society of the middle states held their first stated meeting since their organization, at the farm of Mr. Caldwell, their president, near Haddonfield, in Jersey. Besides the members of this most laudable association, several farmers, proprietors, and manufacturers attended, and count Pahlen, doctor Logan with some other gentlemen, were present as guests. Between two and three hundred full blooded merinoes, in the finest order both of fleece and flesh, some in the open enclosures, others in separate folds were exhibited: their appearance proving, beyond all controversy, that the soil, climate, and food of Jersey, are fully congenial with the health and excellence of this inestimable animal. A large number of those examined on the present occasion, when purchased from the importers, were feeble, pining, and more or less diseased: but the whole flock is now completely recruited and re-established in, at least, as good condition as they ever enjoyed in Spain. As the Spanish sheep improve the fleece of the sheep of England, France and other countries, to which they have been transported, there is every reason to believe from that circumstance alone, that their amelioration will attend their establishment in the United States, and that

by care and attention to preserve the breed pure, the merino may reach the highest state of perfection in the United States. And it is certain that Mr. Caldwell, in all his enterprizing purchases from the late importations of Spanish sheep, has never met with any equal in appearance, fineness of fleece or length of pile, to those of his own raising from his original flock. About one hundred lambs have been the produce of this year, nearly all of which have been so far reared without accident or distemper. Reduced as Spain is, beyond all hopes of immediate reinstatement, and, indeed, with the moral certainty of further devastations, cut off, as we are, by England from French supplies of clothes, and resolved, as we ought to be, ourselves, not to import from England while she insists on monopolizing our market, the accession of merino wool, to the stock of American staples, is a matter of the highest gratification. In a few years we may undoubtedly furnish our own consumption, and, perhaps, export fine wool in large quantities, as we have cotton. The factory of Messrs. Dupont and Bauduy, near Wilmington, (Del.) is already well advanced in its operations, on an extensive scale, and will before the expiration of the next year, turn out superfine cloths of the finest and most durable fabric; and the zeal which animates almost every portion of the community, for atchieving this great measure of American independence is the sure pledge of its early and complete success.

After visiting the various accommodations which Mr. Caldwell has arranged for the preservation and comfort of his fine flock, the company sat down between three and four o'clock, to an elegant dinner, spread in the genuine American exuberance, and passed the remainder of the afternoon in social and rational festivity. [*Aurora.*

A CLOTHIER—No. V.

Heavy fleeced sheep.—It is stated in "*Arthur Young's Lincolnshire,*" that Mr. Graves, of that county, had a true Lincoln sheep, which clipped *twenty three* pounds of wool, the first year, and within half a pound of that weight the second year, and was sold in the London market the following Christmas, weighing forty pounds the quarter.

This gentleman (Mr. Graves) sold in 1796, no less than 3568 tods of wool, weighing each 28lbs.

They feed often on oil cakes, often on turnips, and sometimes on a plant called *the Saw thistle* which grows on rich lands. Nothing makes wool grow so fast as oil cake.

It is also stated, that the sheep around Boston, in Lincolnshire, (Great Britain), yield, on an average, 14 pounds of wool per annum, fit for kerseys, blankets, carpets, shalloons, &c.

A lady of Spalding, in the same county, spun one pound of this wool into 168,000 yards, or 95 miles of yarn. The apprentices spin it to the length of 13,440 yards to the pound, or 8 miles.—Hence we may learn the profits this country can make on long wooled or heavy fleeced sheep, by combing the wool and making "*worsted*" stuffs, such as shalloons, durants, moreens, bombazetts, &c.

They use *a machine* to comb wool called "*a Big Ben.*"

The price of a fat Lincolnshire sheep, after the third shearing is 38*s.* to 72*s.* sterling: or eight dollars and forty-four cents to 16 dollars for the sheep.

The Lincoln sheep are preferred to any other by the English *marsh* graziers for hardiness and for *profit.*

Heavy sheep have been found to eat less in proportion to weight, on some experiments, than lighter sheep.

The Leicestershire sheep in England yield in Lincolnshire 6½ to 9½ pounds of wool. It is finer than that of the Lincoln breed. The carcase is not so heavy; but so good lands are not required for this breed.

The Herefordshire, English sheep, yield *very fine* wool: but only 2 to 3 pounds to the fleece.—The Merino sheep yield finer and much more wool, and our dry climate particularly well suits this valuable breed. [*Dem. Press.*

Miscellaneous.

BLESSINGS OF ROYALTY.

Of *one* of Bonaparte's wives—the ex-mistress of Barras—and present discarded *Josephine*, we had the following account a few years ago, extracted from a French work, published in October, 1803.

"Madame Napoleon never puts on any plain gown twice, and she changes her dress four or six times every day. In the summer she makes use of four dozen of silk stockings and three dozen of gloves and shoes; and in the winter she uses three dozen of the best English cotton stockings, and two dozen of French silk stockings every week. She never wears any washed stockings nor puts on twice the same pair of gloves and shoes. All her *chemises* are of the finest cambrick, with borders of lace that cost ten louis d'ors each; six dozen of chemises, with lace are made up for her every month.—Every three months she exchanges her diamonds and jewels, or has them newly set according to the prevalence of fashion. Four times in the year her plate, china, furniture, tapestry, hanging, carpets &c. are changed according to the seasons. She has ordered as her regular establishment, two new carriages and twelve different horses every month; and of the thirty six horses in her private stable, the master of the horses has a power to dispose of twelve every three decades, to be replaced by twelve others of fashionable color. Twelve times in the year, all persons belonging to her household receive new accoutrements or liveries. Her own wardrobe is divided every thirty days between her maids of honor.

"Madame Napoleon has four distinct established wardrobes, different diamonds, &c. for travelling, for the Thuilleries, for St. Cloud and Malmaison; and though she cannot reside but in one place at the same time, in the Thuilleries as well as at St. Cloud and Malmaison, four changes of furniture, &c. are always ordered for the same period. At St. Cloud she has at the expence of thousands of louis d'ors, improved the bathing cabinet of the late unfortunate queen. By touching certain springs, she can command what perfumes her caprice demands to mix with the waters, the reservoir always containing for fifty louis d'ors, the finest odours and best perfumed waters, by handling other springs, she commands the appearance of drawings, or other pictures, elegant or voluptuous, gay, or libertine, as her fancy desires. When she wishes to leave the bath, at the signal of a bell, she is, by a mechanical invention, lifted without moving herself from the bathing machine, into an elegant, moderately warm, and perfumed bed, where she is dried in two minutes; and from which she is again lifted and laid down upon a splendid elastic sofa, moved without her stirring, by another piece of mechanism, into an adjoining cabinet for her toilet, of which the furniture and decorations cost 10C,000 livres. For the improvements only of her luxurious, though less expeasive bathing cabinet, at the Thuilleries and at Malmaison, the French republic has paid 200,000 livres."

THE BALTIC TRADE.

Though we have just reason to complain of the depredations committed on our lawful trade by the continental powers of Europe,——they have some reason to be dissatisfied with us for neglecting to adopt a certain plan whereby our property might be more surely identified than it is. It is an unquestionable fact, that many of the condemnations and seizures of American property, in the North of Europe, for several years past, have been directly or indirectly brought about by the prostitution of our flag by the British. It is notorious that all sorts of America shipping-papers are manufactoryed in London—nay, they are *publicly offered for sale* in complete sets, with all the signatures duly *counterfeited*, and left in blank for the name of the vessel, &c. &c. Hence it will easily be perceived, our trade must continue liable to the most grievous vexations while the practice continues. The following extract from a late London paper is strictly correct, and deserves to be remembered.

From a London Paper.

"When we hear the accusation of treacherous neutrals" daily made against the American nation, we ought at least to enquire whether it is just before we give it any credence. If, however, we assist her in obtaining this character, and reap the advantages of the prositution of her flag, we ought to be silent. ☞ It is an undoubted fact, and well known to all concerned in the Baltic trade, that most of the English ships that have gone to the north of Europe for two years past, have assumed the American flag, and taken simulated papers, by which they have been permited to an entry. The general prevalence of this practice produced a seizure of all the ships under American colours, so that, in many instances the neutral American merchant suffered. It was a subject of remonstrance by Russia, Denmark and Sweden, to the American consuls there, that their neutral flag was thus unfairly assumed by one of the belligerents. In these instances therefore, we have no right to charge the Americans with bad faith, as the adventures were commenced and concluded by English merchants in England."

ISLE OF FRANCE.

This island is situated in the Indian ocean. E. lon 57, 29, S. lat. 21, 10, about 500 miles east of Madagascar and according to the Abbe de la Cuba, no more than 31 leagnes in circumference, about 11 in length and 7 in width, having a surface of 432,690 acres.

The population of the isle of France, and the contiguous isle of Bourbon, is stated to have been 121 thousand, in the year 1799, a great number of whom are negro slaves, obtained chiefly from Madagascar. In 1765, the population of the isle of France was as follows—1469 white people besides the troops (about 5000) 1587 Indians and free negroes and 11,881 slaves.

The soil and climate of this island are spoken of in the highest terms. It is fertile, healthy, picturesque and luxuriant; coffee, cotton, and indigo are its chief productions: and the former is excelled in its quality only by that of Mocha. Attempts have been made to introduce the spices, but they have failed of success. The ebony, which grows here, is admired as more solid, close and shining than in any other part of the world. Oranges, citrons and pine apples grow spontaneously in the greatest perfection. The island is well stocked with black cattle, and has a variety of game.

The isle of France was first discovered by the Dutch in 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius in honor of the prince of Orange. About 40 years afterwards they began to form settlements upon it, but at the begining of the last century the colony was withdrawn, and the French took possession, and held it until its last subjugation by the British under admiral Bertie. In the hands of the French, while at war with the British, it was a place of the highest importance: being the great rendezvous for their vessels of war and privateers stationed and fitted out to harrass the British vessels trading to India, many of whom, with immensely valuable cargoes, were captured and brought in here. Port Louis, lately called Port Napoleon, is an excellent harbor, strongly fortified.

Bourbon, is nearly of an oval form and 150 miles in circumference. It is healthy, pleasant and fertile, producing all the necessaries of life, such as wheat, corn, &c. with sugar, cotton, tobacco, coffee various kinds of gums, oranges, cinnamon, &c. in great abundance, yielding two crops in a year. It is finally watered and well stocked with horned cattle, hogs, &c. coffee is the chief article for export, and was introduced originally from Mocha.

The island was discovered by the Portuguese, but first settled by the French in 1672. The chief places are St. Dennis, St. Paul's, Mataman and port Dauphin. The whole population is given at 30,000, of whom 24 thousand are negro slaves. Lat 20, 52, S. long. 55, 30 E.

From the Georgia Journal.

CHARACTER OF AN INDIAN CHIEF.

History presents few instances of greater valor and magnanimity, than are displayed in the character of Opechanchanough, and Indian Chief. Bold, artful, insinuating; skilled in dissimulation and intrigue; he for many years kept the early settlers of Virginia in a state of continual alarm, and more than once menaced them with destruction Al; though so decrepid by age as to be unable to walk, he commanded in person, and directed from the litter on which he was borne, the onset and retreat of his warriors and the dreadful massacre of 1641, which almost exterminated the colonists. The excessive fatigues of this campaign completed the wreck of his constitution. His flesh wasted away, and his sinews lost their elasticity: so that his eyelids hung over the balls and obscured their sight. In this forlorn condition, bending under the weight of years, and worn out by the hardships of war, he was surprized; taken captive and carried to James Town, where he was basely shot by one of the soldiers appointed to guard him.

To the last moment his courage remained unbroken. Like the staff of Moses, it supported him in adversity and prosperity, in sickness and in death. Just before he expired, "he heard," says the historian, "an unusual bustle in his prison. Having ordered his attendant to lift up his eye-lid, he discovered a numher of persons crowding around him for the purpose of gratifying an unseasonable and cruel curiosity. The dying chief felt this indignity with a keenness of sensibility the more violent, as it was new and unforseen. It was a burst of passion, a momentary ascendancy of nature over the habits of education, and its exhibition and effect must be acknowledged to correspond with the greatness of the occasion. Without deigning to notice the intruders, he raised himself from the earth, and with a voice and tone of authority, commanded that the governor should be immediately called in. When he make his appearance, Opechanchanough scornfully told him, had it been his fortune to have taken

Sir William Berkely prisoner, he would not meanly have exposed him as a shew to his people!

What nobleness of spirit! What matchless heroism! At the age of one hundred years: blind, unable to stand; wounded and captive, his courage was unsubdued. The prospect of power and incentive of example, are the usual sources of splendid actions; it remains for the truly great soul to preserve its equanimity in the gloom of dungeons and embrace of death.

The exploits of this extraordinary man in the vigor of life, are unknown to us. We saw him only for a short time on the edge of the horizon; but from the lustre of his departing beams, we may easily conceive what he was in his meridian blaze.

The Chronicle.

Baltimore October 26, 1311.

A letter from the captain of an American vessel, dated Dantzic, July 7, 1811, has been published,—he states that his ship was captured by the French, on her voyage to Gottenburg to Petersburg, and carried into that port—*and that six of his men were impressed by the French, and sent to man the fleet at Antwerp.* Some remarks on this circumstance, and on impressment generally, are postponed for want of room.

The governor of Canada, is expelling from that country many persons whom he pleases to suspect, "without judge or jury." This is *Turkish energy* A Mr. Giboin, a merchant of Montreal was seized by a sergeant and four soldiers, and escorted to the the state of Vermont, without being allowed to take any thing with him but the clothes he had on his black, friendless and pennyless. It does not appear that he was charged, much less convicted of any crime.

Many American vessels have lately been sent into Halifax and condemned by the British—whose depredations appear daily to become more extensive and alarming. It is said that the British naval officers stationed on the American coasts, have received orders to *capture all our vessels coming from Russia.* A temporary relaxation of robbery may be expected, as the greater part of the vessels of war have been dismasted or otherwise severely damaged in a late gale—so much so that they will not be able to get to sea again for six or eight weeks.

A mortal fever prevails at Carthagena in Spain.

The schooner Silena, Dobbins, arrived at Niagara on the 31st ult. having on board a cargo of FURR, estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Russia has permitted the exportation of corn from her ports on the Black sea, to Constantinople—from hence it is inferred the peace between these two powers is not far distant.

In a speech of Lord Cochrane in the British parliament, it is stated that the ship Centurion had been in the East Indies 11 years—the Rattlesnake, 14 years; the Fox frigate 15 years; the Sceptre 8 years; the Albatross 12 years, &c. during which time not a farthing of pay had been given to the men. The Rattlesnake, at her return, had only one man of her original crew.

By the late accounts from England the old king still lived—From Spain and Portugal we have nothing new. We may reiterate what we said in our last that "*there is a complete dearth of politics and news.*" After the meeting of congress we expect to entertain our readers with many novel articles.

Dreadful Catastrophe.—The schooner Melinda, captain Brown, hence, for New-York, while laying at anchor at Bombay-Hook, on Thursday morning, at 4 o'clok, caught fire in the binnacle, and burning through the deck, communicated to a quantity of gun powder, which instantly exploded, and all on board perished except one man, who was taken up at daylight, by a pilot boat, miserably burnt and was this morning brought to the city, and carried to the hospital. Besides the crew, there were four passengers on board, two of whom were women. Captain Brown has a wife and family at New-York. [*Phil. Gaz.*

SAVANNAH, OCT. 10.

Shipwreck. J. D. Broadbrooks, late mate of the schr. Elizabeth City, Merrian, from Nassau for Charleston, has arrived here, and informs, that said vessel, in going into St. Simons for a harbor, on the 2d inst. struck upon the North Breaker, drove over, and sunk in 4 fathoms water—Three passengers, Mrs Flemming, Mr. Noah, Mr. Smith, the captain, and 3 seamen were drowned, mate and two black seamen saved, 12,000 dolls. specie also lost. The mate was 7 hours in the water. The body of Mrs. Flemming was found on shore 4 hours after being drowned, and buried at St. Simons.

The Editor's Department.

I desire no better evidence of the kindness of the public towards myself, and my work, than the still continued, unprecedented accession daily made to my list of subscribers. I will endeavour to requite this liberality.

The manner in which I have treated *things belonging to royalty* seems entirely approved; the explanations are useful to teach the unthinking American the real value of the blessings he enjoys. "*For the republic,*" is our motto. If any have *foreign* attachments—may their ignorant prejudices give way to reason and reflection, and our whole people become united indeed! The times demand it. Who that can truly discern the miseries and oppressions of the people of Europe; and the intolerable pride, boundless extravagance, accursed ambition, and horrid rapacity of their rulers, and not resolve to support the happier destinies of man in the new world, with all his heart and soul? It is true, we have our own mortifications, arising as well from foreign as domestic causes; and some feel very uneasy under them. Let such examine the corrupt systems of Europe, see the bloody sweat of her population—and *compare* the old world with the new: sweet consolation and joy will eradicate chagrin and grief.

Next week I propose to publish a supplementary number.

With "Cebes," an unknown correspondent, I am highly pleased from the subject held out in his first number—but am unwilling to insert it until the second is received, that the whole scope of the matter may be more fully before me. Were not the author *anonymous* this procedure might be unnecessary.

I have to inform the correspodent, assuming a signature that no characters in my office, or the *English* language, will express, proposing to afford a series of essays on literary subjects, that until the ensuing session of Congress has closed, I cannot engage to allow him the room required—But shall be glad to hear from him occasionally.

X. with several other MS. articles on hand shall appear next week.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1811. [No. 9.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Legislature of Vermont.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

On Friday last, at 3 o'clock, P. M. his excellency delivered the following speech before both branches of the legislature:

Gentlemen of the council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Being elected by the independent freemen of this state, their chief magistrate for the ensuing year, with the highest sense of gratitude I tender them my sincere thanks, for so far approbating my past conduct as again to honor me with their confidence. I feel to acknowledge, as formerly on similar occasions, that the magnitude of the office and the importance of its duties are far above the sphere of my talents; and at a period so momentous as the present, I should shrink from the arduous undertaking, did I not, under the auspices of a benign Providence, confide in your wisdom, firmness, and virtue, not only for support in the duties which devolve upon me, but to transact all the duties of legislation. With these impressions, while inspired with the love of my country, and prompted by the voice of my constituents, which I ever hear with reverence, I resume the important station. When we realize the greatness of the trust reposed in us by so many thousands of our fellow-citizens; to direct, as their faithful representatives, the affairs of a state in which the happiness of each individual claims equal regard, and the rights of all demand the same protection and support, we shall feel it our indispensable duty to lay aside all party prejudices, and suffer ourselves to be actuated by no other motives than those which coincide with individual justice and the greatest general good; and diligently pursue such measures as will be productive of public and private virtue, without which the inestimable blessings of a free government cannot long exist.

We are, gentlemen, convened at a time by no means the least eventful, although we have heretofore suffered much by the unjust policy of the belligerent powers of Europe, yet no period since the commencement of our differences has appeared to me so portentous as the present. Great Britain seems not inclined to relinquish her offensive orders in council, surrender up our impressed seamen, or permit us to enjoy the common and legal rights of a neutral nation; but assumes the attitude of a threatening invader, although France has mitigated the rigor of her hostile measures, and so modified her Berlin and Milan decrees, that they have ceased to operate against the United States. But as it is not our province to decide on the subject of peace or war, that being by the constitution of the United States confided to the general government, of which this state is a component part, and has an equal voice in her councils, it is not my intention to advance any opinion on the subject, or suggest any idea which may tend to excite the passions of my fellow-citizens, against any foreign nation whatever; and it would much less become me, while negociations for an adjustment are still progressing, which I pray God may terminate in an amicable settlement of all our differences, and that war may never be the unhappy fate of our beloved country. As the president has for some cause, thought fit to convene congress, prior to the usual time of their convention, we may then expect to have a more extensive and perspicuous view of our national affairs. Let us, in the mean time, as far as possible, be prepared for any event which may occur. To be united is indispensably necessary to be prepared either for a state of war or the full enjoyment of peace. The political divisions in the United States are productive of the most unhappy consequences; they not only tend to defeat every honorable attempt to terminate our differences with foreign powers by amicable treaty, but also to embolden the aggressors to persist in their unrighteous depredations on our property and add new insults to former injuries. A people well agreed in the principles of their social compact, and firmly united in the support of their government, can surmount almost any obstacle which may oppose their prosperity and independence. But when divided and torn asunder by faction, all domestic tranquility and enjoyment are at an end, and the greatest nation thus severed, may fall an easy prey to a foreign invader, or their liberties be destroyed by a domestic usurper.

Suffer me, gentlemen, on all occasions, to recommend to you in the most pressing manner, to keep in view the union of citizens and states, for on this pivot turns the happiness and independence of our country.

It were not my purpose, if my abilities and information would admit, to enter into a particular detail and vindication of the measures of the national administration, but only to excite you to a candid and dispassionate examination for yourselves. It will, I believe, be acknowledged by all, that the measures adopted by congress, restrictive of commerce, were intended to protect us against foreign aggressions, or cause them to be removed. Whether they were the best possible measures to effect those purposes or not, cannot for certainty be known, since they have been tried, and others remained untried. But I can conceive of no measures that would have been more likely to succeed against the determined policy of two great belligerent nations, while attended with that party opposition at home, which is manifest on all occasions. I wish not to prohibit a strict scrutiny of the conduct of the officers of the general government, or a careful attention to our liberties and national safety, but to prevent the dangerous evils arising from unreasonable and unfounded jealousies. Have not equal encouragements, with impartiality, been extended to both Great Britain and France with an honest intention to procure a repeal or suitable munificence of their

unjust orders and decrees?—And have not political parties occasionally acknowledged and applauded the talents and virtue, the firmness and moderation of the president of the United States? Nor, has any one act of his life, either in his public or private capacity, manifested a design to change our government from its republican purity? What then, should induce him, while possessed of the highest honors which the country can confer upon him, to sacrifice her dearest rights and independence to the will of a foreign monarch? From what source, then proceeds the continual charge of partiality and French influence? Have we not reason to suspect that it proceeds from a vehement party spirit, or a different foreign influence, operating upon some disappointed or ambitious individuals?

The confidence, gentlemen, which I have already expressed in your wisdom and integrity, supersedes the necessity of a particular detail of the business of the session. You, being selected from the various parts of the state, are possessed of a knowledge of the wants and wishes of your constituents.—There are some objects, however, which ought not to escape our notice. The militia, on which depends our safety in peace, and our defence in war is ever worthy of consideration. But, under the present unsettled state of our national affairs. more than ordinary attention may be requisite.

The militia, if well equipt and disciplined, impelled as they are, by motives of interest, and inspired by the love of liberty, are, I trust sufficient to protect our rights, and repel any invasion of our territory. I consider it highly expedient, that a suitable supply of arms should be provided, either by this, or the United States, for the use of our militia, in cases of urgency. But whether the present state of our finances will admit of an appropriation for that purpose or not I shall submit to your sound discretion.

The manufacturing interest received considerable encouragement at our last session, but I trust that an object so beneficial in the system of economy & so favorable to our real independence, will be ever kept in view and fostered by every prudent legislature.

One of the greatest benefits of the system of jurisprudence, is the permanency of those laws under which we enjoy our personal security, and the protection of private property. The frequent changes in our general statutes render them perplexing to magistrates and jurors—tend to increase litigation, or promote what is by some styled the glorious uncertainty of the law, and frequently subjects the honest citizen to expence and loss before the laws are fully promulgated or their operation rightly understood. I should, therefore, recommend alterations in those cases only where experience had discovered material defects.

I have received a resolution of the senate and house of representatives of the U. States, proposing an amendment of the constitution of the U. S. which, with other communications from the executives of individual states, I shall cause seasonably to be laid before you.

That economy which has ever characterized the legislature of Vermont, I trust, will stimulate you to make all that dispatch in the public business of the session, of which a free & candid investigation will admit.

I shall, gentlemen, readily concur with you in the adoption of such measures as may conduce to the best good of our constituents; and I ardently implore that Supreme Being who hath all hearts in his hands, so to direct our deliberations that they may terminate in the true interest of the state and nation.

JONAS GALUSHA.

New Spanish Constitution.

The following has been published in a late Cadiz paper, as the substance of the project of a new constitution for Spain, laid before the cortes on the 18th of August last.

Spain belongs to the Spaniards, and not to any particular family. The nation alone can establish fundamental laws. The Catholic, Apostolic, and Roman religion, *to the exclusion of every other*, is the one that the nation does and will profess. The form of her government is that of an *hereditary monarchy*. The cortes will enact the laws, and the king cause them to be executed. They enjoy the rights of citizens who have been born of Spanish parents, as also foreigners who have married Spaniards, or are come with a capital to get themselves naturalized, or to trade in the country, or to teach some useful art. Citizens alone can be preferred to the municipal offices. The rights of citizens are forfeited by long absence from the kingdom, and by undergoing afflictive and disgraceful punishments.

The king's person is inviolable and sacred, he has the power of sanctioning the laws enacted by the cortes; can declare war and make peace; is to appoint all civil and military officers out of a list of individuals proposed by the council of state; conducts diplomatic affairs, watches over the application of the public funds, &c.

Restraints on the regal power.

The king cannot oppose the meeting of the cortes at the periods or under the circumstances pointed out by the constitution, nor restrain the freedom of their deliberations when met, nor suspend them, &c. and such as shall advise him to do so, shall be held and treated as traitors. He cannot undertake a journey, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the crown, lay on taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without the previous consent of the cortes.

Ferdinand VII. is acknowledged by the cortes, king of Spain; and upon his demise, his legitimate descendants. [The settlement of the succession the cortes appear to have reserved to themselves.]

The king is a minor until he shall have completed his 18th year.

The king's eldest son is styled prince of Asturias, and as such will, when 14 years old, swear before the cortes that he will observe the constitutional laws, and be faithful to the king. During the latter's minority, a regency shall be established, which will take care that he be brought up in conformity to the plan adopted by the cortes. The regency will be presided by the queen mother, if alive, and composed of the two oldest deputies of the permanent deputation from the cortes; which deputies will continue the whole year in function—and of two councillors of state according to their seniority.

The cortes will grant a yearly sum sufficient for the maintenance of the king and his family, and also country seats for his amusement, &c.

The king's sons may be appointed to all offices except those of judges or deputies of the cortes. They cannot leave the kingdom without the consent of the latter.

There will be eight secretaries of state—two of whom for North and South America. They should be responsible for the transactions in their respective departments, and the cortes will determine what appointments they are to receive.

A council of state will be established, composed of forty members, four of whom to be grandees of known merit and virtue; four to belong to the clergy, out of whom two bishops; twelve Americans; and the others to be taken from among the deserving of the other professions.

The councillors of state are to be appointed by the king out of a list of candidates proposed by the cortes. The latter to be convened every year on the first of March, and to continue sitting three months, unless the session should be prolonged upon the king's demand, or for some very urgent reason; but in no case, for a longer term than one month.

As to the election of the delegates to the cortes, it is to be managed as directed by the constitution, (the dispositions relative thereto being very much detailed and framed with great judgement and a laudable foresight).

There will be one deputy for every 70,000 souls.

The king will open the cortes, or, in his name, the president of the deputation; which must be permanent to enforce the execution of the constitutional laws of the Spanish monarchy.

American Catholic Prelates.

Translation of a letter from the original LATIN *into English, of the Catholic bishops of North America to the Catholic bishops of Ireland.*

To the most illustrious and reverend Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, the archbishop and bishops of the United States of America, send greeting in the Lord.

"We have received, venerable brethern, with gratitude, and with the respect which is due to your distinguished merit, the letter dated February 26, which you addressed to the bishops of the whole Catholic church.

"We are resolved, with Divine assistance, to preserve the unity of the church of Christ, and to assert and defend that authority of the holy see, and primacy of honor and jurisdiction which the chief pontiff is possessed of, and which are essential to the maintenance of this unity. We are equally led by sentiment and by duty to profess our fidelity and obedience to pope Pius VII. who now holds that supreme station. We adhere, like members to their head, to this incomparable pontiff, and since, as St. Paul says, "*When one member suffers, the other members partake in the pain,*" how much more sensible must we feel the bitter afflictions of this our spiritual head!

"We lament, in common with you, venerable brethren, and we are animated with a pious indignation at the idea of "a reverend ancient being "turned out of his house, and driven from his "country; of an innocent bishop being cruelly op-"pressed; of the head church being stripped of its "patrimony; and of a most meritorious pope be-"ing overwhelmed with contumelies." It is our duty to confess that we, in particular, are under the greatest obligations to the venerable Pius VI. since it its owing to his wise and apostolical conduct that this portion of the Lord's flock, situated in the United States of America, have been formed into a regular ecclesiastical province consisting of the archbishop of Baltimore, and of four suffragan bishops.

"We firmly trust in the Lord, that the same invincible fortitude which shone forth in Pius the VI. of happy memory, will, at all times, be equally conspicuous in his successor, Pius VII; and we have not the smallest doubt that he will continue to exhibit, for the consolation of the church, that invincible firmness in bearing afflictions, which he has hitherto manifested, whatever it may become his duty to pronounce, to transact, or to endure.

"In the mean time, we declare before God, that we will respectfully listen to the admonitions of our father, notwithstanding his captivity; and that we will yield a cheerful submission to his directions and ordinances, provided they bear the proper and genuine character of the voice of Peter, and of the real intention and authority of the supreme pontiff. But we shall not think ourselves bound by any briefs, or other documents of any kind which may be circulated in his name, and under his alledged authority, unless even the least apprehension of his not enjoying full and perfect liberty in deliberating and resolving, shall be removed from our minds.

"And should the chief pontiff depart this life, (which God forbid should happen in the present perilous state of the church), we no less than you, venerable brethren, are fully persuaded that God will not be wanting to his church, which though it should even for a considerable time, be deprived of its chief pastor here on earth, would be exposed to less mischief than if any person, by force or terror, were to place himself in the chair of Peter, and thus the mystical body of Christ were to be torn to pieces by a fatal schism. Hence we are resolved to instruct the flock committed to our care, to acknowlege no person as the true and genuine successor of Peter, but him whom the far greater part of the bishops of the whole world, and the whole Catholic people, in a manner, shall acknowledge as such.

"If we, who are hardly yet known among the Christian churches, thus venture to declare ourselves to you, our venerable brethren, it is in consequence of your sending to us, in common with the other bishops of the Catholic world, your late encyclical letter: for it would be highly unbecoming us not to acknowledge this high mark of the esteem in which you hold us. As to yourselves, you are seated in those episcopal sees which have been illustrated, through a long series of ages, by the virtues of the holy prelates, your predecessors in them. In imitation of them, you conduct the people intrusted to you, by example as well as by instruction, in the ancient and true faith, and in sincere piety; and together with them, you exhibit, in defiance of all human artifice, fraud, and violence, a rare and perhaps singular instance of invincible fortitude in preserving and fostering the Catholic faith.

"We humbly commend ourselves to your prayers, and we earnestly beseech God to shew all favor to your country, your churches, and each one of yourselves.

"Fare ye well, most illustrious and reverend prelates.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore,
"LEONARD, Bishop of Gortyna, coadjutor of the Bishop of Balt.
"FR. MICHAEL, Bishop of Philadelphia,
"JOHN, Bishop of Boston,
"BENEDICT, Bishop of Bairdstown."

"*Baltimore, Nov.* 11, 1810."

[*Freeman's Journal.*

New Swisserland.

CINCINNATI, *October* 9, 1811.

By the politeness of a Swiss gentleman, residing at Vovay, Indiana territory, we have been favoured with the following sketch of the Swiss settlement:

NEW SWISSERLAND

Is situate on the right bank of the Ohio river, in Jefferson county, Indiana territory, about seven miles above the mouth of the Kentucky river. This settlement was began in the spring of the year 1803,

by some Swiss of the canton of Vaud, formerly a part of the canton of Bern, their principal objects is the introduction of the culture of the grape vine in this country. This settlement, or rather the place called New Swisserland, extends from about three quarters of a mile above the mouth of Plumb creek down the river to the mouth of Venoge creek, known by the name of Indian creek,* a distance of about four miles and a half fronting the river, and extends back for the quantity of about 3700 acres of land—2500 of which they have purchased under a law in favor of J. James Dufour and his associates, allowing them twelve years to pay for it from 1802, the time of the purchase; the remainder they have bought as other purchasers, and paid for it.

The lower end about two miles along the river, is occupied by thirteen Swiss families, containing sixty-six individuals, of every age—10 of those families have successivly come to join the three first who had began the settlement. Had it not been for the difficulties in crossing the ocean, it is believed the whole distance of four and a half miles would have been filled up with as many more of those industrious people.

The improvements of the Swiss are considerable, considering the time when they began, the few hands employed in them; and their inexperience in the way of improving lands in this country. They have now about 140 acres in cultivation, about eight of which are planted in grape vines, now bearing; which offer to the eye of an observer the handsomest and the most interesting agricultural prospect perhaps ever witnessed in the United States. There are about 8 or 9 acres more planted in vines, which are not yet bearing; and they continue planting more every year. The crop of wine of 1810, has exceeded the quantity of 2400 gallons, the quality of which has been thought, by judges of wine, superior to that of the claret of Bordeaux. Out of the quantity about 120 gallons was white, or yellow wine, made out of the Maderia grapes.—These two kinds of vines are the only ones which have hitherto succeeded, but others are going to be tried, and it is very probable that some of them will also produce good wine. When the vines are older, and the vine dressers able to let their wine acquire age before they sell it, the quality will certainly be greatly superior to what it is now; and there is no doubt that, in the course of a number of years, the United States will be able to do without *imported* wine. The precious culture of the vine will be tried in different parts of the Union, and will undoubtedly multiply with rapidity. The Swiss will encourage it with all their power; they give vine slips gratis to whoever will plant them, with directions and instructions for their cultivation.

The Swiss also cultivate Indian corn, wheat, potatoes, hemp, flax, and other articles necessary to farmers, although in small quantities. Some of their women make *straw-hats*, which they sell in Cincinnati, and on the river, to trading boats, which usually stop there to purchase them, to carry to the Mississippi country, where they are very ready sale. They are made quite different from the other straw-hats, by tying the straws together, instead of plaiting and sewing the plaits. One of Mr. F. J. Dufour's sisters first brought the art to this country, from Swisserland.

As the Swiss enlarge their vineyards every year more and more, their settlement will become of greater consequence to the United States, not only in producing good and wholesome wine, but also in being a model for those who may establish new vineyards in other parts of this continent which may be found suitable for their culture.

New Swisserland has the advantage of two roads—one is a fork from the road leading from Lawrenceburg to Port William, taking off to the right, about one mile and a half before arriving at Venoge, or Indian creek, and leads to Dufour's ferry; opposite is a road leading to Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky. The other leads from the upper end of Jefferson county, down to Madison, all along the river. There is a post office, by the name of Vevey, which is the name of the town intended to be shortly laid off, for the accommodation of mechanics. *(Liberty Hall.*

* On account of the great number of creeks in the United States called by the name of *Indian*, the Swiss, who own its mouth, have thought proper to alter its name to that of *Venoge*, a small river in the Pays de Vaud, on the banks of which some of the Swiss spoken of here were raised.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER IV.

Deputies from Asturias sent to England. Effect of the Spanish revolution in that country. Speeches in parliament. Proceedings at Cadiz. The governor put to death by the people, and Morla appointed in his place. The Spaniards compel the French squadron to surrender. Dupont enters Andalusia with a French army; is defeated by general Reding at Baylen, and surrenders. The terms which had been granted broken. Correspondence upon that subject with Morla. The French eagles deposited as trophies in the church of king St. Fernando at Seville.

One of the first measures of the junta of Asturias was to dispatch two noblemen as deputies to England. They came off from Gijou in an open boat, and got to an English privateer which happened to be cruizing off there. Their arrival was soon followed by information that the insurrection had burst out in Andalusia as well as in the north, and along the whole south of Spain. The attitude in which England stood, says the writer with whose eloquent page this narrative has before been interrupted, when Spain first implored succor from her generosity, was infinitely more grand and imposing, than any in which her own annals or those of the world exhibited any nation whatever. The nature of the contest which she has so long waged—the melancholy condition of the continent—the relation in which Spain before stood in her regard—the cruel wrongs and miserable weakness of the suppliants—the importance of the ends to be achieved by the successful exertion of her strength—all gave an interest to this conjecture, which no posture of human affairs, or vicissitude of fortune, was ever before calculated to inspire. Both the government and the people correspond by the exuberance of their succors, to the liberal and disinterested zeal, with which they embraced the Spanish cause, and completed a picture, upon which mankind will hereafter love to dwell. I saw the effect which it procuced upon the deputies, who were welcomed as if they had been deliverers—not suppliants. They frequently shed tears of gratitude and joy, and appeared to be more overpowered by the nature of their reception, than by the contemplation of that unrivalled scene of public and indi-

vidual felicity—that vigor and independence of mind, and those moral and political institutions—which place England so far above every other European country in the scale of excellence.*

The annalist† whom we have hitherto followed, gives the same honorable picture of the national feeling. Never, he says, was any intelligence received with more general joy. Notwithstanding the numerous hostilities in which Spain had been involved with England; first, through its connection with the Bourbons: and, afterwards, from the ascendancy which the directory and Bonaparte had obtained over an infamous minister, an imbecile king, and a wretched government, the English had always regarded the Spaniards as the most honorable people with whom they were engaged either in commerce or in war, nor was there ever a war in which some new instances of honor and generosity on their part did not make us regret that they were our enemies. Hitherto the present contest had been carried on with little hope. No other sympathy than that of mere political interest was ever felt in our alliances with Austria or with the Czar; but, from the moment that the Spaniards called upon us for aid, we felt that we had obtained allies worthy of our own good cause, and the war assumed a higher and a holier character. It now became truly, avowedly and plainly to every man's understanding, a war for all good principles; and we looked on to the end with faith as well as hope.

The first parliamentary notice of these proceedings was by a speech (15 June) of Mr. Sheridan's, made by him for the purpose of stimulating the ministry to a vigorous co-operation with Spain. He was followed by Mr. Canning, who stated with great explicitness that his majesty's ministers participated with the feelings of the country, and were disposed to contribute every practicable aid in a contest so magnanimous. Mr. Whitbread, who is styled one of the friends of the people, was satisfied with this declaration.

Arms, ammunition, and clothing were dispatched to the northern provinces, immediately upon the arrival of the deputies;—"men," they said, "they did not want." The Spanish prisoners were released and sent home; and in the king's speech, at the close of the session (4 July) Spain was recognized as a natural friend and ally. It was there declared, "that the British government would make every exertion for the support of a people thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, that it would be guided in the choice and direction of its exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they were employed; and that, in contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, England had no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy. An order of council appeared on the same day, announcing that hostilities against Spain had ceased. This measure had been anticipated by the commanders at Gibraltar and on the Cadiz station. General Castanos, who commanded the Spanish Army, which had been stationed in the camp of St. Roque to threaten Gibraltar, declared for Ferdinand, opened a communication with sir Hew Dalrymple, then governor of that fortress, and raised a loan there of 50,000 dollars, which was advanced in a few hours by the merchants, without interest, and without other security than the honor of a Spaniard. A French squadron consisting of five sail of the line and a frigate, under admiral Rosilly, was lying at Cadiz. Admiral Purvis was invited by the Spaniards to anchor his fleet at the mouth of the harbor, and prevent their escape. The people of Cadiz finding that the marquis de Solano, their governor, endeavored to repress their patriotism, and that he was manifestly in the interest of France, put him to death. The populace, in their indignation, gutted his house, not leaving even a beam standing; but not an article of property was taken. When some one proposed to sell his effects for the benefit of the poor, a general cry made answer, "we want nothing that belonged to a traitor!" The jewels and money that were found, were deposited in the treasury for the public service. The command was then assumed by don Thomas de Morla, at that time one of the most respectable names in Spain.—Morla commanded at Cadiz in 1801, when the English expedition appeared before the city, after sir James Pulteney's attempt upon Ferol: an attack, which would have been even more disgraceful than that memorable failure, was threatened, and which, had it succeeded, would have been more fatal in its consequences than the most fatal defeat: for the yellow fever was then raging in the city; this being the first year of its appearance in Spain. Upon this occasion, Morla replied to the summons of the British commander, in a manner as solemn as it was dignified; telling him under what a visitation the people of Cadiz were then suffering. It had its due effect, and sir Ralph Abercrombie instantly forbore from adding the horrors of war to those of pestilence. During the same dreadful season, Morla gave another proof of talents and resolution; for, in defiance of all opposition from the clergy and bigoted populace, he ordered all places of worship to be closed.

Upon his accession to the government, measures were immediately taken for compelling the French fleet to surrender. The French admirals were never deficient either in personal ability or professional skill. Rosilly took a defensive position in the channel leading to the Caracas, out of reach of the works. Knowing that every effort would be made to relieve him, and, probably, fully expecting that the force which would be sent to occupy Cadiz, would be able to bear down all resistance that the Spaniards could possible oppose; his object was to gain time. He proposed, first, to quit the bay, for the purpose, as he said, of tranquillizing the people, as his imposing attitude had occasioned some inquietude. In case the English should not assent to this, he then offered to land his guns; keeping his men on board, and not hoisting his colors; in this case he required that hostages should be exchanged, and demanded protection against the exterior enemy. Morla replied, that though these proposals were what it became the French admiral to make, it was incompatible with his honor to accept them; his orders were positive; and he could hear of nothing but an unconditional surrender. Lord Collingwood, who had arrived from before Toulon, to take the command upon this more important station, offered to co-operate with the Spaniards; but, being confident in their own strength, they declined the offer. Batteries were erected on the Isle of Leon, and near Fort Luiz; and from these and from their gun and mortar-boats, they began the attack (9th June.)—The Spaniards kept them at a distance, because closer proceedings would have occasioned greater loss on their side, and have injured ships which they wanted for their own use. Being sure of ha-

* Walsh's letters, p. 24.

† Edin. An. Reg. The historical part of this valuable work is said to be written by Southey.

ing them at last, they wished to take them with as little injury as possible: and in this they succeeded, on the morning of the 14th, having in vain attempted to obtain more favorable terms.

Two addresses to the poeple, published by Morla upon this occasion, explained why he had proceeded so slowly against the French, and he declared his resolution to enforce good order. Every person admired these able compositions; but, upon examming them after the subsequent treachery of the author, it is observable, how carefully he abstained from any one expression which might imply a sense of the righteousness of the Spanish cause, or indignation against the atrocious usurpation which was intended. Wise, therefore, as his operations against Rosilly's squadron had been, it is to be suspected that Morla acted not more from prudence than from a secret purpose of sparing the French.

Bonaparte had probably relied upon his secret agents in Cadiz, upon Solano, and Morla himself, or he would have secured that important city, as he had done Barcelona, before he avowed his intention of usurping the throne of Spain. A siege of Gibraltar had been the pretext under which he marched his troops into the peninsula; and, if the sudden and universal insurrection of the people had not prevented him, a sufficient force would have been stationed before that fortress to have over-powered Castanos, in case he had been found incorruptible: the greater part of the Spanish army, which had not been sent out of the kingdom, being under that general's command. A detachment under Dupont, had marched from Madrid towards the southward, soon after Murat's arrival in that city. Their destination was for Cadiz, of which place that general had been appointed governor, soon after the mock abdication at Bayonne had been completed; but some tumults at Toledo required his presence; and immediately afterwards, the disposition of the people of Madrid became so manifest, that Murat thought it prudent to keep the whole of his force in the vicinity of that city. But when Seville and Cadiz declared for Ferdinand, perilous as his situation was in the capital, it became of the utmost importance that a vigorous effort should be made to reduce these important cities; and Dupont, with a considerable force, was instantly dispatched upon that service.

A long and deep chain of mountains called the Sierra Morena, a name which Cervantes has made familiar throughout the whole of Europe, divides Andalusia from New Castile, and from Estremadura. The passes are exceedingly strong: Dupont crossed them, without opposition, and descended upon the city of Cordova, which lies at their foot. The city was feebly defended; for the armed inhabitants did not stand their ground, and the regular force was not sufficient to oppose such a body of disciplined troops. He obtained possession of it after a conflict of two hours,—but here his successes ended; for tidings reached him of the surrender of the fleet; the passes of the Sierra were occupied by the peasantry; the country rose on all sides; and Castanos advanced against him with allthe force of Andalusia, and with a considerable body of troops from Ceuta, which had been sent to garrison that place early in the year, in consequence of a rumour that England designed to attack it. Dupont expected to be joined by the three or four thousand men from Junot's army, who were ordered to proceed along the coast of Algarve and cross the Guadiana; but a body of English troops from Gibraltar, under general Spencer, took post at Ayamonte, and defeated this intention. Instead of advancing, therefore, to Ecija, where the troops which he had defeated at Cordova were rallying under Echevavie, he found it necessary to fall back to Audujar.

Here his situation soon became perilous. Castanos, acting upon the wise principles which the junta of Seville had laid down, continually harrassed the enemy, without venturing to a battle till he had previously given confidence to his troops, and brought them into habits of discipline. All the hospital stores of the French, together with a large convoy of supplies from Toledo, were intercepted in the mountains: and their soldiers were soon obliged to reap the standing corn, and make it into bread themselves, the peasantry having left the harvest to take up arms against them. They were not long at leisure to do this,—the perpetual alarms given them by the Spaniards on all sides, kept them always under arms. A council of war was held by Castanos, on the 17th July, and it was determined that the united divisions of the marquis de Campagny and of major general Theodore Reding (brother of Aloys, the Swiss patriot,) should attack the van of the French army at Baylen, while the third division and the reserve made a feinted attack upon Audujar, to distract the enemy's attention. Reding, on the following morning (18th July) won the village of Baylen, when the French general, Gobert, had been stationed to guard the road to La Carolina, as of the utmost importance in maintaining a communication with Madrid. Having thus succeeded, he was ordered by the commander in chief not to pursue the retreating column, but to march against Audujar without delay, and attack that place in flank, while he with the remainder of his force, should assail it in front. This was prevented by the sudden movement of Dupont, the heights in the neighborhood of Audujar had been occupied on the 15th by general don Manuel de la Pena, and field marshal don Felix Jones, who, from thence, annoyed them with great effect. They were too strongly posted to be attacked with success; and Dupont had determined upon a more important enterprize; at nine on the evening of the 18th, he evacuated Audujar, after pillaging it, and took the road towards Baylen.

Castanos complained in his dispatches, that the people of Audujar, did not give him the slightest notice of these movements. That city contains about 14,000 inhabitants; and though a few of the higher orders may have been corrupted, it cannot be supposed that the people in general were well disposed to a set of ruffians, who had, for some weeks, been preying upon them. Dupont's measures were, probably, kept secret till the moment of executing them; and the art of obtaining intelligence seems to have been ill understood both by the Spaniards and their allies, during the whole of this year's war. At two in the morning of the 19th, Castanos was informed of their retreat: he immediately ordered general Pena to pursue and harass the enemy's rear, expecting that, by Reding's advance, they would thus be placed between two fires. The Swiss general, meantime, having repassed the Gudalquiver, and effected a junction with Campagny, was forming his troops, at three in the morning of the 19th, to march against Audujar, when Dupont fell upon him, thinking to take him by surprise. The attack was made with great vehemence, and would not improbably have been successful, had not the Spaniards, owing to their intended movement, been in some degree of readiness. The first company both of horse and foot suffered greatly; nevertheless, the Spaniards rapidly took their stations, and repelled their assailants

on all points. Their lines were sometimes broken, and the French fighting with the resolution of men who had never yet known what it was to be defeated, even made way to their batteries; but the Spaniards stood firm; they had confidence in their officers and in their own strength; they knew that they had reinforcements at hand, and that the enemy's situation, if they repelled them, was desperate—above all, they had a perfect conviction of the righteousness of their cause, which, when other points are equal, will inevitably turn the scale.—Campagny, who held the post of camp-marshal, and the brigadier-general, don Francisco Vanegas, both distinguished themselves, as much by their skill as their intrepidity. The action continued, without any other interruption than what arose from occasional recession and the formation of new columns, till half past twelve of the following noon, when Dupont, with all his generals, putting himself at the head of the columns, made a last desperate charge, which the French supported with great firmness, attempting, at the same time, to break the centre of the Spaniards, and turn the right wing; they were, however, finally repulsed, with great loss, Dupont himself being wounded, and two thousand of his men killed. At two o'clock Pena's division came up; as soon as the guns of his advance guard began to fire, Dupont sent a flag of truce, and proposed to surrender.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

French Statistics.

Mineral Substances of France and their Produce—for one year.

NATURE OF THE SUBSTANCES.	PRODUCE.			EMPLOYED	
	In hundred weights.	IN MONEY. Francs.	IN MONEY. Dollars.	Heads of families.	Individ. 4 to a fam.
Iron Mines	2,400,000	45,000,000	8,437,500	60,000	240,000
Secondary manufactures of Iron		10,000,000	1,875,000	104,000	416,000
Lead mines	24,000	840,000	157,500	800	3,200
Copper mines	2,000	300,000	66,250	300	1,200
Secondary manufactures of copper		6,000,000	1,250,000	2,400	9,600
Mines of Mercury	67,200	268,000	50,250	320	1,280
Zinc	60,000	234,000	43,875	300	1,200
Antimony	1,500	30,000	5,625	40	160
Manganese	1,200	18,000	3,395	30	120
Salt		3,000,000	562,500	600	2,400
Salt from the marshes	5,000,000	13,000,000	3,435,000	6,200	24,800
Mineral acids		3,000,000	562,500	300	1,200
Coal pits	82,000,000	61,500,000	11,531,250	61,500	246,000
Peat, rocks, stones, earth and sand,		6,912,000	1,295,000	864,000	3,456,000
	TOTAL.	150,102,000	29,305,645	1,100,790	4,403,160

To the above add ten millions of francs for the produce of the inland fisheries, and a pretty good dea may be had of the amount of several objects which form different branches of the internal trade of France. The franc is rated at 18 3-4 cents.

The preceding table is taken from Williams' travels in France, in 1802.

West-Indies.

The following table, compiled from official returns, is highly interesting as conveying a just idea of the effect of the climate of the West Indies upon natives of Europe—The reader will observe there is a rapid decrease of the *proportionate* number of deaths from 1796 to 1800 (when, as well in 1801, many recruits appear to have arrived) owing, as we may presume, to the troops being *seasoned*, as it is called.

Deaths, by DISEASE, *in British troops serving in the West Indies, generally, for seven years, from* 1796 *to* 1802, *inclusive.*

	EUROPEANS.				NEGRO SOL.		
	Largest force.	Medium of monthly returns	Died.	Per Cent.	Force.	Died.	Per Cent.
1796, April,	19,676	15,881	6,484	40 1-4	2,495	75	3
1797, April,	13,627	11,503	3,766	32 3-4	3,080	118	4
1798, April,	9,192	8,416	1,602	17 1-2	3,055	252	8
1799, February,	7,654	7,202	876	11 3-4	3,354	258	7 3-4
1800, February,	8,840	7,890	1,221	15 1-2	4,320	286	6 1-2
1801, February,	11,745	10,315	2,340	22 3-4	4,604	276	6
1802, February,	10,198	9,038	990	11	3,840	199	5
Original Army,	19,676		17,173				

The mortality of the whites, compared with the negroes, is therefore four for one.

British Parliament.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Remarks on the state of the representation in the joint British and Irish parliament, in the 95th page of the WEEKLY REGISTER.

The whole ancient and enlightened kingdom of Scotland has only 45 representatives, and the rough and course county of Cornwall, with its 21 boroughs, has 44 members.

The whole of the 33 Scotch counties have no more than 30 members, and the Cornish boroughs have 42 members.

The twenty-one of finest and most populous English and Irish counties have forty-two members.

The English boroughs with one, two and three votes and no substance or property, have *two* members each, and all the Catholics of the empire, the colonies and dependent territories, do not send *one!*

One part in two hundred of the free adult males (deducting paupers and absentees) elect the majority of the house of commons of the united kingdom. The remaining 199 parts are outweighed by that one.

The *owners*, and *directors*, and *sellers*, and *purchasers* of the boroughs are most often royal, or ministerial, or baronial, to the utter destruction of the little share of power in the commons.

India, which does not send a member, has more millions of *subjects*, than there are of little hundreds in the majority of those, who chuse the parliament, that exercises an iron despotism over their religion, minds, manufactures, bodies and estates.

The whole of the counties of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland have fewer members in the house of commons than the miserable boroughs.—The 117 counties with London, Westminster and Southwark, Dublin, Glasgow, and Edinburg and other principal trading cities and seminaries, send less than 150 members, and the boroughs, minor cities and seminaries send 508 members. Are property and particularly are the landed and commercial interests and the freemen of the country represented in Britain and Ireland, as they are by the representatives of the United States, from seaports, seaboard counties, and great landed settlements?

The mere boroughs of England proper, send more members to the commons than all the Welsh, Irish, and Scotch members of the lords and commons.

But what is all this, says some unconcerned and honest American, to us, since we are *independent*? I'll tell you friend. This parliament, thus composed, passes laws to indemnify the ministry of Britain for all its criminal advice to the crown as to neutrals, and to authorise the crown to violate any right of ours, without the limits of our territory, at their discretion. The marine and navy officers, who despoil you, and their relations and family connexions are members of the two houses of parliament and of the superior courts of admiralty, or appeals, or of the royal council, who advise the orders by which you are dishonored and ruined; and by which other nations are provoked and led to do the same. The civil *maladies* of a country, (which rejects the natural force of the members of the community as its pure and safe defence and rests it upon a despoiling navy) are *maladies of the world.* They are as contagious and as destructive, as any other plague. Those, who buy an arbitrary power over their neighbors, their brothers, and the rest of their own political family, will pervert that power to the inconvenience, injury, and ruin of *the neutral states*, as freely as to the inconvenience, injury, and ruin of India, Ireland, the dissenters, the Catholics, or the real and proper mass of the commons and other deprived persons of their empire. Every thing wrong every where affects us. This particular evil of the constitution of the British national power brought on the civil war of 1775. It has brought on the war which has afflicted us, under the name of peace, since November 1792, and June and November 1793.

The crown, in Britain, has considered it safe to violate the law of nations, because it procured an *express* act of indemnity in the winter of 1792 and 3, and a *covert* indemnity on the 17th June, 1793, (repeated again in 1803), from this parliament, constituted as we have seen it really is.

Let it not be said that this is hostility to the British and Irish empire. No: it is the common cause of the whole of those united nations, (who are deprived by the 5722 effective voters) and of ourselves, who are also *deprived by them.* Heaven, the prince, the new king or the deprived in that empire, must be the source of relief there. Heaven and ourselves are the sources of our relief; if the ministers of George the third and the borough 5000, are suffered to govern his substitute or successor.

It is no mitigation, extenuation or justification of a lawless British confiscation of our ships, our crops, our outward foreign goods and our supplies from abroad and seizure of our persons, that the government of France is as arbitrary in one hand, as the British government is in five or six thousand hands. France has decreased in her wrongs, and Britain *continues* and pretends to a formal legitimate right to increase in indignities, restrictions and injuries. Such are the actual evils of the day. The reform of the British parliament has become necessary, not only to the tranquility of their empire, but to *our "peace, liberty and safety."* X.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

Birtish Naval Establishment,

According to Steel's List for July 1811.

Of the line - - - -	254
Fifties and forty-fours - -	35
Frigates - - - -	247
Sloops and yachts - - -	196
Bombs and fire-ships - - -	12
Brigs - - - -	183
Cutters - - - -	32
Schooners, gun vessels, luggers, &c.	83
Total,	1,042

The actual disposition of this force is as follows:

In the Downs.—3 ships of the line; 1 frigate, 10 sloops or yachts; 8 brigs; 2 cutters; 3 gun-vessels—Total, 27.

In the North Sea and Baltic.—20 ships of the line; 2 fifties; 12 frigates; 22 sloops or yachts; 29 brigs; 6 cutters; 6 gun-vessels—Total, 97.

In the English channel and on the coast of France. 9 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 9 frigates; 10 sloops or yachts; 12 brigs; 9 cutters; 6 gun-vessels—Total, 56.

On the Irish station.—1 ship of the line; 5 frigates; 1 sloop or yacht; 2 brigs; 2 cutters; 8 gun-vessels—Total, 19.

Off Jersey, Guernsey, &c.—1 ship of the line; 1 forty-four; 2 brigs; 2 cutters; 3 gun-vessels—Total, 9.

On the coast of Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar.—

29 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 22 frigates; 14 sloops or yachts; 3 bomb, or fire-ships; 16 brigs; 5 cutters; 4 gun-vessels—Total, 94.

In the Mediterranean and on Passage.—19 ships of the line; 33 frigates; 13 sloops or yachts; 17 brigs; 1 cutter; 2 gun-vessels—Total, 85.

On the coast of Africa.—1 frigate; 1 sloop—Total 2.

At Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.—3 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 5 frigates; 11 sloops or yachts; 2 brigs; 7 gun-vessels—Total, 29.

West Indies, viz. *Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and on Passage.*—2 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 17 sloops and yachts; 20 brigs; 1 cutter; 9 gun-vessels—Total, 69.

In South America.—2 ships of the line; 7 frigates; 1 sloop; 3 brigs—Total, 13.

Cape of Good Hope and Southward.—2 ships of the Line; 10 frigates; 4 brigs—Total, 16.

East Indies, and on passage.—5 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 3 sloops and yachts; 3 brigs; 1 cutter—Total, 32.

From which it appears that the British have, *at sea*—

Ships of the line	96
Fifties or forty-fours	8
Frigates	143
Sloops and yachts	103
Bombs and fire-ships	3
Brigs	118
Cutters	29
Gun-vessels	48
Total,	548

It furthermore appears from this statement, that the British have, in the *American seas*, that is to say, at Halifax, Newfoundland, in the West-Indies, and in South America—

Ships of the line	7
Fifties or forty-fours	2
Frigates	21
Sloops and yachts	29
Brigs	25
Cutter	1
Gun-vessels	16
Total,	101

Besides the ships at sea, there are *in port and fitting*, 20 ships of the line; 8 fifties or forty-fours; 13 frigates; 27 sloops and yachts; 1 bomb or fire-ship; 17 brigs; 3 cutters; 30 gun-vessels. Total 119.

Guard-ships.—4 ships of the line; 2 fifties or forty-fours; 4 frigates; 4 sloops and yachts. Total 14.

Hospital-ships, prison-ships, &c.—30 ships of the line; 4 fifties or forty-fours; 4 frigates. Total 38.

TOTAL IN COMMISSION.

Ships of the line	150
Fifties and forty-fours	22
Frigates	164
Sloops and yachts	134
Bombs and fire-ships	4
Brigs	135
Cutters	32
Gun-vessels	78
Total,	719

IN ORDINARY AND REPAIRING FOR SERVICE.

Ships of the line	65
Fifties or forty-fours	11
Frigates	64
Sloops and yachts	60
Bombs or fire ships	8
Brigs	48
Gun-vessels	5
Total,	261

BUILDING.

Ships of the line	39
Fifties or forty-fours	2
Frigates	19
Sloops and yachts	2
Total,	62

All of which make the grand total, before mentioned, of 1,042. Of these the following numbers have been taken from the nations specified:

From the French	109
——— Danish	46
——— Spanish	25
——— Dutch	24
——— Italians	3
Total,	207

ESTABLISHMENT OF RATES AND MEN.

1st rate ship of 100 guns, has from 875 men to 850. 2d rate from 98 to 90 guns, and from 750 to 700.—3d rate from 80 to 64 guns, from 650 to 500.—4th rate, from 60 to 50 guns, from 420 to 320.—5th rate, from 40 to 32 guns, from 300 to 220.—6th rate, from 28 to 20 guns, from 200 to 140.—Sloops from 18 to 16 guns, from 120 to 90.—Gun-brigs, cutters, &c. from 14 to 6 guns, from 50 to 25.

When an admiral's flag is hoisted in a first rate, her compliment of men is 875; when a vice admiral, 870; a rear-admiral, 865. Ships of the line fifties, frigates, and royal yachts, are commanded by post-captains. Sloops of war, bombs, fire-ships, armed ships, store ships, and *arme's en flute* under fifty guns, by commanders. Schooners, cutters, &c. by lieutenants. Store-sloops, occasionally, by masters. Small craft by midshipmen who have past for lieutenants.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of Population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present and probable future state of the U. States.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 95.)

In the northern parts of Asia, Siberia, &c. the poverty and wretchedness of the people are extreme. They depend chiefly on the fruits of their labor in fishing and hunting for subsistence; from the former of which sources they are frequently excluded by the heavy rains and floods which drive the fish from the rivers, and produce the most distressing famines; particularly in Kamtschatka, where these floods very often occur. The small-pox is also a frequent visitor among them; and, when it is understood, that the inhabitants of these countries live, for the most part, in habitations under ground, where many families are sometimes crowded together, and where from their natural filth, the heat, impure air, and stench, are almost insupportable; it cannot be wondered at that this disease, dreadful under the most favorable circumstances, should act with peculiar fatality. M. de Lesseps supposes it has carried off three-fourths of the native inhabitants. They are rarely engaged in war; famine and disease, therefore, and the laborious servitude to which the women are condemned, may be regarded as the checks by which the population of these dreary countries is kept down to the level of the means of subsistence.

The soil of southern Siberia is so rich and fertile that very little labor is requisite to produce an abundant harvest; yet most of the districts are but thinly peopled, and population in none of them increases in proportion to the apparent facility of acquiring

the means of subsistence. This is accounted for by sir James Stuart upon the moral principle that where there is little demand for men the population goes on slowly. The farmer who owns a piece of land finds the members of his family quite sufficient for the little cultivation it wants; and as he would find no market for the surplus produce, no more of course is raised that will feed his own family. It is of no consequence that the produce of the soil is cheap, while labor is still cheaper; for though the supernumerary laborer may purchase his day's provision for a penny, he will find even this impossible when his own labor is worth only a farthing; it follows therefore, that he must either emigrate to some country where his labor is more wanted, or perish at home of poverty.

The want of proper vents for the products of the soil and their consequent cheapness, may therefore be considered as the principle obstacles to the increase of population.

In the Turkish dominions the checks to population may be referred to the tyranny and despotism of the government. The cultivator of the land is perpetually subject to the extortions and exactions of the pachas and petty administrators of the laws, and therefore seeks to make no larger crop than will suffice his own necessities. And as the land of the father, instead of descending to his children, reverts to the sultan, and moreover, as in times of scarcity, a maximum is fixed to the price of produce at which the peasants are compelled under severe penalties to furnish it to the towns, an indifference is created towards landed property, and agriculture necessarily falls to ruin. Many provinces are sometimes entirely stripped to furnish provisions at a cheap rate to the large towns. To these causes of depopulation may be added the plague and several other epidemic and endemic diseases to which the whole empire is very much subject.

Nearly the same causes operate in Persia; for though the plague does not extend to that country, its destructive effects are more than equalled by the ravages of the small-pox, and the dreadful convulsions and internal commotions to which Persia has been for many centuries continually subject, and which have proved greatly injurious to her agriculture.

It would appear from the ordinances of the Indian legislator, Menu, of which sir William Jones has given us a translation, that though marriage is forcibly inculcated as a duty of the first importance; various obstacles are thrown in the way of population. The man who begets a son is said to obtain "a victory over all people; by a son's son he enjoys immortality; and afterwards by the son of that grand-son he reaches the solar abode." Here is certainly the strongest inducement a man can have to marry; but as by the birth of one son alone, his debt to his progenitor is discharged, he is considered as being actuated by a reprehensible love of pleasure if he begets more. Again, an elder brother not married before the younger is looked upon as a person to be particularly shunned; and what is somewhat extraordinary the younger brother who marries before the elder incurs the same disgrace. —Widows, except those of the servile order, are strongly prohibited from taking a second husband; they are not even allowed to pronounce the name of another man, but are to "continue till death forgiving all injuries, performing harsh duties, avoiding every sensual pleasure, and cheerfully practising the incomparable rules of virtue." These ordinances also regulate the choice of a wife. Various sorts of women are mentioned, all of whom are to be studiously avoided; and when we find that the choice is limited to the following description of girls, it is natural to suppose that a man may search a long time without being able to find "a girl whose form has no defect; who has an agreeable name; who walks gracefully like a young elephant; whose hair and teeth are moderate respectively in quantity and size; whose body has exquisite softness."—From this view, it will be seen that the obstacles which the laws themselves involve to their own execution, are sometimes insurmountable, and that so far from promoting the object intended, they have rather a contrary effect. Among the higher classes of people there, we may consider the *preventive* check as principally operating. The poorer sort are indigent in the extreme, and are subject to frequent epidemics the consequences of their bad nourishment. The Abbe Raynal has asserted, but without naming his authority, that when the crops of rice fail, the huts of these miserable wretches are set on fire, and the flying inhabitants shot by the proprietors of the grounds to prevent their consuming any part of the produce. It was a custom also among some of the tribes, until a stop was put to it by the English East India company, to destroy the female infants as soon as born, that they might avoid the offence and difficulty of procuring suitable matches for them.

In Tibet, a very unfertile country of India, nature seems to have given habits and dispositions to the people, well calculated to repress the population. The nation is divided into two distinct classes, the clergy and the laity; the former, who compose a large portion of the population, lead a life of the strictest celibacy, and meddle in nothing which concerns the business of the world. Among the latter it is the common custom for all the brothers of a family, to associate their fortunes with one female, and thus live together under the same connubial compact. Yet, notwithstanding the powerful operation of these preventive checks, such is the natural sterility of the soil; that the population is kept fully up to the level of the means of subsistence.

In China the population is much greater in proportion to the means of subsistence, than that of any other country in the world. Its territorial extent is about eight times more than that of France, and the number of its inhabitants nearly twelve times larger. Our author, rejecting the supposition of Montesqueiu that the climate of China is in a peculiar manner favorable to the production of children, or that the women are more prolific there than in any other country, ascribes this enormous population in the first place, to the excellence of the natural soil, and its advantageous position in the warmest parts of the temperate Zone; secondly, to the very great encouragements that have always been given to agriculture, the emperors themselves not disregarding to follow the plough, to set an example of industry to the peasants; and lastly, the extraordinary incentives to marriage, by which landed property is divided into small portions, and thus the best possible direction given to the exertions of industry. To these causes, might with much justice have been added the mild and patriarchal nature of the government. It must be admitted that the procreative power, if left to itself, could as easily double the population of China in 25 years, as it could that of any other country; but then it would be utterly impossible for the soil to support this increase; it becomes therefore an interesting enquiry how this mighty power is repressed?

There are certain descriptions of men in China who never marry; the bonzes or the priests employed in the pagodas and other places of worship

and those who devote themselves to literary pursuits.

Of these, Duhalde has reckoned nearly an hundred thousand in Pekin alone. Great numbers of the poor also remain unmarried, from the fear of being unable to support their families; and among the slaves, the masters would exert their influence to prevent marriage, that their increase might not add too much to his expences. Notwithstanding the assertion of some of the missionaries that plagues or epidemic disorders are not seen in China once in a century, other accounts leave no room to doubt that they are frequent, and particularly fatal among the children. The exposure of infants is so commonly practised, that it would be difficult to form an estimate of the numbers thus annually left to perish or to depend upon precarious charity for existence. Infanticide is allowed, or at least not punished, by the laws of the country; and the wretched mother is frequently reduced to the sad necessity, however much it may cost her parental feelings, of devoting her babe to destruction, that her own and her husband's lives may be prolonged. Unfavorable seasons from drought, from excessive rains, from hurricanes, and from multitudes of locusts, are common; and the famines which follow them are destructive almost beyond imagination.—Meares, speaking of Canton, says "it was no uncommon thing to see the famished wretch breathing his last, while mothers thought it a duty to destroy their infant children, and the young to give the stroke of fate to the aged, to save them from the agonies of such a dilatory death." The checks to population from wars and internal commotions, have likewise not been inconsiderable.

The populousness of Japan is accounted for upon the same principles; and the checks are likewise nearly the same, except that here infanticide is not practised; but the check from that cause is balanced by the greater frequency of plagues, famines, wars and intestine commotions, and the greater dissoluteness in the manners of the people with regard to the sex.

It is undeniable that agriculture is not only requisite to the support of multitudes, but is, in fact, the *sole* species of industry by which multitudes can exist: and the smaller the portions into which land is divided, the greater will be the product of agricultural industry, and the more vigorous the operation of the procreative power. This is strongly exemplified in the history of the early periods of the Greek and Roman states. The great law-giver, Solon, found it necessary to permit infanticide; and both Plato and Aristotle recommended the adoption of expedients which, however execrable in themselves, clearly shewed their comprehension of the tendency in population to increase beyond the means of subsistence, and the wants and miseries which this would consequently bring upon the people.

In the Roman territory, the gradual abolition of equality of property, and the consequent accumulation of the lands in the hands of a few proprietors, operated powerfully in repressing increase among those who were thus thrown out of employment and deprived of the means of support. For the positive checks to the population, it is hardly necessary to look farther than the bloody wars in which the states of Italy were continually engaged, and by which such destruction to human life was caused, that historians have wondered how they could find such constant supplies of men to renovate their armies.

Here our author concludes his researches among the less civilized and ancient nations, from which it may be clearly inferred that all the checks to population are resolvable into moral restraint, vice and misery. Among the violent causes which have repressed the redundancy of the procreative power, war may be ranked the most prominent, and after this famines and diseases.

The enquiry now becomes more interesting by being brought down to the different states of modern Europe. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

Impressment.

In the last number of the Register, I noticed the publication of a letter from the captain of an American vessel, carried into Dantzic, which stated, THAT SEVERAL OF HIS CREW HAD BEEN IMPRESSED BY THE FRENCH, AND SENT TO MAN THE FLEET AT ANTWERP, and promised some remarks on the circumstance, as well as upon impressment generally.

The case is new. I believe it is the first time that France has been charged with the *direct* impressment of American seamen, though I apprehend that, by indirect means, (hard usage and short allowance) many of our citizens [to use an *English* phrase] have been *compelled* to *volunteer* their services. We know that "extracts of letters are not *always* to be depended upon; but suppose this statement may be true; not seeing any reason why Bonaparte should fail to emulate his enemy, and take *one* American seaman for every *thousand* the British hold in Algerine bondage.

I am highly pleased with the sensibility some persons appear to feel at this insult and injury. I trust that all our *news printers* will hereafter publish every thing of the kind in CAPITALS. The stealth of a man is a common concern—he forms an integral part of our political system; every member should feel the injustice, and prepare himself to redress or avenge it. Did I possess absolute power, for one moment, I would *decree**—that six Frenchmen should be immediately taken into custody, and retained at hard labor until the American sailors were discharged—thus, we might make many roads and canals on very *reasonable* terms; for, serving the British in the same way, we should have 10,000 or 12,000 young and hearty laborers, at the disposal of government. To keep them in order, they should occasionally receive from 100 to 500 lashes with the cat-o'nine-tails; and, now and then, I would hang a few of them *in terrorem*, if they were disposed to *mutiny*, i. e. to escape. This is *Chinese* policy—man for man—and I can see no other complete and effectual remedy for the horrible injustice than by retaliating it, and making the wretches feel the wounds they inflict upon others.

This may be called a sanguinary resolution—so, perhaps it is—but, while power is law, let the law bear equally upon all, and so correct a partial evil.

We are so much accustomed to hear of *British* impressment, that the acuteness of feeling so natural on account of it, has become blunted, and our sailors have began to make a kind of *calculation* upon it. How base and degrading! How inconsistent with our pretensions to sovereignty and independence! But there are thousands in the United States who justify or palliate the practice; and to this turpitude must be attributed, in some degree, the want of energy in the government on behalf of injured society.

Suppose a gang of those fellows known in the middle states by the name of "Georgia traders,"

*The fact ascertained and the men refused *instant* liberation.

were to seize on a parcel of free *negroes* and carry them off—and that the negroes were to rise upon them and destroy every one of them—who is there that would call this a "mutiny?"—who that would "give up" the blacks to be tried by another band of the "traders."

I do not believe there is a single British vessel of war upon the ocean that is not partly manned with impressed Americans, many of whom have been detained for eight or ten or twelve years. The captain of a ship lately seized by a British frigate, on being ordered off the quarter deck to associate with the crew, found many of his fellow townsmen and neighbors—persons whose fate was unknown to their friends; and supposed there were at least fifty Americans on board this single vessel:—let the station of a British ship of war be where it may—in the East Indies or at the poles—she has *impressed* Americans on board of her.

On a subject so fertile as this, a man might write for a twelve month and leave off half-done. I am not disposed to imitate the conduct of the 10th or 11th congress. I hope the 12th will *act;* and, by premiums or some other means, excite and promote a spirit in the American seamen to hew their way to freedom, if enslaved; or to destroy all who shall attempt to fetter them. Their countrymen will protect them in doing so. H. N.

Letter to the Editor.

The following extracts of a letter from a gentleman of great respectability to the editor, though not written for publication, contain many valuable hints and remarks.

"I have received five numbers of the *Register*, and am of opinion it is calculated to inform the American public. I think some pains should be taken to exhibit *two great truths*, which are the more necessary from one material part of these numbers. The *truths* I mean are, the degree in which Great Britain has prevented the early universal armament of the European and American *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*—and the degree in which she has aimed at securing advantages and monopolies in the Portuguese and Spanish European and American trade to the injury of their relations with *this* country.

"If the United States' government had prevailed in the British kingdoms, and they had engaged in the war on the side of Spain, Portugal and their colonies, they would have sold a military equipment for every man to those governments, which could not have cost more than four or five millions sterling, in cannon, muskets, pistols and swords. Arming *en masse* could alone save them from the ultimate impression, of so near and so numerous an enemy. The two kings, Carlos and Ferdinand, were weak, and in many serious respects, negligent and vicious. These things invited the French; and they have gone into Spain and Portugal full of a spirit of rapine and oppression.

"The only comfortable fact in the affairs of Europe is the deportment of France on the subject of exclusive religious or ecclesiastical establishments. On that subject she is doing *substantial good*, and I trust, under God, it will be found, *that no nation, with unshackled consciences, will be quiet under military despotism. Bavaria*, the leading power in the confederation of the Rhine, and once a great supporter, *at arms*, of the bishop of Rome, has ordained that her people of both sexes, shall choose their religion at the ages of 20 and 21 years.

"The prince of Wales, as regent, since the confirmation of his father's insanity, has an opportunity to serve mankind, and immortalize his name, which has, perhaps, never been offered to a civil ruler. If he will search at home *and among nations abroad, having natural or actual relations of interest and amity with his kingdom*, for causes of just complaint against the acts of the governments of Great Britain and her adversaries, and do all he can to relieve them, he will fix his own power, raise his country and his name, and excite Europe,—aye, and America too,—to wonderful exertions.—The following cases occur:

"The relief of the neutrals by a mere restoration of the law of nations.

"The relief of the British and Irish dissenters, including the catholics.

"The amelioration of the constitution of the united parliament.

"The improvement of the condition of India.

"The introduction of sound religious liberty into the continent of Europe, through Spain, Portugal and Russia.

"The employment of the people at large of Spain and Portugal to obtain a check upon the power of the Bonapartes and Bourbons—by establishing a representation of the freeholders, *tiers etat*, or commons, in these countries; the introduction of which would correct the military despotisms of Europe.

"I know it is much to hope that such things will be done by a man who has been thought a high-blooded voluptuary; but the times and the condition of England will make him think. In such a wonderful course and condition of human affairs, when nothing seems tending to a good and sober end in the old world; and when such reformations, carried to their extent or true principles, are producing so much internal blessedness in America, projects which seem Utopian in Europe, may be allowed here to an honest enthusiasm, which, seeing no other hope, fondly sighs for the happiness of man in our new form."

For an official copy of the following very interesting decree we are indebted to a *citizen* of Venezuela.

Law abolishing Torture.

The government of Venezuela, desirous of eradicating every vestige of their former oppression have regarded *torture* as one of the detestable remains of the barbarity which characterised the conquest of America; as an enormity shocking to humanity, unnecessary to the purposes of justice; and as an outrage against the dignity of man. Nothing can be more unworthy *free* Venezuela than this practice, as humiliating as it is useless to the confession of crimes; and nothing can be more worthy their liberal and protective legislature than the absolute abolishment of an atrocity invented by the severity of the feudal government, and kept up by the interests of despots who have raised their power upon the terror of the human race.

The legislative department of Caracas, penetrated with these truths, and impressed with a lively sense of the dignity conferred upon them by their constitutents, have declared, and do declare, that from this day the use of the *torture* is abolished, and all former laws in any manner relating thereto annulled; and to render this declaration more solemn and notorious, they do decree that as many of the instruments employed in this execrable practice (in contempt of humanity and the civil dignity of the virtuous people of Caracas) as may be found among us, be publicly burned by the hands of the common hangman.

This resolution is communicated to the supreme executive power that they may see it carried into complete execution, by promulgating with proper solemnity, and causing it to be made known by whatever means they may judge convenient.

Given in the federal palace of Caracas, sealed with the seal of the confederation, and countersigned by the secretary of the congress and provincial legislature, on the 17th August, 1811.

Jose Angel Alamo, President.
Juan Jose de Maya, Vice-President.
Luis Jose de Ribas and Tovar.
Luis Jose de Cazorla,
Salvador Delgado,
Francisco X. Yanes,
Francisco Hernandes,
Jose Vicente Unda,
Juan Antonia Diaz Argote,
Gabriel Perezde Pagola,
Felippe Fermin Paul,
Nicholas de Castro.

[Countersigned,]
Francisco Isnardi, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Dr. Hayter's report to the prince regent of his literary mission to the court of Naples in relation to the Herculaneum MSS. which mission excited so great a sensation and expectation in the literary world, and made so great a noise throughout Europe, has been published.

Mr. TROTTER's account of Mr. Fox's tour in France and Flanders, in the year 1802, and of the four last years of the life of that great man, is announced. It is to be accompanied by numerous original letters and other documents, illustrative of his latter years. As his private secretary, Mr. Trotter is eminently qualified to perform the interesting task which he has undertaken.

It is one of the literary novelties of this age, that the East India company has established a Sanscreet press; and the Hetcopadesa is the first work that will appear in that language from a printing press.

By a letter in Mr. Flower's Political Review, it appears, that the celebrated John Howard did not die of the plague, but of a fever caught from a young lady, in going to visit her; for which purpose he rode twenty miles on horseback; and, being benighted, he was thrown from his horse, and lay a considerable time in the snow, and would have been frozen to death, but for the aid of an accidental passenger. Like Goldsmith, too, he took too large a dose of James' powders. He was buried by a French gentleman, in his garden, about two miles from Cherson, at his own particular request.

Dr. BUSBY has just completed a translation in rhyme, of the six books of *Lucretius* on the Nature of Things—Lord Grenville, to whom the work is to be dedicated, has seen the first book, and expresses his unqualified approbation of the style in which the doctor has executed this arduous undertaking.

The second volume of Moore's Tales of the Passions, containing the Married Man, being an illustration of the Passions of Jealousy, was expected to be published in April last.

The very witty lucubrations of the "Salmagundi" gentlemen at New-York, have been re-printed in London.

The booksellers in London are printing a stereotype edition of the bible in French.

That indefatigable traveller and writer, Sir John Carr, has given to the public "Descriptive Sketches of the south-east parts of Spain, and of the islands of Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Sicily and Malta," during a tour in those countries in 1809 and 1810, accompanied by engravings of views taken on the spot.

A report of the speeches of the late Mr. Fox in the house of commons, from his entrance into parliament in 1786 to the close of the session of 1806, has been published.

The number of provincial banks in Great Britain decreased from about 280, in the beginning of 1790, to about 230 in the beginning of 1793. Since that period the increase has been truly astonishing. It appears that in 1810 the total number of banks was 796, viz.

In London, Westminster and Southwark, including the bank of Engrand	67
In the rest of England	613
In Wales	25
In Berwick-on-Tweed	2
In the Isle of Man	1
In Guernsey	3
In Jersey	2
In Scotland	83
Total	796

FRANCE.—The emperor Napoleon, in order to give its proper weight to the French language, and to simplify the acquirement of useful knowledge, has ordered that all exercises and theses in the universities throughout France, shall be performed and written in French; and that a knowledge of Greek and Latin shall in no department of his government, be deemed a qualification for degrees, ranks or offices, either political, medical, legal or clerical. The prescriptions of physicians are to be in French, and the service of the church is no longer to be performed except in the vernacular tongue.

By an artist just arrived from Paris, it appears that the arts of painting, sculpture and engraving, are carried to the highest point of perfection in that capital. As one instance of Napoleon's patronage of engraving, he lately placed 1,200,000 francs at the disposal of the proprietors of the magnificent series of engravings called *Musee Napoleon*, to enable them to finish it in the style in which it has been commenced. It is not a little singular that men of letters, chemists, and mathematicians, are preferred and employed, in every department of the French government; and that the institute, and every thing appertaining to art and science, is described as being eminently distinguished and encouraged; at the same time, that an inquisitorial police strikes terror into every family, and a general distrust and want of confidence paralyses every private energy of the people; and commercial credit and trade are even in a worse state in France than they are in England.

It has been found that the quantity and quality of oil extracted from olives, has been augmented by wetting the fruit with vinegar before it is pressed. The vinegar must wholly cover the fruit. The quantity of liquor obtained is one-tenth greater than by any other procedure.

A method has been discovered of uniting marble without iron, which is liable to rust, and after rains gives a greenish color to the marble. For this purpose a cement is used which prevents the rain from penetrating and spoiling works of art exposed to the weather.

AUSTRIA.—A prodigy of precious acquirement has appeared in Germany, the person of John Spitzler, a youth only 13 years of age, who is said to be well acquainted with two different languages,

most of the mathematical sciences, and to be a proficient in music. He is a native of Lower Austria, and the son of a reduced clergyman: for the last six months he has been blind. The emperor Francis settled a pension upon him.

The base of the Carpathian mountains, near Makonitza, fell last year, with a report so loud that it was heard at the distance of twelve leagues. Six villages were lost by this precipitation.

The Pope.—The Cadiz papers contain the following article, under the head of "Intelligence from Italy."

"The holy father continues in custody, without any access to him being permitted, at Savona:—After he had promulgated the excommunication against cardinal Maury, archbishop of Paris, which was affixed to his own cathedral, his holiness was deprived of the use of pen and ink. The cardinal of Pietro and M. Gregory were on the same account thrown into the public prison in Paris, and, after being threatened with death, were ultimately banished. The circumstance has led to the belief of an intended change of the holy see; but of this there is at present no certainty. Napoleon Bonaparte has given a commission to cardinals Fesch, Borghese, and some others, to confer with the pope, but to no purpose. Some have refused to accept the commission, because they anticipate the reply, "restore myself and the sacred college to liberty, restore the patrimony of the church, and then we will confer." The cardinals Gonsalvis, Mattis, Oppizonl, Pietry and Zitta, have immortalized themselves in the annals of the church, especially the first, who Bonaparte hates mortally. The curate of Rome, the canons, and beneficiaries afford matter of comfort and edification. In vain have attempts been made to draw them aside from their duty, by a new form of oath Three hundred of them have been banished to Bastia, in Corsica. M. Fulacapho, D. Arrero, Tibeci, Seclope, the curate Carbous, the celebrated abbot Pereira, the canon Belli, in short, the flower of the clergy of St. John, St. Peter, St. Mary the greater, and of all the churches, are suffering a glorious banishment in that disagreeable island. Some are left in Rome, where they do much good and supply the place of those Curates, who are disabled by their infirmities from performing their duty. Three or four curates, and some of the most ignorant and incapable canons, are the only ones who have taken the oath. All the foreign clergy, even such as are travelling, have been sent back to their respective countries. The Roman nuns have been reduced to four convents, of different orders; each has a pension of nine scudi. The same sum is paid to those who held situations under the former governmeut, and even to the secretary of state."

Naturalization of Frenchmen.—Bonaparte has decreed that no Frenchman can be naturalized abroad without his authority: and that, if naturalized, they must not at any time, carry arms against France.

Frenchmen naturalized abroad without his permission, shall incur the loss of their property in France, and shall not be capable of succeeding to property in France. The above regulations are prospective—those who have already been naturalized abroad, are to have their naturalization confirmed, within a period prescribed. No Frenchman can enter the service of a foreign power, without permission, and even then are not allowed to bear arms against France, and must quit the service should that foreign power go to war with France. They cannot be accredited while in the service of a foreign power to any diplomatic capacity at the French court. If they enter the service of a foreign power without permission, they are to be considered as having borne arms against France.

Tennessee Legislature.—*Friday, October* 4. Mr. Claiborne offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Whereas, it appears that the United States are likely to be involved with one of the belligerent nations—and whereas, it is important on all occasions of that description, that the general government should be informed of the disposition of the people composing that government to pursue the most efficient means for the maintenance of the sovereignty and independence of the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to draft an address to the president of the United States, expressive of a determination, on the part of this state, to support such honorable measures as the general government may pursue for the attainment of the before cited objects.

The Chronicle.

London, Sept. 4.—A recent case has occurred at Hamburg, which will ever be ranked amongst the most cruel acts of the emperor of France. About three months ago, a young merchant of the name of Schroder, son to Octavian Schroder, of Hamburg, was arrested and sent to Paris, on a charge of having been found in his possession some caricatures and pamphlets, which militated against the character of Bonaparte. It now appears that this unfortunate has been brought to trial in the usual way, and his sentence was, "to be branded in the forehead and sent twenty-five years to the galleys." As soon as the same was made known to the emperor, he expressed his approbation thereof, and whether from motives of mercy or cruelty we are at a loss to say, he altered the sentence, and gave orders that the youth should be shot with his back towards his murderers. This sentence, we have reason to know, was immediately carried into execution.—The news of the young man's sad catastrophe had reached Hamburgh, and made every heart bleed for his unfortunate sufferings.

Sept. 9.—Population.—The census for the cities of London and Westminster, with the suburbs and parishes immediately contiguous, has been completed. The total is 1,099,104, including 483,781 males, and 615,323 females. The increase, compared with the census in 1801, is 133,139.

Sept. 19.—Our minister, Mr. Wellesley, has presented a remonstrance against the numerous publications that have appeared in Cadiz, tending to vilify the British character.

Same date.—The Melampus, 36, Captain F. Hawker, was cruising on her station, and perceiving a large frigate bearing down upon her, lay to, with her topsails to the mast. The frigate soon proved to be the President, 44, Commodore Rodgers, who hailed the Melampus, and rather peremptorily ordered captain H. to discharge all American seamen on board his ship, and send them on board the President. Capt. Hawker said he could not discharge one seamen from his ship without an order from the admiralty, or his own Admiral; on which Commodore Rodgers said, "I must use force," and fired a shot athwart the fore part of the Melampus. He then repeated the same demand, and fired a second shot: then repeated the same demand and fired a third shot; on which captain H. poured in such a whacking broadside, as quite hulled the President, when a desperate action began, and continued for

some time; the President's fire then slackened, and the Melampus' fire was continued with great vivacity, when the President struck her colors and was conducted to Halifax! This account comes by the Peacock, 18, captain Peake, which arrived here this morning; she spoke a brig from Halifax, out 33 days, which left the Melampus and President at Halifax; the master of the brig told captain P. the above account of this gallant action!!!!!

Letters from Carlsham, of the 24th and 26th of August do not bear a favourable aspect to commerce, as the courts of condemnation there of the Danish and Prussian vessels have of late again been revived and acted upon. Several vessels have been confiscated, and it is determined that the regulations shall extend to all vessels which have not fully observed the continental system: All intercourse between Gotenburgh and Hamburgh remains cut off, by orders of the French government.

CONCORD, (N. H.) Oct. 22.

MERRIMACK CANAL.—We are happy to learn, that the locks and canals for the improvement of the navigation of the Merrimack river, and which will open a direct communication between this town and Boston, are nearly completed. The vast advantages that will result therefrom to the farmer, the merchant, and to every description of citizens, and the great increase that will be occasioned hereby in the value of real estate situated near the waters of the river, must be obvious to every one. It is reported, that early in the ensuing spring, regular packet boats will be established between this place and Boston.

NEW YORK, October 26.

EXTRAORDINARY.—All the news-papers have contained an account of the misfortune that befel the Norwalk packet, the Slow and Easy, in the gale on Sunday last. She was upset in the sound, and the crew and 13 passengers, only saved themselves by clinging to the vessel and rigging, until they were taken off by the generous exertions of Captain Earl, of the Packet Fame, belonging to Newport, R. I. who went to their relief and afforded it at the hazard of his life. One passenger however, Mr. Samuel Waring, was not to be found among those who had sustained themselves on the wreck and the supposition was that he had been drowned in the cabin. The packet drifted on the Long-Island shore opposite Fairfield, and the next day a number of people went down to the beach to secure her. When she was righted, behold! there was Samuel Waring, alive and well, incredible as it may seem, and highly rejoiced you may be sure, to find himself once more in the land of the living. It happened that he was lying in a birth to the windward when the packet overset. He held on as well as he could, and finding that tho' the cabin was nearly full of water, it did not quite reach his head, he stuck fast, kicked away the boards from the birth at his feet for air to breathe, and had nothing to do but keep away the rats from eating him alive, until he was taken out the next day.

RICHMOND, (Va.) Oct. 18.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.—Yesterday for the first time, the 12 locks which have been lately put up in this city, for connecting the basin of James' river with the tide water, were filled with water, and a large scow was passed up and down. The ascent was accomplished in from 45 to 50 minutes; the descent in 55, accompanied by the discharge of cannon. The boat is one which has been built by Mr. Cooly, the superintendant, and is capacious enough to hold near 500 bbls. flour. It is probable in such large boats as these that the produce will be taken down from the basin through the locks to Rocket's landing, where the shipping lays.—The spectacle was witnessed by the directors of the James' River company, and a considerable body of citizens. We understand that the locks have been tendered by the superintendant to the company.—Time, we imagine must test their execution.

October 25.

On Monday night last, the treasury office was broken into, and upwards of *fifteen thousand dollars* stolen thereout, which had been received that day for taxes. The treasurer, we understand, is not in Richmond. Strong suspicions are entertained that this robbery has been committed by some person well acquainted with the regulations of the office, as means were found to get at the key of the iron chest.

NASHVILLE, October 15.

A report has reached town, by a gentleman from Shelbyville, that a courier from colonel Joseph H. Daviess, of Kentucky, to the governor, states he had a re-encontre with the Indians on the Wabash. He commanded 800 mounted dragoons, and on their approach, the Indians, 1500 strong, fired on him and killed 14 of his men.—A charge was immediately made on the Indians, and victory ensued, leaving 200 killed on the field of battle. The Indians fired but once and dispersed. This is very glorious news and we hope the mail papers will confirm it.

[A letter to the editor from a gentleman of Kentucky, dated Paris, October 17, informs that the volunteers have been withdrawn from the Wabash; the regular troops, under captain Boyd remaining, and employed in erecting several forts.]

Baltimore, November 2, 1811.

We have London dates to the 20th of September, and are informed, that the old king was still alive, but completely mad. It would seem as though the high-blooded folks about him were renouncing the strange idea that kings are *irresponsible—infallible—incapable of doing wrong;* for they have caused the walls and floor of his room, with every thing contained in it, to be so completely covered with cushions as to prevent him from dashing himself to pieces. Poor old man!—though, late, we desire that he and the people of England, may recover their reason!

Dantzic is declared a free port, to all commerce except English—the duties are reduced one-third. It is said that Prussian ports will be opened in like manner. If so, we might have a lively trade to the north of Europe—if Great Britain would please to permit it.

Murat, king of Naples, has been very sick—and Bernadotte, crown prince of Sweden, was ill of a fever.——They may be spared. The empress of France has forbidden Louis Bonaparte's wife her presence. She is the daughter of *Josephine*, and the English prints have always told us that, while married to her mother, the emperor was accustomed to hold improper intercourse with her. As this is truly *royal*, it is probable enough—we cannot expect Bonaparte to be more correct than his neighbouring princes.

A French agent has arrived at St. Petersburg to demand, peremptorily and immediately, the repayment of the money the *Dutch* lent to the emperor.

The United States frigate Constitution landed our minister in France, Joel Barlow, Esq. at Cherbourg on the 19th of September; from whence she sailed for the Texel with the remittance of the inter-

est on our funds held by the Dutch. Mr. Barlow was very courteously received.

It is said, that Louis Bonaparte, ex-king of Holland has disappeared—it was further *said*, on Wednesday last, that he had arrived in this city!

Great *satisfaction* was produced in London by a report that the Melampus, of 35 guns, had captured our frigate the President, commodore Rodgers, whom they call a "buccaneer." The writer of one of the paragraphs, however, supposed the report was not true because——"*no vessel belonging to any other nation, of* 44 *guns, would venture to attack a* 36 *gun British frigate.*" See a *comical* account of the battle under the London head.

Vessels frequently arrive in England direct from France, with cargoes, and are treated respectfully. But *American* vessels are not permitted to leave a port of France for the United States, without becoming liable to seizure, by virtue of the orders in council!

The British frigates, in the channel, take many opportunities to have a *brush* with some of Bonaparte's praams, gun-boats and batteries—in which they appear generally successful.

Bonaparte is making great exertions to man his fleets and discipline their crews. His fleet in the Scheldt consists of 27 sail of the line and several stout frigates, watched by 17 sail of British vessels.

Figueras was surrendered by the Spaniards to the French on the 13th of August, after the besieged had ate every animal in it for subsistence, from a horse to a mouse. The Spaniards endeavored to break their way through the enemy and escape, but were beaten back and capitulated. 3500 prisoners were made by the French, including 350 officers—1500 persons were sick in the hospital, 2000 were killed during the siege.

Fifty-two ships charged in Russian ports with having English property and produce on board, have been liberated on bonds.

The people of the Cape of Good Hope were dreadfully alarmed on the 7th of June by an earthquake. They ran from their houses in the greatest consternation and terror, and presented a terrible scene of wretched confusion. Though most of the houses suffered more or less, and the earth is said to "have cracked upwards of 50 feet," only one life was lost.

The vice-roy of Mexico, in an address to the inhabitants of the capital, dated August 6, 1811, gives notice that a "conspiracy" had existed, whose chief "object was to secure his person, and thereby disjoint the government," &c. He says that the principle persons engaged in the enterprise have been discovered and arrested—three of them were executed immediately. The seeds of revolution are planted deep in the province of Mexico—it has several times been shaken by insurrections of the people; and we trust, they will yet effect their *independence.*

Decrees and orders.—The *London Statesman*, of September 17, says—"We, a few days since, challenged the editors of any paper who denied the repeal of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, to produce a single instance of the detention of an American vessel, which had arrived in France since the second of November. No instance can be produced, and they are silent. But if they are repealed, say some of the papers, "it is done merely to embroil the United States with us; besides, let Bonaparte restore the American property which was seized before the repeal." As to the motive of Bonaparte for doing a just action, we have neither the ability nor the right to enquire into;—moreover, we ought to have so much magnanimity as not to permit the man we style the robber and pillager of Europe, to exceed us in acts of justice to neutral nations. With respect to the American property seized before the repeal of these decrees, when we have restored the *hundreds* of vessels captured under the orders in council, we may with some propriety ask the question—and not till then.

A new British order in council has been issued continuing in force the order of February, 1810, imposing certain duties on the products of the United States imported into the West Indies, in order to force a trade with *Canada* and *Nova-Scotia.* It appears from a statement made by the *Barbadoes* merchants, that not *one-tenth* of their supplies are received from these colonies, and that their trade with the citizens of the United States is draining them very rapidly of their specie.

The British papers state that, notwithstanding the severe penalties inflicted for exporting the coin of the kingdom, the practice prevails to an alarming extent. Many boats appear stationed on the coasts of Kent to carry the specie to the opposite shore, paying 140*l.* in *paper* for 100*l.* in *gold!* Bonaparte has collected an immense quantity of specie, the chief of which is English guineas.

Crib and the *Negro*, had not fought the battle so interesting to *civilized* Englishmen, at the date of our last accounts. It is more than probable that one of these fellows will be killed, *secundum artem* to gratify the *nobility* and *gentry.*

A lady, says a late Augusta (Georgia) paper, was lately indicted, tried and convicted, in that state for———*scolding.* Her sentence was to be publicly ducked in the river.

The state of parties in the New-Jersey legislature are as follows—

	Republicans.	*Federalists.*
In council	9	4
Assembly	30	10
	39	14

On Saturday last, in joint meeting, Joseph Bloomfield, esq. was re-elected governor of the state of New-Jersey.

Philadelphia, October 29.

Case of the schooner Exchange.—Judge *Washington* yesterday delivered his opinion in this most important and delicate case. He reversed the opinion of the district court and has adjudged that the property of a foreign sovereign, though a public armed vessel, is subject to the jurisdiction of our courts, if found within our territory, on the claim of a private citizen.

The vessel in question was seized by Napoleon, under his Rambouillet decree, and taken immediately into his service, without (as the libellants alledge) any form of a trial or adjudication.

On her arrival in the port of Philadelphia, she was libelled by her American owners.

A note by the Editor. A disappointment, in not receiving our paper in season, prevented the publication of a supplement, as was designed last week. The like, most probably, will never occur again.

We have made such arrangements at *Washington*, that, generally, we shall be able to present the documents laid before congress, to our readers, in a collected and perfect form, sooner than they can receive them by any other ordinary medium; and, as in duty bound to our very numerous and still continually increasing patrons, will leave no effort untried to give that satisfaction the unprecedented support of the Register so justly demands.

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"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE.

November 4, 1811.—There were present, at the usual hour of assembling, the vice president of the United States, Messrs. Gilman, Cutts, Goodrich, Dana, Bradley, J. Smith, German, Condit, Lambert, Gregg, Leib, Horsey, Smith, Reed, Giles, Franklin, Gaillard, Taylor, Crawford, Tait, Pope, Anderson, and Worthington.

George M. Bibb, elected from Kentucky, G. W. Campbell, from Tennessee, J. B. Howell, from Rhode Island, and Joseph B. Varnum, from Massachusetts, were also severally sworn in and took their seats.

The usual messages were interchanged with the other house, &c. and the Senate adjourned.

November 5.—Mr. Brent attended.

The Senate, after transacting some minor business, proceeded to ballot for a door-keeper (who also discharges the duty of sergeant at arms,) in the place of Mr. Mathers, deceased. There were taken 27 votes of which Mountjoy Bailey had 20, and was accordingly declared elected.

The message from the President was then read, and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 4.—This being the day designated by the proclamation of the President of the United States, for the meeting of the Congress of the United States, about eleven o'clock the house was called to order; when it appeared that there were present one hundred and twenty-eight members.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a speaker. On counting the votes the following appeared to be the result.

Henry Clay, of Kentucky,	75
George W. Bibb, of Georgia,	38
Scattering,	6

So that Mr. Clay was duly chosen, and was conducted to the Speaker's chair accordingly; whence he addressed as follows:

Gentlemen,—"In coming to this station which you have done me the honor to assign me—an honor for which you will be pleased to accept my thanks—I obey rather your commands than my own inclination. I am sensible of the imperfections which I bring along with me, and a conciousness of these would deter me from attempting a discharge of the duties of the chair, did I not rely confidently upon your generous support. Should the rare and delicate occasion present itself when your speaker should be called upon to check or control the wanderings or intemperance of debate, your justice will, I hope, ascribe to his interposition the motives only of public good and a regard to the dignity of the house. And in all instances, be assured, gentlemen, that I shall, with infinite pleasure, afford every facility in my power to the dispatch of public business, in the most agreeable manner."

The members were sworn in, in the usual form.

The house next proceeded to ballot for a clerk; when on counting the votes there were

For Patrick Magruder	97
William Lambert	16

Thomas Dunn was then re-elected sergeant at arms, and Thomas Claxton doorkeeper, without opposition; Benjamin Burch was also re-chosen assistant doorkeeper.

The usual messages were interchanged with the senate on the subject of their being formed and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. Mitchel and Mr. Pitkin were appointed a committee to join with Messrs. Anderson and Bradley, the committee appointed by the senate, to wait on the president and inform him that the houses were formed and ready to receive any communication he might have to make to them.

Mr. Mitchell soon after reported the performance by the committee of the duty assigned them; and that the president had informed them he would make a communication in writing to-morrow at twelve o'clock. And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, November 5—At 12 o'clock this day the message which follows was received from the president of the United States, by Mr. Edward Coles, his secretary, accompanied by a voluminous collection of documents, in the reading of which, the house progressed till half past 3 o'clock, when the house adjourned.

President's Message.

The president communicated to both houses by Mr. Edward Coles, his private secretary, the following *Message*.

Fellow citizens of the senate,
and of the house of representatives.

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of foreign affairs; and in fixing the present, for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developements of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils, in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of Great Britain to repeal its orders in council; and thereby authorise the removal of the existing obstructions, to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the ore-

ders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated through the British envoy just arrived, that, whilst the revocation of the edicts of France as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place; it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain when owned by neutrals into market shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here; in order that it mightreceive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received: But the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the meantime, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of these disclosures, indemnity and address for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coasts and the mouths of our harbors have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire, commenced without cause by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of enquiry, requested by captain Rodgers, are communicated—together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the secretary of state and his Britanic majesty's envoy. To these are added the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British orders in council—and to both the correspondences relating to the Floridas, in which congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the prat of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees authorised an expectation that her government, would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which though not affecting our neutral relations, and therefore not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded in such nujust principles that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our minister plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions—the result of which will be communicated to you, and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States, towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavourable changes. With Russia they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our special minister in Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruizers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maratime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gunboats have in particular harbors, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important. In this disposition is included a force consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indian territory, and marched towards our north western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by the Indians but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. With these exceptions the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights a system of more ample provision for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States to substitute for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries; all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence; we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, to trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish;—congress will fell the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and an attitude demanded by the crisis and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision

be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardour may court a participation in urgent services for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the service to which it may be best adapted. I submit to congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighborhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur, in imposing on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain, a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignations of the publick should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interest which it covers; it is expedient also, that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licences from foreign governments for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colors or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licences, to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries; authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed, on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have obtained, and are still attaining in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent; and to our navigation, the fair extent of which it is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufactures from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, as respects such articeles at least, as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigations, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interest; and in proportion as this take place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger must be diminished.

The recipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the thirtieth of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five millions of dollars of the principle, without recurring to the loan authorized by the act of last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810, has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expenses which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled; my confidence in a wise and honorable result of your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessings of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1811.

Public Documents.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MUNROE.

Washington, July, 3, 1811.—Sir, I have had the honor of stating to you verbally, the system of defence to which his majesty has been compelled to resort for the purpose of protecting the maritime rights and interests of his dominions against the new description of warfare that has been adopted by his enemies. I have presented to you the grounds upon which his majesty finds himself still obliged to continue that system, and I conceive that I shall best meet your wishes as expressed to me this morning, if in a more formal shape I should lay before you the whole extent of the question, as it appears to his majesty's government to exist between Great Britain and America.

I beg leave to call your attention, sir, to the principles on which his majety's orders in council were originally founded. The decree of Berlin was directly and expressly an act of war, by which

France prohibited all nations from trade or intercourse with Great Britain under peril of confiscation of their ships and merchandize; although France had not the means of imposing an actual blockade in any degree adequate to such a purpose. The immediate and professed object of this hostile decree was the destruction of all British commerce through means entirely unsanctioned by the law of nations and unauthorized by any received doctrine of legitimate blockade.

This violation of the established law of civilized nations in war would have justified Great Britain in retaliating upon the enemy, by a similar interdiction of all commerce with France, and with such other countries as might co-operate with France in her system of commercial hostility against Great Britain.

The object of Great Britain was not, however, the destruction of trade, but its preservation under such regulations as might be compatible with her own security, at the same time that she extended an indulgence to foreign commerce, which strict principles would have entitled her to withhold. The retaliation of Great Britain was not therefore urged to the full extent of her right; our prohibition of French trade was not absolute but modified, and in return for the absolute prohibition of all trade with Great Britain, we prohibited not all commerce with France, but all such commerce with France as should not be carried on through Great Britain.

It was evident that this system must prove prejudicial to neutral nations; this calamity was foreseen, and deeply regretted. But the injury to the neutral nation arose from the aggression of France, which had compelled Great Britain in her own defence to resort to adequate retaliatory measures of war. The operation on the American commerce of those precautions which the conduct of France had rendered indispensable to our security, is therefore to be ascribed to the unwarrantable aggression of France, and not to those proceedings on the part of Great Britain, which that aggression had rendered necessary and just.

The object of our system was merely to counteract an attempt to crush the British trade; Great Britain endeavoured to permit the continent to receive as large a portion of commerce as might be practicable through Great Britain; and all her subsequent regulations, and every modification of her system by new orders or modes of granting or withholding licenses, have been calculated for the purpose of encouraging the trade of neutrals through Great Britain, whenever such encouragement might appear advantageous to the general interests of commerce, and consistent with the public safety of the nation.

The justification of his majesty's orders in council, and the continuance of that defence have always been rested upon the existence of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and on the perseverance of the enemy in the system of hostility which has subverted the rights of neutral commerce on the continent; and it has always been declared on the part of his majesty's government, that whenever France should have effectually repealed the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and should have restored neutral commerce to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, we should immediately repeal our orders in council.

France has asserted that the decree of Berlin was a measure of just retaliation on her part, occasioned by our previous aggression, and the French government has insisted that our system of blockade, as it existed previous to the decree of Berlin, was a manifest violation of the received law of nations; we must therefore, sir, refer to the articles of the Berlin decree, to find the principles of our system of blockade which France considers to be new, and contrary to the law of nations.

By the 4th and 8th articles it is stated as a justification of the French decree, that Great Britain "extends to unfortified towns and commercial "ports, to harbors, and to the mouths of rivers, "those rights of blockade, which by reason and "the usage of nations are applicable only to forti-"fied places; and that the rights of blockade ought "to be limited to fortresses really invested by a suffi-"cient force."

It is added in the same articles that Great Britain "has declared places to be in a state of blockade, "before which she has not a single ship of war, and "even places which the whole British force would "be insufficient to blockade, entire coast and a "whole empire."

Neither the practice of Great Britain nor the law of nations has ever sanctioned the rule now laid down by France, that no places excepting fortresses in a complete state of investiture can be deemed lawfully blockaded by sea.

If such a rule were to be admitted it would become nearly impracticable for Great Britain to attempt the blockade of any port of the continent, and our submission to this perversion of the law of nations, while it would destroy one of the principal advantages of our naval superiority, would sacrifice the common rights and interests of all maritime states.

It was evident that the blockade of May, 1806, was the principal pretended justification of the decree of Berlin, though neither the principles on which that blockade was founded, nor its practical operation, afforded any color to the precedings of France.

In point of date the blockade of May, 1806, preceded the Berlin decree; but it was a just and legal blockade according to the established law of nations, because it was intended to be maintained and was actually maintained in an adequate force appointed to guard the whole coast described in the notification, and consequently to enforce the blockade.

Great Britain has never attempted to dispute that in the ordinary course of the law of nations, no blockade can be justifiable or valid unless it be supported by an adequate force destined to maintain it, and to expose to hazard all vessels attempting to evade its operation. The blockade of May, 1806, was notified by Mr. secretary Fox, on this clear principle, nor was that blockade announced until he had satisfied himself by a communication with his majesty's board of admiralty, that the admiralty possessed the means and would employ them, of watching the whole coast from Brest to the Elbe, and of effectually enforcing the blockade.

The blockade of May, 1806, was therefore (according to the doctrine maintained by Great Britain) just and lawful in its origin, because it was supported both in intention and fact by an adequate naval force. This was the justification of that blockade until the period of time when the orders in council were issued.

The orders in council were founded on a distinct principle, that of defensive retaliation. France had declared a blockade of all the ports and coasts of Great Britain, and her dependencies, without assigning, or being able to assign any force to support that blockade. Such act of the enemy would have justified a declaration of the blockade of the whole coast of France, even without the application

of any particular force to that service. Since the promulgation of the orders in council the blockade of May, 1806, has been sustained and extended by the more comprehensive system of defensive retaliation on which those regulations are founded. But if the orders in council should be abrogated, the blockade of May, 1806, could not continue under our construction of the law of nations, unless that blockade should be maintained by a due application of an adequate naval force.

America appears to concur with France in asserting that Great Britian was the original aggressor in the attack on neutral rights, and has particularly objected to the blockade of May, 1806, as an obvious instance of that aggression on the part of Great Britian.

Although the doctrines of the Berlin decree respecting the rights of blockade, are not directly asserted by the American government, mr. Pinkney's correspondence would appear to countenance the principles on which those doctrines are founded—The objection directly stated by America against the blockade of May, 1806, rest on a supposition that no naval force which Great Britian possessed, or could have employed for such a purpose, could have rendered that blockade effectual, and that therefore it was necessarily irregular, and could not possibly be maintained in conformity to the law of nations.

Reviewing the course of this statement, it will appear that the blockade of May, 1806, cannot be deemed contrary to the law of nations, either under the objections urged by the French, or under those declared or insinuated by the American government, because that blockade was maintained by a sufficient naval force; that the decree of Berlin was not therefore justified either under the pretexts alledged by France, or under those supported by America, that the orders in council were founded on a just principle of defensive retaliation against the violation of the law of nations committed by France in the decree of Berlin, that the blockade of May 1806 is now included in the more extensive operation of the orders in council, and lastly, that the orders in council will not be continued beyond the effectual duration of the hostile decrees of France, nor will the blockade of May, 1806, continue after the repeal of the orders in council, unless his majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force. This fact will not be suffered to remain in doubt, and if the repeal of the orders in council should take place, the intention of his majesty's government respecting the blockade of May, 1806, will be notified at the same time.

I need not recapitulate to you the sentiments of his majesty's government so often repeated on the subject of the French Minister's note to gen. Armstrong, dated the 6th of last August. The studied ambiguity of that note has since been amply explained by the conduct and language of the government of France, of which one of the most remarkable instances is to be found in the speech of the chief of the French government on the 17th of last month to certain deputies from the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, wherein he declares that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the public code of France as long as England maintains her orders in council of 1806 and 1807. Thus pronouncing as plainly as language will admit that the system of violence and injustice of which he is the founder, will be maintained by him until the defensive measures of retaliation to which they gave rise on the part of Great Britain shall be abandoned.

If other proofs were necessary to shew the continued existence of those obnoxious decrees, they may be discovered in the imperial edict dated at Fontainbleau, in October 19, 1810, that monstrous production of violence, in which they are made the basis of a system of general and unexampled tyranny and oppression over all countries subject to, allied with, or within reach of the power of France; in the report of the French minister for foreign affairs dated last December, and in the letter of the French minister of justice to the president of the council of prizes. To this letter, sir, I would wish particularly to invite your attention; the date is the 25th December, the authority it comes from most unquestionable, and you will there find, sir, the duke of Massa in giving his instructions to the council of prizes in consequence of the president of the United States' proclamation of November 3, most cautiously avoiding to assert that the French decrees were repealed, and ascribing not to such repeal but to the ambiguous passage which he quotes at length from Mr. Champagny's letter of August 5, the new attitude taken by America, and you will also find on evidence in the same letter of the continued capture of American ships after November, and under the Berlin and Milan decrees, having been contemplated by the French government, since there is a special direction given for judgment on such ships being suspended in consequence of the American proclamation, and for their being kept as pledges for its inforcement.

Can then, sir, these decrees be said to have been repealed at the period when the proclamation of the President of the United States appeared, or when America enforced her non-importation act against Great Britain? Are they so at this moment? To the first question the state papers which I have referred to, appear to give a sufficient answer. For even supposing that the repeal has since taken place, it is clear that on November the 3rd there was no question as to that not being then the case; the capture of the ship New-Orleans Packet seized at Bordeaux, and of the Grace Ann Green, seized at or carried into Marseilles, being cases arising under the French decrees of Berlin and Milan as is very evident.—Great Britain might therefore complain of being treated with injustice by America, even supposing that the conduct of France had since been unequivocal.

America contends that the French decrees are revoked as it respects her ships upon the high seas, and you, sir, inform me that the only two American ships taken under their maritime operation as you are pleased to term it, since November 1, have been restored; but may not they have been restored in consequence of the satisfaction felt in France at the passing of the non importation act, in the American congress, an event so little to be expected; for otherwise, having been captured in direct contradiction to the supposed revocation, why were they not restored immediately?

The fears of the French navy however prevent many cases of the kind occurring on the ocean under the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but the most obnoxious and destructive parts of those decrees are exercised with full violence not only in the ports of France, but in those of all other countries to which France thinks she can commit injustice with impunity.

Great Britain has a right to complain that neutral nations should overlook the very worst features of those extraordinary acts, and should suffer their trade to be made a medium of an unprecedented, violent, and monstrous system of attack upon her

resources, a species of warfare unattempted by any civilized nation before the present period. Not only has America suffered her trade to be moulded into the means of annoyance to Great Britain under the provisions of the French decrees, but a construing those decrees as extinct upon a deceitful declaration of the French cabinet, she has enforced her non-importation act against Great Britain.

Under these circumstances I am instructed by my government to urge to that of the United States the injustice of thus enforcing that act against his majesty's dominions, and I cannot but hope that a spirit of injustice will induce the United States' government to reconsider the line of conduct they have pursued, and at least to re-establish their former state of strict neutrality.

I have only to add, sir, that on my part I shall ever be ready to meet you on any opening which may seem to afford a prospect of restoring compleat harmony between the two countries, and that it will at all times give me the greatest satisfaction to treat with you on the important concerns so interesting to both. I have the honor to be, &c

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MUNROE.

Washington, July 11, 1811.

SIR,—In consequence of our conversation of yesterday, and the observations which you made respecting that part of my letter to you of the 3d instant, wherein I have alluded to the principle on which his majesty's orders in council were originally founded, I think it right to explain myself in order to prevent any possible mistake as to the present situation of neutral trade with his majesty's enemies.

It will only be necessary for me to repeat what has already, long since, been announced to the American government, namely, that his majesty's orders in council of April 26, 1809, superceded those of November, 1807, and relieved the system of retaliation adopted by his majesty against his enemies from what was considered in this country as the most objectionable part of it, the option given to neutrals to trade with the enemies of Great Britain through British ports on payment of a transit duty.

This explanation, sir, will, I trust, be sufficient to do away any impressions that you may have received to the contrary from my observations respecting the effects which his majesty's orders in council originally had on the trade of neutral nations. Those observations were merely meant as preliminary to a consideration of the question now at issue between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MUNROE.

Washington, July 14, 1811.

SIR—His majesty's packet boat having been so long detained, and a fortnight having elapsed since my arrival at this capital, his royal highness the prince regent will necessarily expect that I should have to transmit to his royal highness some official communication as to the line of conduct the American government mean to pursue. I trust you will excuse me therefore, sir, if without pressing for a detailed answer to my note of the third instant, I anxiously desire to know from you what is the president's determination with respect to suspending the operation of the late act of congress prohibiting all importation from the British dominions

There have been repeated avowals lately made by the government of France, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were still in full force, and the acts of that government have corresponded with those avowals.

The measures of retaliation pursued by Great Britain against those decrees are consequently to the great regret of his royal highness still necessarily continued.

I have had the honor to state to you the light in which his royal highness, the prince regent, viewed the proclamation of the president of last November, and the surprise with which he learnt the subsequent measures of Congress against the British trade.

American ships seized under his majesty's orders in council, even after that proclamation appeared, were not immediately condemned, because it was believed that the insidious professions of France might have led the American government and the merchants of America into an erroneous construction of the intentions of France.

But when the veil was thrown aside, and the French ruler himself avowed the continued existence of his invariable system, it was not expected by his royal highness that America would have refused to retrace the steps she had taken.

Fresh proofs have since occurred of the resolution of the French government to cast away all consideration of the rights of nations in the unprecedented warfare they have adopted.

America, however, still persists in her injurious measures against the commerce of Great Britain, and his royal highness has in consequence been obliged to look to means of retaliation against those measures which his royal highness cannot but consider as most unjustifiable.

How desirable would it not be, sir, if a stop could be put to any material progress in such a system of retaliation, which, from step to step may lead to the most unfriendly situation between the two countries?

His majesty's government will necessarily be guided in a great degree by the contents of my first dispatches as to the conduct they must adopt towards America.

Allow me then, sir, to repeat my request to learn from you whether I may not convey to his royal highness what I know would be most grateful to his royal highness' feelings, namely the hope that he may be enabled by the speedy return of America from her unfriendly attitude towards Great Britain, to forget altogether that he ever was obliged to have any other object in view besides that of endeavoring to promote the best understanding possible between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient, humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The honorable James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 16, 1811.

SIR—I had the honor to receive the letter which you addressed to me under yesterday's date requesting an explanation from me, in consequence of my letters of the 3d and 14th instant, of the precise extent in which a repeal of the French decrees is by his majesty's government made a condition of the repeal of the British orders, and particularly whether the condition embraces the seizure of vessels and merchandize entering French ports in contravention of French regulations, as well as the cap

ture on the high seas, of neutral vessels and their cargoes, on the mere allegation that they are bound to or from British ports, or that they have on board British productions or manufactures; as also, stating that in your view of the French decrees, they comprise regulations essentially different in their principles, some of them violating the neutral rights of the United States, others operating against Great Britain, without any such violation.

You will permit me, sir, for the purpose of answering your questions as clearly and concisely as possible, to bring into view the French decrees themselves, together with the official declaration of the French minister which accompanied them.

In the body of those decrees, and in the declarations alluded to, you will find, sir, express avowals that the principles on which they were founded, and the provisions contained in them, are wholly new, unprecedented, and in direct contradiction to all ideas of justice and the principles and usages of all civilized nations.

The French government did not pretend to say that any one of the regulations contained in those decrees was a regulation which France had ever been in the previous practice of.

They were consequently to be considered, and were indeed allowed by France herself to be, all of them, parts of a new system of warfare, unauthorised by the established laws of nations.

It is in this light in which France herself has placed her decrees, that Great Britain is obliged to consider them.

The submission of neutrals to any regulations made by France, authorised by the laws of nations and practised in former wars, will never be complained of by Great Britain; but the regulations of the Berlin and Milan decrees do, and are declared to violate the laws of nations and the rights of neutrals, for the purpose of attacking through them the resources of Great Britain. The ruler of France has drawn no distinction between any of them, nor has he declared the cessation of any one of them in the speech which he so lately addressed to the deputation from the free imperial Hanse Towns, which was on the contrary a confirmation of them all.

Not until the French decrees therefore shall be effectually repealed, and thereby neutral commerce be restored to the situation in which it stood previously to their promulgation, can his royal highness conceive himself justified, consistently with what heowes to the safety and honor of Great Britain, in foregoing the just measures of retaliation, which his majesty in his defence was necessitated to adopt against them.

I trust, sir, that this explanation in answer to your enquiries will be considered by you sufficiently satisfactory; should you require any further, and which it may be in my power to give, I shall with the greatest cheerfulness afford it.

I sincerely hope, however, that no further delay will be thought necessary by the president in restoring the relations of amity which should ever subsist between the United States and Great Britain, as the delusions attempted by the government of France have now been made manifest, and the perfidious plans of its ruler exposed; by which, while he adds to and aggravates his system of violence against neutral trade, he endeavors to throw all the odium of his acts upon Great Britain with a view to engender discord between the neutral countries, and the only power which stands up as a bulwark against his efforts at universal tyranny and oppression.

Excuse me, sir, if I express my wish as early as possible to dispatch his majesty's packet boat with the result of our communications, as his majesty's government will necessarily be most anxious to hear from me. Any short period of time, however, which may appear to you to be reasonable, I will not hesitate to detain her.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, May 23, 1811.

SIR—I have transmitted to the president your several letters of the 3d and 16th of this month relative to the British orders in council and the blockade of May 1806, and I have now the honor to communicate to you his sentiments on the view which you have presented of those measures of your government.

It was hoped that your communication would have led to an immediate accommodation of the differences subsisting between our countries, on the ground, on which alone it is possible to meet you. It is regretted that you have confined yourself to a vindication of the measures which produced some of them.

The United States are as little disposed now as heretofore to enter into the question concerning the priority of aggression by the two belligerents, which could not be justified by either, by the priority of those of the other. But as you bring forward that plea in support of the orders in council, I must be permitted to remark that you have yourself furnished a conclusive answer to it, by admitting that the blockade of May 1806, which was prior to the first of the French decrees, would not be legal, unless supported through the whole extent of the coast, from the Elbe to Brest, by an adequate naval force. That such a naval force was actually applied and continued in the requisite strictness until that blockade was comprised in and superceded by the orders of November of the following year, or even until the French decree of the same year, will not I presume be alledged.

But waving this question of priority, can it be seen without both surprise and regret, that it is still contended, that the orders in council are justified by the principle of retaliation, and that this principle is strenghtened by the inability of France to inforce her decrees. A retaliation is in its name, and its essential character, a returning like for like. Is the deadly blow of the orders in council against one half of our commerce, a return of like for like to an empty threat in the French decrees, against the other half? It may be a vindicative hostility, as far as its effects falls on the enemy. But when falling on a neutral who on no pretext can be liable for more than the measure of injury received through such neutral it would not be a retaliation, but a positive wrong, by the plea on which it is founded.

It is to be further remarked that the orders in council went even beyond the plea, such as this has appeared to be, in extending its operations against the trade of the United States, with nations which, like Russia, had not adopted the French decrees, and with all nations which had merely excluded the British flag; an exclusion resulting as matter of course with respect to whatever nation Great Britain might happen to be at war.

I am far from viewing the modification originally contained in these orders, which permits neutrals to

prosecute their trade with the continent, through Great Britain, in the favorable light in which you represent it. It is impossible to proceed to notice the effect of this modification without expressing our astonishment at the extravagance of the political pretension set up by it: a pretension which is utterly imcompatible with the sovereignty and independence of other states. In a commercial view it is not less objectionable as it cannot fail to prove destructive to neutral commerce. As an enemy, Great Britain cannot trade with France. Nor does France permit a neutral to come into her ports from Great Britain. The attempt of Great Britain to force our trade through her ports; would have therefore the commercial effect of depriving the United States altogether of the market of her enemy for their productions, and of destroying their value in her market by a surcharge of it. Heretofore it has been the usage of belligerent nations to carry on their trade through the intervention of neutrals; and this had the beneficial effect of extending to the former the advantages of peace, while suffering under the calamities of war. To reverse the rule, and to extend to nations at peace the calamities of war, is a change as novel and extraordinary as it is at variance with justice and public law.

Against this unjust system, the United States entered, at an early period, their solemn protest:—They considered it their duty to evince to the world their high disapprobation of it, and they have done so by such acts as were deemed most consistent with the rights and the policy of the nation. Remote from the contentious scene which desolates Europe, it has been their uniform object to avoid becoming a party to the war. With this view they have endeavored to cultivate friendship with both parties by a system of conduct which ought to have produced that effect. They have done justice to each party in every transaction in which they have been separately engaged with it. They have observed the impartiality which was due to both as belligerents standing on equal ground, having in no instance given a preference to either at the expence of the other. They have borne too with equal indulgence injuries from both, being willing while it was possible to impute them to casualties inseparable from a cause of war, and not to a deliberate intention to violate their rights, and even when that intention could not be mistaken, they have not lost sight of the ultimate object of their policy. In the measures to which they have been compelled to resort, they have in all respects maintained pacific relations with both parties. The alternative presented by their late acts, was offered equally to both, and could operate on neither, no longer than it should persevere in its aggressions on our neutral rights. The embargo and non-intercourse, were peaceful measures. The regulations which they imposed on our trade were such as any nation might adopt in peace or war, without offence to any other nation. The non-importation is of the same character, and if it makes a distinction at this time, in its operation between the belligerents, it necessarily results from a compliance of one with the offer made to both, and which is still open to the compliance of the other.

In the discussions which have taken place on the subject of the orders in council and blockade of May 1806, the British government in conformity to the principle on which the orders in council are said to be founded, declared that they should cease to operate as soon as France revoked her edicts. It was stated also, that the British government would proceed *parri passu*, with the government of France, in the revocation of her edicts. I will proceed to shew that the obligation on Great Britain to revoke her orders is complete, according to her own engagements, and that the revocation ought not to be longer delayed.

By the act of May 1st 1810, it is provided, "That if either Great Britain or France should cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president should declare by proclamation, and the other party should not within three months thereafter revoke or modify its edicts in like manner, that then certain sections in a former act interdicting the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, should from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation, be revived and have full force against the former, its colonies and dependencies, and against all articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the same."

The violations of neutral commerce alluded to in this act were such as were committed on the high seas. It was in the trade between the United States and the British dominions, that France had violated the neutral rights of the United States by her blockading edicts. It was with the trade of France and her allies that Great Britain had committed similar violations by similar edicts. It was the revocation of those edicts, so far as they committed such violations, which the United States had in view, when they passed the law of May 1st 1810. On the 5th August 1810, the French minister of foreign affairs addressed a note to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, informing him that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were revoked, the revocation to take effect on the first of November following: that the measure had been taken by his government in confidence that the British government would revoke its orders and renounce its new principles of blockade, or that the United States would cause their rights to be respected, conformably to the act of May 1st, 1810.

This measure of the French government was founded on the law of May 1st, 1810, as is expressly declared in the letter of the duke of Cadore announcing it. The edicts of Great Britain, the revocation of which were expected by France, were those alluded to in that act: and the means by which the United States should cause their rights to be respected, in case Great Britain should not revoke her edicts, were likewise to be found in the same act. They consisted merely in the enforcement of the non-importation act against Great Britain, in that unexpected and improbable contingency.

The letter of the 5th of August, which announced the revocation of the French decrees was communicated to this government, in consequence of which the president issued a proclamation on the 2nd of November, the day after that on which the repeal of the French decrees was to take effect, in which he declared, that all the restrictions imposed by the act of May 1st, 1810, should cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies. It was a necessary consequence of this proclamation also, that if Great Britain did not revoke her edicts, the non-importation would operate on her at the end of three months. This actually took place. She declined the revocation, and on the 2d of February last, that law took effect. In confirmation of the proclamation an act of congress was passed on the 2d of March following.

Great Britain still declines to revoke her edicts on the pretension that France has not revoked hers

under that impression she infers that the United States have done her injustice by carrying into effect the non-importation against her.

The United States maintain that France has revoked her edicts so far as they violated their neutral rights, and were contemplated by the law of May 1st, 1810, and have on that ground particularly claimed and do expect of Great Britain a similar revocation.

The revocation announced officially by the French minister of foreign affairs to the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, on the 5th of August, 1810, was in itself sufficient to justify the claim of the United States to a correspondent measure from Great Britain. She had declared that she would proceed *pari passu* in the repeal with France, and the day being fixed when the repeal of the French decrees should take effect, it was reasonable to conclude that Great Britain would fix the same day for the repeal of her orders. Had this been done the proclamation of the president would have announced the revocation of the edicts of both powers at the same time, and in consequence thereof the non-importation would have gone into operation against neither. Such too is the natural course of proceeding in transactions between independent states; and such the conduct which they generally observe towards each other. In all compacts between nations it is the duty of each to perform what it stipulates, and to presume on the good faith of the other, for a like performance. The United States having made a proposal to both belligerents were bound to accept a compliance from either, and it was no objection to the French compliance, that it was in a form to take effect at a future day, that being a form not unusual in laws and other public acts! Even when nations are at war and make peace, this obligation of mutual confidence exists, and is respected. In treaties of commerce, by which their future intercourse is to be governed, the obligation is the same. If distrust and jealousy are allowed to prevail, the moral tie which binds nations together in all their relations, in war as well as in peace, is broken.

What would Great Britain have hazarded by a prompt compliance in the manner suggested? She had declared that she had adopted the restraints imposed by her orders in council with reluctance, because of their distressing effect on neutral powers. Here then was a favourable opportunity presented to her, to withdraw from that measure with honor, be the conduct of France afterwards what it might. Had Great Britain revoked her orders, and France failed to fulfil her engagement, she would have gained credit at the expence of France, and could have sustained no injury by it, because the failure of France to maintain her faith would have replaced Great Britain at the point from which she had departed. To say that a disappointed reliance on the good faith of her enemy, would have reproached her foresight, would be to set a higher value on that quality than on consistency and good faith, and would sacrifice to a mere suspicion towards an enemy the plain obligations of justice towards a friendly power.

Great Britain has declined proceeding *pari passu* with France in the revocation of their respective edicts. She has held aloof and claims of the United States proof not only that France has revoked her decrees, but that she continues to act in conformity with the revocation.

To shew that the repeal is respected it is deemed sufficient to state that not one vessel has been condemned by French tribunals, on the principles of those decrees, since the 1st of November last. The New-Orleans Packet from Gibraltar to Bordeaux was detained but never condemned. The Grace Ann Green, from the same British port, to Marseilles, was likewise detained but was afterwards delivered up unconditionally to the owner, as was such part of the cargo of the New-Orleans Packet as consisted of the produce of the United States. Both these vessels proceeding from a British port, carried cargoes, some articles of which in each, were prohibited by the laws of France, or admissible by the sanction of the government alone. It does not appear that their detention was imputable to any other cause. If imputable to the circumstance of passing from a British to a French port, or on account of any part of their cargoes, it affords no cause of complaint to Great Britain, as a violation of our neutral rights. No such cause would be afforded, even in a case of condemnation. The right of complaint, would have belonged to the United States.

In denying the revocation of the decrees so far as it is a proper subject of discussion between us, it might reasonably be expected that you would produce some examples of vessels taken at sea, in voyages to British ports, or on their return home, and condemned under them, by a French tribunal None such has been afforded by you. None such are known to this government

You urge only as an evidence that the decrees are not repealed, the speech of the emperor of France to the deputies from the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck; the imperial edict dated at Fontainbleau on the 19th October 1810; the report of the French minister of foreign affairs dated in December last, and a letter of the minister of justice to the president of council of prizes of the 25th of that month.

There is nothing in the first of these papers incompatible with the revocation of the decrees, in respect to the United States. It is distinctly declared by the emperor in his speech to the deputies of the Hanse Towns, that the blockade of the British Islands shall cease when the British blockades cease; and that the French blockade shall cease in favor of those nations in whose favor Great Britain revokes hers, or who support their rights against her pretension, as France admits the United States will do by enforcing the non-importation act. The same sentiment is expressed in the report of the minister of foreign affairs. The decree of Fontainbleau having no effect on the high seas, cannot be brought into this discussion. It evidently has no connection with neutral rights. The letter from the minister of justice, to the president of the council of prizes, is of a different character. It relates in direct terms to this subject, but not in the sense in which you understand it. After reciting the note from the duke of Cadore of the 5th of August last, to the American minister at Paris, which announced the repeal of the French decrees, and the proclamation of the President in consequence of it, it states that all causes arising under these decrees after the 1st of November, which were then before the court, or might afterwards be brought before it, should not be judged by the principles of the decrees, but be suspended until the 2d of February, when the United States having fulfilled their engagement, the captures should be declared void, and the vessels and their cargoes delivered up to their owners. This paper appears to afford an unequivocal evidence of the revocation of the decrees, so far as relates to the United States. By instructing the French tribunal to make no decision till the 2d of Febuary, and then

to restore the property to the owners, on a particular event which has happened, all cause of doubt on that point seems to be removed. The United States may justly complain of delaying the restitution of the property, but that is an injury which affects them only. Great Britain has no right to complain of it. She was interested only in the revocation of the decrees by which neutral rights would be secured from future violation; or if she had been interested in the delay it would have afforded no pretext for more than a delay in repealing her orders, till the 2d of February. From that day at farthest the French decrees would cease. At the same day ought her orders to have ceased. I might add to this statement, that every communication received from the French government, either through our representatives there, or its representatives here, are in accord with the actual repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States. But it will suffice to remark that the best, and only, adequate evidence of their ceasing to operate, is the defect of evidence that they do operate. It is a case where the want of proof against the fulfilment of a pledge is proof of its fulfilment. Every case occurring, to which, if the decrees were in force, they would be applied, and to which they are not applied, is a proof that they are not in force. And if these proofs have not been more multiplied, I need not remind you that a cause is to be found in the numerous captures under your orders in council, which continue to evince the rigor with which they are enforced after a failure of the basis on which they were supposed to rest.

But Great Britain contends, as appears by your last letters, that she ought not to revoke her orders in council, until the commerce of the continent is restored to the state in which it stood before the Berlin and Milan decrees were issued; until the French decrees are repealed not only as to the United States, but so as to permit Great Britain to trade with the continent. Is it then meant that Great Britain should be allowed to trade with all the powers with whom she traded at that epoch? Since that time France has extended her conquests to the north and raised enemies against Great Britain, where she then had friends. Is it proposed to trade with them notwithstanding the change in their situation? Between the enemies of one date and those of another, no discrimination can be made. There is none in reason nor can there be any, of right, in practice. Or do you maintain the general principle and contend that Great Britain ought to trade with France and her allies? Between enemies there can be no commerce. The vessels of either taken by the other are liable to confiscation and are always confiscated. The number of enemies or extent of country which they occupy, cannot affect the question. The laws of war govern the relation which subsists between them, which especially if the circumstances under consideration are invariable. They were the same in times the most remote that they now are. Even if peace had taken place between Great Britain and the powers of the continent, she could not trade with them without their consent. Or does Great Britain contend, that the United States as a neutral power, ought to open the continent to her commerce, on such terms as she may designate? On what principle can she set up such a claim? No example of it can be found in the history of past wars, nor is it founded in any recognized principle of war, or in any semblance of reason or right. The United States could not maintain such a claim in their own favor though neutral. When advanced in favor of an enemy, it would be the most preposterous and extravagant claim ever heard of. Every power when not restrained by treaty, has a right to regulate its trade with other nations, in such manner as it finds most consistent with its interests; to admit, and on its own conditions, or to prohibit the importation of such articles as are necessary to supply the wants, or encourage the industry of its people. In what light would Great Britain view an application from the United States for the repeal of right of any act of her parliament, which prohibited the importation of any article from the United States, such as their fish or their oil? Or which claimed the diminution of the duty on any other, such as their tobacco on which so great a revenue is raised? In what light would she view a similar application made at the instance of France, for the importation into England, of any article the growth or manufacture of that power which it was the policy of the British government to prohibit.

If delays have taken place in the restitution of American property, and in placing the American commerce in the ports of France on a fair and satisfactory basis, they involve questions, as had already been observed, in which the United States alone are interested. As they do not violate the revocation by France, of her edicts, they cannot impair the obligation of Great Britain to revoke hers, nor change the epoch at which the revocation ought to have taken place Had that duly followed, it is more than probable that those circumstances, irrelative as they are, which have excited doubt in the British government of the practical revocation of the French decrees, might not have occured.

Every view which can be taken of this subject increases the painful surprise at the innovations on all the principles and usages heretofore observed, which are so unreservedly contended for, in your letters of the 3d and 16th inst. and which, if persisted in by your government, present such an obstacle to the wishes of the United States, for a removal of the difficulties which have been connected with the orders in council. It is the interest of belligerents to mitigate the calamities of war, and neutral powers possess ample means to promote that object, provided they sustain with impartiality and firmness, the dignity of their station. If belligerents expect advantages from neutrals, they should leave them in the full enjoyment of their rights. The present war has been oppressive beyond example, by its duration, and by the desolation it has spread throughout Europe. It is highly important that it should assume, at least, a milder character. By the revocation of the French edicts, so far as they respected the neutral commerce of the United States, some advance is made towards that desirable and consoling result. Let Great Britain follow the example. The ground thus gained will soon be enlarged, by the concurring and pressing interests of all parties, and whatever is gained, will accrue to the advantage of afflicted humanity.

I proceed to notice another part of your letter of the 3d inst. which is viewed in a more favorable light. The president has received with great satisfaction the communication, that should the orders in council of 1807 be revoked, the blockade of May, of the preceding year. would cease with them, and that any blockade which should afterwards be instituted, should be duly notified and maintained by an adequate force. This frank and explicit declaration, worthy of the prompt and amicable measure adopted by the prince regent in coming into pow-

er, seems to remove a material obstacle to an accommodation of differences between our countries, and when followed by the revocation of the orders in council, will, as I am authorised to inform you, produce an immediate termination of the non-importation law, by an exercise of the power vested in the president for that purpose.

I conclude with remarking that if I have confined this letter to the subjects brought into view by yours, it is not because the United States have lost sight in any degree, of the other very serious causes of complaint, on which they have received no satisfaction, but because the conciliatory policy of this government has thus far separated the case of the orders in council from others, and because with respect to these others, your communication has not afforded any reasonable prospect of resuming them, at this time, with success.—— It is presumed that the same liberal view of the true interest of Great Britain, and friendly disposition towards the United States, which induced the prince regent to remove so material a difficulty as had arisen in relation to a repeal of the orders in council, will lead to a more favorable further consideration of the remaining difficulties on that subject, and that the advantages of an amicable adjustment of every question, depending between the two countries, will be seen by your government, in the same light, as they are, by that of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES MONROE.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Statistical Notices of Russia.

The Russian empire contains a greater extent of country than ever before was governed by an Individual.* It reaches from the gulf of Bothnea, on the west, to the sea of Kamschatka, in the east; and, in some places, from the 45th to the 72nd deg. of north latitude; computed to have a surface of 4,900,000 square miles, and to contain between 45 and 50 millions of people.

The greatest extent of territory is in Asia. Russia, in Europe, has about 1,400,000 square miles, and 41,500,000 inhabitants, or 35 to a square mile—the empire averages between nine and ten.

The enumeration of 1783 was taken with great accuracy; it appeared there were then, in the 41 governments of Russia, 12,838 529 male persons—

Supposing an equal number of females, the amount will be -	25,677,800
Add for the Cossacs and other unnumbered tribes - - -	1,720,000
Whole population in 1783 -	27,397,000
New acquisitions since 1782, including Finland, lately wrested from Sweden - - - - -	6,355,000
Natural increase since 1783—say one half of the original number in that year, allowing the population to double itself in 56 years, without regarding the geometrical proportion on which population advances	13,698,500
Whole population in 1811 -	47,440,000

Of which we allow only five millions and a half to Russia, in Asia. This estimate raises the population nearly 10 millions more than is generally admitted in our geographical treatises; but is founded, we apprehend, upon pretty correct principles. In 1803 there were married in the empire 302,467 couples died, 791,979. Born, 1,279,321—multiply the latter by 33 years, which is sometimes considered as a generation, and we have a grand total of 42,217,593. In this statement nothing is exaggerated, but much must have been omitted; for from the wild nations inhabiting Russian Asia, the receipt of correct returns could not be expected. Besides, when we call to mind the immense improvements that have latterly been made in this country; examine its roads and canals, and the various excitements held out to industry, in the general amelioration of the condition of the people (though yet extremely wretched) and view the exertions made to encourage agriculture and commerce, we are inclined to believe we are still below the real amount of the population of the empire, which is certainly increasing.

Though the population of Russia is greater than that of France, the physical force of the empire is much less; owing to the scattered situation of the people, and the moral impossibility of concentrating their force at any given point. France, it is said, can spare a million of men for her armies, and sometimes has sent 600,000 troops out of her territory, to carry war into the countries of her neighbors. Russia, by the most powerful, and arbitrary exertions, more cruel, perhaps, than the French conscription itself, has never been able to muster half of this force for this purpose. Her army is said to consist of about 600,000 men, of whom 500,000 are effectives.

The last return we have seen of the Russian navy, rendezvousing chiefly at Cronstadt, Revel and Archangel, gave 8 ships of 110 guns; 42 of 74 and 66; 27 frigates of 38, 32 and 28; 50 galleys; 300 gun-boats, and about 30 smaller armed vessels. Besides these, the fleet in the *Black sea* was said to consist of 15 ships of the line, and about 30 frigates, corvettes, &c. 20,000 sailors were then kept in the pay of the government.

The revenue of Russia, arising from capitation taxes, customs, monopolies, &c. amount to about $60,000,000 *per annum*—a very moderate sum considering the population and resources of the country, but a mighty amount when the high value of money, or cheapness of labor, is duly estimated. It is sufficient for all the expences of government, though the court is among the most luxurious and profligate in the world.

Gold and silver mines have been worked in Russia for many years. The whole produce, for about 100 years past, is estimated at 42,675lbs of the former, and 1,564,750 of the latter.

The whole annual produce of the copper mines is computed to be 7,350,000 lbs. The greatest exportation of iron was 3,03,249 poods, valued at $5,204,125—of this value there was exported from *Petersburg* more than four millions and a half.

The timber and boards exported have been valued at $1,500,000 *per annum*.

Hemp, exported, (1793) 2,774,728 poods, worth $6,066,615. Flax, 1,146,125 poods, valued at $4,104,100, with great quanties of hempseed and flaxseed, and nearly two millions of gallons of hemp seed oil. The value of the flax exported amounted, (in 1802) to nearly six millions of dollars.

Russia manufactures an immense quantity of sail cloth and linen. In 1802 the export was estimated at $3,537,856.

In 1803 there was exported from the ports on the Baltic and Archangel, 34,500 tons of tallow—worth

* The Persian and Roman empires, at their utmost height, contained about 1,700,000 square miles.

more than nine millions and a half of dollars. The further produce of neat cattle, (exported) the same year, was estimated at $5,118,571.

Wheat, rye, barley and oats, the same year, worth $11,496,245.

The balance of trade, in favor of Russia, is said to amount to $3,000,000 *per ann.*

Accounts in Russia are kept in Rubles and Copecs—100 of the latter make one of the former, worth an American dollar. When we hear of *rubles* and *copecs*, we understand precisely so many *dollars* and *cents*, for the value is exactly the same.

Weights.—96 solotnics make a Russian lb.—40lbs (which make a *pood*) are equal to 35 3-4 American lbs. 10 poods make a *Berquet*—6 berquets a *last*. A berquet of 10 poods is equal to 356 1-2 lbs. American.

Measures.—*Liqid*, 3 *Crushkas* are equal to 1 *American* gallon—8 Krushkas make 1 *Vedros*.

Dry.—A Chetwerick is equal to 5 1-4 American *bushels*.

Length.—The *Arsheen* contains 28 American inches. The *Sashen* is 3 Arsheens. The *verst* or Russian mile is equal to 1500 Arsheens, or 1169 2-3 yards—a little more than 5-8 of the English or American mile. 12 feet Russian are equal to 11 English.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

American Manufactures.

Extract from Cobbett's essay, on the English Regency, and the difficulties of the Ministry.

I for my own part do not hold, that foreign trade is at all necessary to the maintenance of the independence and greatness of England. I am quite convinced, that it is not necessary. But, it makes part of the present system; and at any rate, a great diminution of it must produce *a shock*; it must, as to certain parts of the kingdom produce very serious embarrassments; and *it must affect the revenue and the means of propping up the paper money*.

It is quite useless to laugh at the idea of Napoleon's banishing all our trade from the continent of Europe; for, it is plain that he will do it. He has already reduced it to a mere smuggling trade. He has so loaded it with embarrassments and penalties, that it cannot be carried on but with *a loss to us*.

Manufacturing establishments will grow up on the continent, whither English manufactures will go in swarms, as they are now going from Ireland to America. Is it preposterous to suppose that in the countries, whence we draw our raw materials the same goods cannot be made as we make in England. It is not absurd to believe, that, while all the wool that we make into superfine cloth, comes from Spain and Germany, superfine cloth cannot be made in those countries?

See what has been. only by the short operation of the embargo and non-intercourse act, done in America. To such an extent have the cloth and the cotton manufactories grown up there, that I have been credibly informed, that during last year, the cards for carding wool and cotton shipped for America from the port of Liverpool, have exceeded in amount the cloths shipped at the same port, from the counties of Somerset and Gloucester.

I always thought, that the United States could not produce wool in sufficient quantity, on account of the long winters, which prevented the keeping of sheep. This was a wrong notion, grounded upon the universal mode in practice in England, of keeping sheep upon green food in winter. I now find, that, in Germany, whence comes the finest wool in the world, and where is (in Silesia) the very finest flock of sheep in the whole world, all the sheep are kept in yards during six months in the year, and no small part of the time actually in houses. These are facts not to be doubted of. The food of the sheep, during the long winter, consists of hay, straw and roots, chiefly potatoes; and this being the case, America may have sheep in as great abundance as they are in England.

Indeed, I understand that very great progress has been already made in the increase of sheep in America, which has received much assistance from the breaking up of the Spanish flocks, of which America has had a share.

So great is the spirit of enterprize in this way, that a very intimate friend of mine, near Philadelphia, wrote to me, in July last, that the price of a Spanish ram there was, in some cases, a thousand dollars; that is to say, 225 pounds of our Bank of England note money. But there have been great numbers sent to America since that time, from Spain and Portugal; and, which is not a little curious, many thousand, which I, at one time, notified that I expected to receive in Hampshire, are, I have reason to suppose, and for the sake of the worthy owner, I anxiously hope it, now safely landed in the United States! His wish, they being the finest flock in Spain, was to bring them to England, where his intention was to have made a most liberal and public spirited distribution of them: but, as I understand, he was refused leave to send them home in empty transports, and was, therefore, compelled either to leave them for the French, or ship them off to the United States, and, of course, he chose the latter; and thus, perhaps, by this single act, the epoch of the final and complete independence of America upon England for woolens will be accelerated by several years; and, with regard to the fineness of wool, that country will be, at once, put upon an equal footing with this.

There would be no excuse for a detail like this, were I not thoroughly persuaded, that we have here before us the seeds of a great event: nothing less than the complete & absolute independence of America upon English manufactures. Cotton she had to export; iron she had to export; and she had every thing but wool, and now she has that with an abundance of food for all sorts of manufactures; so that in a very short time, so far will she be from wanting woolens from England, that she will have them to export; and that the manufacturers will follow the manufactory, there can be no doubt at all.

Now, observe, I draw from this, no conclusion unfavorable to the happiness or the security, or the greatness of England, none of which are at all favored by the country's being a work shop for other nations. I am satisfied that foreign trade is injurious to England; and that it has been one of the great causes of the danger she now has to dread. But, as I said before, foreign trade is a part of the present system of finance, and its sudden decline must add to the difficulties that the government will have to encounter.

The regent's ministry therefore, will not in this respect, be upon "a bed of roses," any more than as to matters connected with war and paper money. They will, in short, be beset with difficulties. Look which way they will these difficulties face them, not in single rank, but in column. And do they imagine that they are destined to subdue all these without the cordial co-operation of the people? If they do they will find themselves most egregiously deceived.

Population of London.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The census for the city being now arranged, we have subjoined a general view of the returns for Westminster and the respective districts. The returns of the same districts in the year 1801 are added, and the increase in the population more minutely stated, while the relative numbers of males and females are also given. The disproportion of females to males is equally general throughout the kingdom; notwithstanding, from the registry of births within the bills of mortality, it is calculated, that to 105 males, there are less than 100 females born. The parishes conspicuous for an accession of inhabitants are also noticed. Sir *William Petty*, in 1682, expected London would go on increasing till the year 1800, at which time he thought the population would amount to five millions! Dr. *Brackenridge*, in 1754, calculated the population of London at 751,812, which was probably an over estimate at that time.

		Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*
London (city)	1811	57,062	59,693	116,755
Westminster (city)	1811	74,530	87,543	162,077
	1801	70,986	82,286	153,272
Increase		3,544	5,257	8,805
The borough	1811	28,579	32,590	61,169
	1801	26,761	29,924	56,685
Increase		1,818	2,666	4,484
Holborn district	1811	96,264	127,815	224,079
	1801	79,035	101,787	180,828
Increase		17,229	26,028	44,257
Finsbury district	1811	44,262	52,383	96,645
	1801	33,585	39,683	73,268
Increase		10,677	12,700	23,377
Tower division	1811	86,748	125,121	211,869
	1801	77,366	94,619	171,985
Increase		9,382	30,502	39,884
Surrey ditto	1811	64,219	81,346	145,563
	1801	47,499	59,831	107,330
Increase		16,720	21,313	38,233
Middlesex ditto	1811	34 177	46,770	80,947
	1801	27,364	35,191	62,555
Increase		6,813	11,579	18,392

The population of London, Westminster, and the above districts, by the present census, appears—males 483,781, females 613,323: total 1,099,104
Increase in ten years 133,139

The statement for the city of London includes the whole of the 105 parishes within the boundaries.

The population of the city has not increased within the last ten years, because its limits are fixed, and a greater number of houses are yearly converted into warehouses, &c.

In the estimate for the Surry district, twelve parishes are included, viz. Christchurch, Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Putney, Clapham, Wandsworth, Rotherhithe, Streatham, Battersea, Bermondsey and Richmond.

The Middlesex parishes are Kensing, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Ealing, Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, Harrow, Twickenham, Stames, and Uxbridge.

The influx of inhabitants since 1804 appears very conspicuous in the undermentioned parishes.

	Increase.
St. Giles and St. Andrews,' Holborn	13 948
St. Marylebone	11,660
St. George's and Pancras	20,680
Hackney and Bethnal Green	15,340
Clerkenwell and Islington	11,994
Lambeth and Newington	2 ,711
Kensington and Chelsea	8,936

Gold coin of the realm of England.

A BILL, (as amended by the commons) intitled, an act for making more effectual provisions for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; for preventing any note or bill of the governor and company of the bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes:

Whereas, it is expedient to enact as is herein after provided: Be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive or pay for any gold coin lawfully current within the realm, any more in value, benefit, profit or advantage, than the true lawful value of such coin; whether such value, benefit, profit or advantage be paid, made, or taken in lawful money, or in any note or notes, bill or bills, of the governor and company of the bank of England, or in any silver token or tokens issued by the said governor and company, or by any or all of the said means wholly or partly, or by any other means, device, shift or contrivance whatsoever; and every person who shall offend therein, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that no person shall by any means device, shift or contrivance whatsoever, receive or pay any note or notes, bill or bills of the governor and company of the bank of England, for less than the amount of lawful money expressed therein, and to be thereby made payable on demand; and every person who shall offend herein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that in case any person shall proceed by distress or poinding to recover from any tenant, or other person liable to such distress or poinding, any rent or sum of money due from such tenant or other person, it shall be lawful for such tenant or other person, in every such case to tender notes of the governor and company of the bank of England, expressed to be payable on demand, to the amount of such rent or sum so due, either alone or together with a sufficient sum of lawful money, to the person on whose behalf the distress or poindage is made, or to the officer or person making such distress or poinding on his behalf; and in case such tender shall be accepted, or in case such tender shall be made and refused, the goods taken in such distress or poinding

ing, shall be forthwith returned to the party distrained upon, or against whom such poinding shall have been used, unless the party distraining or poinding and refusing to accept such tender, shall insist, that a greater sum is due than the sum so tendered, and in such case the parties shall proceed as usual in such cases; but if it shall appear that no more was due than the sum so tendered, then the party who tendered such sum shall be intitled to the costs of all subsequent proceedings: *Provided always*, that the person to whom such rent or sum of money is due, shall have and be intitled to all such other remedies for the recovery thereof, exclusive of distresses or poinding, as such persons had or was intitled to at the time of making such distress or poinding, if such person shall not think proper to accept such tender so made as aforesaid——*Provided also*, that nothing herein contained shall affect the right of any tenant or other such person as aforesaid having a right to reply or recover the goods so taken in distress or poinding, in case, with making such tender as aforesaid, he shall think so fit:

Provided always, and be it enacted, that every person who shall commit in Scotland any offence against this act, which by the provisions thereof is constituted a misdemeanor, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by either other of said punishments as the judge or judges before whom such offender shall be tried and convicted may direct.

Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to Ireland.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force to and until the 25th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve and no longer.

Barometers.

Barometers have become a very fashionable article of furniture in this country, from the most splendid edifice down to the meanest hovel. Yet few seem to make any other use of them than to inspect the height or depression of the mercury and to make some inane expression of wonder at the indication wh ch they observe. This instrument is calculated for other and better purposes. A late English philosopher, who has made a variety of curious and accurate observations on it in order to prognosticate the weather, lays down one general rule, which is very little attended to, by many of these sagacious observers viz. that previously to observing the barometer, the state of the weather at the time, should be accurately noticed in every particular. Hence, to speak figuratively, we might affix this motto to the barometer, "tell me what the barometer is, and I will tell you what it will be."

The circumstances to be collected previously to inspecting the barometer, are, 1st. The state of the atmosphere, respecting its degree of clearness or cloudiness: 2ndly. The direction of the wind, together with its steadiness or variableness; and 3dly. The attitude and density of the clouds.

In order to make these observations with some degree of certainty the following directions should be observed

1. The barometer *rising* may be considered as a general indication that the weather comparatively with the state of it, at the time of observation, is becoming clearer.

2. The atmosphere apparently becoming clearer and the barometer above RAIN, and rising, show a disposition in the air for fair weather.

3. The atmosphere becoming clear, and the barometer above CHANGEABLE, and rising, indicate fair weather.

4. The atmosphere, and the barometer near FAIR, and rising, denote *continued* fair weather.

5. Our prognostic of the weather is to be guided, relatively, thus, if, notwithstanding the sinking of the barometer, little or no rain follow, and it afterwards rise, we may expect continued dry weather.

6. If, during a series of cloudy rainy weather, the barometer rise gradually, though yet be below RAIN, especially if the wind change from the south or west towards the north or east points, clear and dry weather may be expected.

7. The weather for a short period, viz. from morning till evening, may commonly be foretold with a considerable degree of accuracy. If the barometer has risen during the night and is still rising, the clouds are high and apparently dispersing, and the wind calm, especially if it be in or about the north or east points, a dry day may be confidently expected; the same rule applies for predicting the weather from evening till morning.

8. During the *increase* of the moon there seems to be a greater disposition or effort in the air for clear dry weather than in the *wane*: but this disposition does not usually commence till about three or four days after the new moon, and ceases about three or four days after the full moon.

9. The barometer should be observed occasionally thrice in the day, or oftener when the weather is changeable, in order to notice whether the mercury be stationary, rising or sinking; for from this circumstance, together with the direction of the wind and the apparent state of the air at the time, is information to be collected, and a continuance of the same, or a sudden change of the weather, to be foreseen.

10. Lastly observe always; the higher the mercury shall stand in the scale in each instance, and the more regularly progressive its motion shall be, the stronger will be the indication: likewise, the more the wind inclines towards the north or east points, the greater will be the disposition in the air for fair weather.

The indications for *rainy* weather will obviously be the direct reverse of those rules which predict fair weather.

Frost is indicated in winter by the same rules that indicate fair weather, the wind being in or about the north east points and the thermometer sinking towards 32.

A fall of snow seldom comes without a previous frost of some duration, and is indicated by the sinking of the barometer, especially if the mercury be below CHANGEABLE, and the thermometer at or near the freezing point.

When the temperature of the air is about 35 deg. snow and rain sometimes fall together; at a *warmer* temperature than 35 deg. it seldom snows, or rains at a colder temperature.

Thunder is presaged by the same rules which indicate rain, accompanied by sultry heat; the thermometer being up to 75.

Storms, hurricanes, and high winds, are indicated by the barometer falling *suddenly* or sinking considerably below MUCH RAIN.

The barometer is known to be rising or sinking by the mercury having either a convex or concave surface, or by the perceptible rise or descent of the mercury, if at the time of observation the barometer be gently rapped.

If at any time the weather should differ widely from the indications of the barometer, it may be

presumed, as is sometimes known to happen, that a particular is affected by local circumstance.

After a long continued series of wet weather, we may, when the weather becomes fine, expect an uninterrupted continuance of dry weather.

If after a long series of wet weather, the barometer rise above CHANGEABLE, and the wind veer steady to the north or east points, a continued duration of fair weather may be expected.

Slow and progressive variations in the barometer with a fixed and steady state of the wind, indicate permanancy with the change.

The barometer standing at or above FAIR denotes generally fair weather, although the atmosphere wear at the time an unfavourable aspect.

Lastly the greatest coincidence there is of the circumstances enumerated in the rules above mentioned, the stronger may our confidence be in the expectation of fair weather and in the continuation of it when present, by the barometer whilst high, remaining stationary, or varying but little, and the state of the atmosphire, and direction of the wind disposed to be settled.

FROM A DISTANT CORRESPONDENT.

Philosophical Disquisitions.

No. I.

Since most of the operations of nature elude the eye of philosophy, by reason of their being carried on in the dark; it becomes necessary to employ collateral and relevant acts by way of analogy to gain insight. Our knowledge of chemistry affords great assistance in illustrating those mysterious subjects, since the disposition of matter depend principally upon the laws of affinity.

Various opinions have been entertained by men of information respecting the solar system and the great and wonderful changes which are continually taking place in it. The sun they suppose to be fixed, and the planets placed at a proper distance, obey the sum as a centre of motion. It seems reasonable to suppose that the sun was first formed, by Divine Providence, of a certain portion of matter which was acted upon by two causes, *viz.* attraction and repulsion.

By attraction we understand the relation or affinity which the particles of matter have for each other. By repulsion, we understand a power called heat or caloric, which is continually acting in opposition to attraction. If a sufficient quantity enters a solid, it changes to a liquid. If a still greater, it is changed to a state of vapour or gas.

The above agents act upon all matter; it was given by the God of nature that different effects should be produced by them. It has pleased the Wise Disposer of all things to create matter; perhaps it is nothing more than attraction and repulsion; be this as it may, it is not our business to inquire what it is, or why it was formed.

Now it seems evident that the planets were first formed by the action of the above agents—and that all minor changes which take place on each planet individually were effected by said causes variously modified.

As soon as the sun was placed out of the reach of remote causes the heat which it contained began to act upon it in opposition to attraction. This gave rise to motion. After heat had acted some time on this matter, the parts of which it was composed became separated in such a manner as to throw the particles partially out of the sphere of each others attraction contained in the separated particles.

The quantity of matter in the sun being lessened in consequence of the repulsive power of heat, it follows that the particles which were first separated have a less affinity for the solid aggregate, because the quantity of solid matter is diminished and of course its attraction lessened. After a certain portion of heat was evolved to volatilize the sun's surface, and diffused throughout space for the purpose of keeping the component parts of matter at a respectful distance from the solid mass, a sufficient quantity remains to keep up motion or combustion. The particles already separated from the sun and partly out of its sphere of attraction, begin to act upon each other in consequence of lessened affinity to the parent. A new aggregate is now formed at a certain distance from its parent matter. As the young aggregate increases in size, its attraction for the separated particles likewise increases, and, in a short time, it begins to be acted upon by the parent. Repulsion is now employed in preventing the new aggregate from uniting with the old. Repulsion, therefore being removed from parts of matter first separated, and the separated particles continually uniting with the newly formed mass, its whole force is now employed in preventing attraction from uniting the infant matter to its parent.

The attraction which the parent and offspring have for each other, and the repulsion they meet with by heat, cause great exertion to be made on the part of both. This exertion compels the infant to lance or revolve round its parent in an orbit; in consequence of which a just balance is kept up between the two contending powers. This infant mass we call Hershell. Now a certain portion of heat has been continually acting upon the original mass, so as to cause a separation of some of its parts; these parts of matter can have no affinity for the first offspring, as there is an equal balance between attraction and repulsion. They necessarily come in contact, unite and form another infant mass nearer the parent than the first, this is called Saturn, he not only respects his parent, but looks up to his elder brother and is partly governed by him. They respect and attract each other and travel round their parent, making considerable exertion to get to him but are prevented by their repulsive enemy—an equal portion of attraction and repulsion being employed in keeping up a just balance between primitive matter and that which is formed from it, whilst repulsion continues its action on the original. A third being in a short time makes his appearance called Jupiter. Still nearer the parent than the second: thus a certain number of new beings are continually forming from the old, until there is an equal portion of primitive and disengaged matter separated. Repulsion now is obliged to exert its whole force upon them to prevent their united affections. The original matter of which the sun was composed being first acted upon by heat, gave rise to motion. The effect of this motion is a number of new beings, viz. *Hershell, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Earth, Venus, Mercury, &c.* The new being, in course of time, form laws of their own. Although the parent is the governor, having imbibed the same principles of which the old is composed, they begin to be acted upon after they come to maturity by the same cause which gave them existence, *viz.* repulsion by heat which acts upon the eldest first and in a short time it is delivered of its own grand son to the original. This is Hershell's most remote moon. The same mode of generation is carried on by him until he is not capable of further propagation. The same change takes place in the next eldest offspring Sa-

turn, until it comes down to the youngest of the original stock. It seems highly probable that the fixed stars are so many suns, with their several regions and sets of planets revolving round them formed in the same manner. It is certainly absurd to suppose they are fixed in the heavens only to adorn a canopy over our heads.

I have traced several modifications of matter from the original, and these modifications produce a great variety of causes, or exciting powers, which exciting powers produce effects to be mentioned hereafter.—

The above theory to some may seem absurd. But they will think more favorably of it, after the second number in which I shall take into consideration minor changes produced in each individual planet. CEBES.

The Chronicle.

The legislature of Maryland met at Annapolis on Monday. Colonel Thomas, *of St. Mary's county, was elected speaker of the senate (the station he held in the last senate) after having declined being considered a candidate for the office of governor.* Tobias E Stansbury, *the former speaker, was elected speaker of the house of delegates, without opposition. Thomas Rodgers, Esq. was appointed clerk of the senate, and John Brewer, Esq. clerk of the house of delegates. The proceedings and papers laid before the legislature shall be particularly noticed in our next number.*

William Hunter, *is chosen a senator of the United States from Rhode Island, in the place of Mr. Champlin, resigned.*

We are yet without definite intelligence from the north western frontier. Governor Harrison is on the Wabash *with about* 1300 *men, of whom* 130 *are United States' troops,* 700 *militia,* 130 *cavalry, and a body of riflemen.*

It is stated that Wade Hampton has resigned his commission as a brigadier general in the army of the United States, on account of the requisition made by the Secretary of War for the attendance of colonel Cushing, at the court martial for the trial of general Wilkinson, *who was under arrest by order of general Hampton.*

Extract of a letter from an officer in the American service, to his friends in Frankfort, Ken. dated

"NACHITOCHES, September 23.

"A Spaniard arrived here yesterday, who made oath before Dr. Sibly, a justice of the peace, that he was an artillerist some time since at St. Antoine, in the service of the republicans, and that the corps to which he had been attached had joined the royal party much against his inclination; and that colonels Manshac and Bernard, with captains Gonsalves and Hanandes, (all in the republican interest) had been empowered to go to the United States with instructions to treat for arms and ammunition, saying that the republicans had upwards of three millions of dollars, which the United States' government could have by sending a vessel round to bring it away—and that the governor Cordero, who commands somewhere in the interior, learning of the expedition, gave intimation of it to governor Salcedo, at St. Antoine, with an order to send out patroles to intercept the party, if possible. That himself was one of the patroles sent—that he deserted his party and joined Manshac—that they crossed the Sabine, and had gotten within 60 miles of this place (Nachitoches) when they were overtaken by a large party, who surrounded the house (Mr. Bernard's) in which Manshac and his party had quartered for the night—that himself made his escape with much difficulty. He expects Manshac and party were either killed or taken.

"The report is generally believed here, as the Spaniard appears intelligent.

"He moreover states, that Manshac had an intercepted letter from governor Cordero to some of the commandants of the royal party, in which he says, "that he intended soon to march against Fort Claiborne with a force of 6000 men, in consequence of our interference in Florida." Mexico is besieged by a large army of republicans—they are badly armed—the royalists posses the magazines. The American captain R. Smith has been killed in the republican service."

BOSTON, November 2

CANADA OAK.—*The Queen Charlotte of* 120 *guns, launched at Deptford, (England) last July, was found in September last to be in a rapid state of decay; the timber in which the decay has taken place was principally of Canada oak. She was about seven years in building.*

COMPLAISANCE.—*His excellency William Hull, governor of Michigan, was conveyed from Detroit to Buffaloe in the British sloop of war Queen Charlotte; and she complimented him with a salute on his landing.*

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, NOV. 7.—*Mr. Mitchell, moved, that the usual standing committees be appointed, viz. a committe of elections, of claims, of commerce and manufactures, and on the district of Columbia, of ways and means, on public lands, of post-offices and post-roads, of revisal and unfinished business, and a committee of accounts.*

Mr. Dawson thought it would be better to postpone the appointment of these committees until to-morrow, in order to give the speaker further time to become acquainted with the members.

Mr. Mitchell had no objection to a short delay.

Mr. Burwell hoped the committee of elections at least would be appointed immediately, as he had a petition to present relative to a contested election.

Mr. Burwell's propositon was assented to, and the appointment of all other committees was postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Burwell then presented the petition of John Talliaferro of Virginia, complaining of the undue election of John P. Hungerford, as a member of the house. Referred to the committee of elections.

Mr. Blackledge observed, that as the house at present appeared to have no business before them, he would move to adjourn. This motion was agreed to—47 to 43.

And the house adjourned (quarter before 12 o'clock.)

The Editor's Department.

Accompanying this number is a supplement of eight pages, containing a variety of miscellaneous matter.

The pressure of the public documents, which it is a chief design to Register, *received at a late hour, and coming upon us unprepared for so great a quantity, has derauged this week's business not a little. Their publication will be continued in the next number; with which, for the more early conveyance of them to our readers, another supplement will be issued, if necessary.*

☞ *With mingled sensations of pleasure and regret, the editor is compelled to make known his present inability* to supply many new subscribers with the our first numbers of the REGISTER. *They are reprinting with all convenient dispatch, and will be forwarded in a very short time, as ordered.*

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO 10.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER IV.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 143.)

The French general Wedel had been dispatched from Madrid, with 6000 troops, to the succor of Dupont, who ordered him to guard the roads from Jaen to Baylen and to Ubeda. During the truce this general advanced upon Baylen, and suddenly attacked Reding, who was altogether unprepared. The battalion of Cordova was surprized and made prisoners, and two field pieces were also taken; but the success, thus basely obtained, was dearly purchased; for Dupont, in consequence, was compelled to include Wedel in the capitulation, with all the French troops who might be stationed between the summit of the Sierra and Baylen. The French force, before the battle, amounted to 14,000, that of the Spaniards to 25,000, half of whom were peasantry. When Dupont first demanded terms, Castanos replied, that they would grant no other than that they should be prisoners of war, with permission to the general and his officers to wear their swords, and take with them a portmanteau each, filled with clothes only, in consequence of the pillage which they had committed; and in the official dispatches it was stated, that the whole of Dupont's division were prisoners of war, whereas, those under Wedel were to be sent to France by sea. These terms were communicated to the junta of Seville, both by Castanos and count de Tilly, one of their own body, who was with the army, and they were officially made known to lord Collingwood. Nevertheless, it seems, by what afterwards occurred, that the actual capitulation was of a very different character—that Castanos did not insist upon stripping the French of their plunder, and that he agreed to transport the whole of them to Rochefort. Why the official accounts differ so materially from the truth, has not been explained; nor why terms were granted so much more favorable than Dupont, under such circumstances, was entitled to demand. It is more easy to discover why they were not executed.

Dupont had entered Andalusia in full expectation of easily crushing the rebels, as he styled them, following the monstrous language of his master. According, therefore, to the usual custom of the French generals, he had plundered wherever he went; his soldiers had been let loose upon the country and nothing was safe from their rapacity, their cruelty, and their lust. Cordova, where they had experienced some resistance, suffered especially; but the people of Audujar, who forbore to aid their countrymen, in the hope, perhaps, of purchasing their own security by submission, were also pillaged without mercy. The Andalusians, therefore, were exasperated against the French on account of these atrocities, as well as by that general feeling of just indignation which the cause of the war necessarily excited. Their junta had issued a formal declaration of hostilities against France; but the people knew and felt that this was not an ordinary war, and that no formality could make it so; that the French had not entered their country as fair and honorable enemies, but basely and perfidiously, in the character of allies; that their actions, after the first treachery, had been those of ruffians and murderers; and that thus they had forfeited all claim to the common courtesies and observances of war. The Spaniards, therefore, did not consider these men as soldiers, but as criminals; they had laid down their arms, but they could not lay down their crimes; and it was impossible for those who had any sense of the importance of the contest in which they were engaged, the sanctity of the principles for which they were struggling, even of what was due to their own honor and individual feelings, to regard the French as they would have regarded any other enemies. Dupont, after his surrender, invited the Spanish officers to dine with him, and they, one and all, peremptorily refused, without assigning any apology or excuse—but with an undisguised impulse of abhorrence, shrinking from him, as from one with whom it was infamous to associate.

It is said that letters were intercepted which he had dispatched to Junot after his capitulation, urging him to march with his main force into Andalusia, pointing out to him what places to attack, and promising to rally the prisoners and join him.—Whether this were true, or only a fabrication, intended to excuse the junta for breaking the engagement into which Castanos had entered, Dupont soon perceived it was not intended to transport his army to France, and he addressed a letter of complaint to Morla. Morla replied, that the conditions of the treaty were in themselves impossible. The Spaniards had neither transports nor the means of procuring them; nor, if they had, was it supposed that the English would suffer them to pass, certain as they must be, that the French would immediately carry on the war on some other point or perhaps on the same. Neither Castanos, he said, nor Dupont himself, could ever have thought that the capitulation would be executed; the object of the former was to relieve himself from embarrassment, that of the latter, to obtain conditions, which, though impossible to fulfil, might give an appearance of honor to his surrender.

There can be little doubt that Morla was originally disposed to submit to the French; his subsequent conduct is not explicable upon any other supposition; but it seems as if the great and unexpected success of the Spaniards had shaken him, and that he was willing to be a patriot, while patriotism was triumphant. In his correspondence with admiral

Rosilly, he had carefully abstained from all language which might foment the indignation of his countrymen, and offend Bonaparte. Now, on the contrary, he spoke boldly, and asked Dupont what right such an army as his could have to demand the execution of treaties? Had it not entered Spain professing friendship and alliance; imprisoned the king and the royal family; plundered his palaces; ravaged his towns; and robbed and assassinated his subjects? The national honor of the Spaniards, he said, would not permit their rulers to treat such enemies otherwise than as they were treated; and Dupont was warned against drawing upon himself, by his imprudence, more and more the indignation of the people, and admonished, by submission and a suitable behaviour, to weaken the strong sense of the atrocities he had committed at Cordova. That general, and his staff, however, would have been sent to France, had it not been for an accident which inflamed the indignation of the Spaniards to the highest degree. As his baggage was on the way to the water-side to be embarked, some *church plate*, part of the plunder from Cordova, *fell out* of one of the bags. It was seen by the people, and they instantly seized upon the whole of the plunder which the French were about to carry off. Dupont, with great effrontery, addressed a second letter to Morla, on which he "invoked the principles of honor and probity for the restitution of his property" This provoked the indignant reply which it deserved. "It never was my intention" said Morla, "and still less that of the supreme junta, that you and your army should carry out of Spain, the fruit of your rapacity, cruelty and impiety. How could you conceive this possible? How could you believe us to be so stupid and senseless? Can a capitulation which speaks only of your equipage, give you a property in the treasures which your army has accumulated by means of murder, cruelty, and sacrilege? Is there any reason or right, which requires that faith or even humanity, should be observed towards an army which entered the kingdom of a friend and ally under false pretences; seized its king and all his family, extorted from him a renunciation in favor of their own monarch, and, because the nation would not submit to a transfer, which, even if their king had been at liberty he had no power to make, proceeded to pillage the palaces and towns, to profane and plunder the churches, murdering the ministers of the altar, ravishing virgins, seizing every article of value which they could transport, and destroying what they were forced to leave behind? Is it possible," said Morla, "that they when deprived of the fruits of their iniquity, should have the impudence to appeal to the principles of honor and probity? My natural moderation," he added, "has induced me to write to your excellency hitherto with a certain respect; but, in reply to such extraordinary demands, which amount to this, "do you sack the temples and houses of Cadiz, in order to indemnify me for the plunder of Cordova and other towns, which the populace have taken from me," I could not refrain from a slight sketch of your conduct. Lay aside such expectations, and congratulate yourselves that the noble character of the Spanish people makes them abstain from exercising the vile officer of executioners."

Dupont and his staff were now detained as prisoners. It would probably have been dangerous to have embarked them; and the general himself, perhaps, began to apprehend, that, however wretched his situation in Spain, there was little hope of amending it by returning to France. Morla informed the people that their transportation was suspended by the junta of Seville, for weighty reasons, not fit to be made public. Those reasons have never transpired; but, for the terms which Castanos had agreed to, of carrying the whole army to France, it is manifest that such terms ought not to have been granted, and that the junta of Seville could not execute them without betraying their country—for what was it but transporting them out of Andalusia, that they might recross the Pyrenees, and begin their atrocities anew; first in other provinces, and finally in Andalusia itself, whither they would return with additional forces to complete their work, and take vengeance for their defeat? It is not to be supposed that any terms can bind a government to act in direct, certain and maniest opposition to the welfare of the people; but it behoved the junta of Seville solemnly to have proclaimed this, to have disavowed the act of their general, and to have censured him, notwithstanding his victory.

The feeling of the Spaniards was so strong, in consequence of the atrocities which they had witnessed, that Morla was called upon, by anonymous letters from many parts of Spain, to consider Dupont and the other generals as robbers and murderers, and bring them to condign punishment. If Murat, indeed, had been made prisoner, the executions which he had ordered at Madrid after the insurrection, and in cool blood, would have justified the Spaniards, in putting him, and every member of his bloody tribunal, to a public and shameful death; the blood of their murdered brethren, the honor of their country, and the general good of mankind would have required such an example. With regard to Dupont and his staff, it was otherwise; and Morla, who thought the wish of putting them to death was disgraceful to his countrymen, ought not to have affixed a stain upon them by publicly replying to anonymous letters. But it is apparent, from the general style of his reply, that he now expected Bonaparte would be successful in his usurpation, and that he took this opportunity of publishing opinions to which he might refer as proofs of consistency, after he should have abandoned the patriotic cause, and betrayed his country.—In detaining the prisoners, he said, he had only obeyed the junta of Seville; to obey was all he had to do: for it was not in his character or manner of thinking ever to resist a constituted authority; such resistance could only occasion civil dissentions, which were the greatest evils a nation could suffer, and which he would never spare any sacrifice to avoid. This might have been the careless language of an honest man, but it became apparent that Morla had weighed his expressions well, and used them with a definite meaning, and a definite purpose, which he afterwards acknowledged the government of the intruder as a constituted authority; informed the Spaniards that no evil was so great as that of seeing their country the seat of war, and exhorted them to put an end to that evil by the sacrifice of individual honor and national independence, and becoming slaves and traitors like himself.

By the battle of Baylen, Andalusia was left in peace; not a Frenchmen in arms remained in the whole province. The victory was splendid in itself, and of great importance in its immediate consequences; it was worthy of thanks-givings and rejoicings, and policy required that the junta should celebrate it with ostentatious solemnities. Castanos had made a vow to dedicate his victory to king St. Fernando, who, having won the city of Seville from the Moors, is worshipped there with especial veneration. The ceremony was performed on the 4th August with great pomp, and the French eagles were

offered at the shrine of the canonized conqueror, as trophies of the most signal victory that had been achieved in Andalusia since his time. But in the language of Castanos, there were marks of vanity and boastfulness which detracted from the estimation in which he had previously been held; he arrogated to himself as much merit for the victory, as if he, and not Reding, had commanded in the field.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

French Decree.

PALACE OF TRIANON, August 23.—Napoleon by the grace of God, and constitutions, emperor of the French, &c. to all present, and to come, greeting.

Different questions having been submitted to us with regard to the condition of Frenchmen established in foreign countries, we have thought it right to make known our intentions on that subject.

By our decree of the 5th of April, 1809, we have already pronounced with regard to such Frenchmen as have borne arms against their country; and those, who, residing with a power with whom we go to war, do not quit its territory; or who being summoned by us, do not obey that order.

But no law has yet been laid down either with regard to Frenchmen naturalized in foreign countries, with or without our authority, or with regard to such as have already entered, or choose to enter in future, into the service of a foreign power.

And as it is not our wish to confound those of our subjects who are induced from legitimate motives to naturalize themselves abroad, with those whose conduct will assume the character of felony, we have resolved by these presents, to complete and make known this important branch of legislation.

For these reasons, on the report of our grand judge, minister of justice, and our council of state being heard,

We have decreed and ordered, and do decree and order as follows:—

TITLE I. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad with our permission.

Art. 1. No Frenchmen can be naturalized abroad without our authority.

2. Our permission shall be granted by letters patent, drawn up by our grand judge, signed by our hand, countersigned by our secretary of state, inspected by our cousin the prince arch-chancellor, inserted in the bulletin of laws, and registered in the imperial court of the last place of domicile of the person to whom they relate.

3. Frenchmen thus naturalized abroad shall enjoy the right of possessing, of transmitting, and of succeeding to property, even when the subjects of the countries where they shall be naturalized, do not enjoy these rights in France.

4 The children of a Frenchman born in the country where he is naturalized are aliens.

5. Frenchmen naturalized abroad even with our permission, can at no time carry arms against France, under pain of being indicted in our courts, and condemned to the punishments enacted in the penal code, book 3d, chap. 73.

TITLE II. Of Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permission.

6. Every Frenchmen naturalized abroad without our permission, shall incur the loss of his property, which shall be confiscated; he shall no longer enjoy the right of succession, and the succession falling unto him shall passt o the next heir, provided he is domiciliated in France.

By the 7th, 8th, 9th and tenth, it is provided that by a process instituted in the courts of justice, such persons shall lose their titles if they have any, together with the property attached to them, which shall devolve to the nearest heir, being French, the rights of the wife being secured, which shall be regulated as in the case of widowed.

11. Those who are naturalized abroad without permission, and against whom the above process has taken place, if found in the territory of the empire, shall, for the first time, be arrested and conducted beyond the frontiers; if they return, they shall be condemned to a certain number of years imprisonment not less than a year, nor more than ten years.

TITLE III.—Of individuals already naturalized abroad.

12. Individuals naturalized abroad at the period of publication of this decree, may within a year, if on the continent of Europe, within three years, if beyond that continent; within five years if beyond the cape of Good Hope and in the Indies, obtain our confirmation according to the forms prescribed in the present decree.

TITLE IV.—Of Frenchmen in the service of a foreign power.

13. No Frenchman can enter the service of a foreign power without our special permission, and except under condition of returning, should we recal him either by a general proclamation or a direct order.

14. Those of our subjects who shall have obtained this permission, cannot take the oaths to the power which they serve, without a proviso of never bearing arms against France, and of quitting the service, even without being recalled, should that power happen to go to war with us.

15. The permission of entering the service of a foreign power, shall be granted by letters patent according to the forms presented in art. 2d.

16. They cannot act as ministers plenipotentiary in any treaty where our interests come into discussion.

17. They must not wear a foreign cockade in countries in subjection to us, nor there appear in a foreign uniform; they shall be authorised to wear the national colours when in the empire.

18. They may nevertheless wear the decoration of foreign orders, when they shall have received them with our consent.

19. They may not enter France but with our special permission.

20. Frenchmen entering the service of a foreign power without our permission, and remaining in it after war is declared between France and that power, shall be considered as having borne arms against us, from the circumstance alone of their having continued to form a part of a military corps destined to act against the French empire or its allies.

21. Our ministers are charged each in his own department, with the execution of the present decree. (Signed) NAPOLEON:

By the emperor,

Count DARU, secretary of state.

The lieutenant governor of the state of Virginia has issued a proclamation, offering fifty dollars reward, for the apprehension of a certain John Johnson, who lately made his escape from the jail of Louisa county, to which he had been committed on a charge of grand larceny—said "Johnson is five feet eight or nine inches high, of a pale complexion an Irishman by birth, very impertinent in his behaviour, swears hard, and is very fond of ardent spirits."

BRITISH STATISTICS.

FROM A GLASGOW PAPER.

WAR.

TABULAR VIEW OF THE WARS IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN ENGAGED SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

No. of wars.	With whom.	When began.	When ended.	Where ended.	Duration of each war	Duration of each peace.	Debt, beginning of each war.	Debt contracted in each war	Total debt at the end of each war.	Debt paid off during each peace.	Average annual revenue.
					Y. M. D.	Y. M. D.					
1	France	May 7, 1689	Feb'y 10, 1697	At Ryswick	7 9 3	4 2 22	664,262	20,035,737	20,700,000	4,200,000	3,000,000
2	France & Spain	May 4, 1701	March 13, 1713	At Utrecht	11 10 9	5 9 1	16,500,000	35,500,000	52,000,000	2,000,000	3,700,000
3	Spain	Dec'r 16, 1718	June 13, 1721	At Madrid	2 5 28	18 4 6	50,000,000	6,000,000	56,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
4	Spain	Oct'r 19, 1739	Oct'r 18, 1748	At Aix la Chapelle	8 11 30	7 7 0	50,000,000	28,000,000	78,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
5	France	May 18, 1756	Feb'y 10, 1763	At Fontainbleau	6 8 21	12 2 9	74,000,000	73,000,000	147,000,000	11,000,000	7,000,000
6	America, &c.	April 19, 1775	Sept'r 3, 1783	At Paris	8 4 15	9 5 8	136,000,000	110,000,000	246,000,000	Paid off by the sink	11,000,000
7	France	Feb'y 11, 1793	March 27, 1802	At Amiens	9 1 16	0 11 11	272,000,000	347,000,000	619,000,000	ing fund since 1783,	25,000,000
8	France, &c.	March 9, 1803					*619,000,000			£200,000,000	

*In this peace of nine years the debt increased £26,000,000

British diplomatic pensions.

The following list of *pensions*, by far the greater part of which has accrued within 10 or 12 years—making an aggregate of £59,789, equal to $265,463 16—or about the amount of the *whole civil list of the United States*, may serve to shew in what manner the earnings of the many are squandered to pamper the well-born few, in monarchical governments. Several of those pensions are the *reward* of a few months service; which, at the time it was rendered, was bountifully paid for. To exemplify the nature of pensions, generally, in Great Britain, we intend to publish lord *Cochrane's* speech respecting them.

Extract from the accounts and papers presented to the British house of commons, relating to the increase and diminution of salaries in the public officers of government. The following *late foreign ministers, secretaries and consuls* are upon the contingent pension list.

William Wickham, £1200 per annum; George Cooke 248 do.; John Coleman 120 do.; Nathaniel Davison 360: reverend Louis Dutens 300; John Lewis Doerfeld 250; Earl of Elgin 2000; Sir Robert Gunning 4000; Morton, Lord Henley 2000; Daniel Hailes 1127; Charles Keene 250; *Robert Liston* 2000; [suspended on account of employment.] John Millignet 250; John Osborne 800; Horace St. Paul 600; Allene, Lord St. Helyns 2300; Sir John Stepney 800; Richard Shepherd 250; Lord Viscount Torrington 1684; John Trevor 1200; James Talbot 600; James, Earl of Malmsbury 2300; [£1200 reversionary to lord viscount Fitzharris.] Thomas Walpole 800; Charles, lord Whitworth, 2300; Robert Walpole 2000; William Drummond 1700; Sir James Crauford 1000; John Hookham Frere 1700; David Gray 600; Perkins Magra 500; Robert Walrond 250; John Falcon 500; William, lord Auckland 2300; Francis Drake 1500; *George Hammond* 1200; Charles H. Frazer 900; Joseph Fry 200; *Francis James Jackson* 1700; *Anthony Merry* 1700; Brooke Taylor 1200; John Spencer Smith 1200; Henry Watkins Williams' Wynn 1200; Charles Arbuthnot 2000 [suspended as joint secretary of the treasury.] Alexander Straton 1500; Edward Thornton 1200; sir John Borlase Warren 2000; sir Arthur Paget 1700, Henry Pierrepont 1200; John Watson 300; Thomas Jackson 800.

British order in council.

The following is the entire substance of the *order in council*, mentioned in our last, copied from a London paper of Sept. 6.

The prince regent, in council, on the 6th of September, has been pleased to order, that the orders in council allowing the importation and exportation of certain commodities in neutral ships, into and from his majesty's territories in the West Indies, &c. be continued in force until December 31, 1812, (except with respect to salted, dried or pickled fish, and beef, pork, and butter, after the 1st July, 1812.) In consequence, vessels belonging to states in amity with his majesty, may import into the said West Indies, &c. staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and every other species of live stock and live provisions, and also of every kind of provision whatsoever, excepting the articles of salted, dried, or pickled fish, beef, pork, and butter, as aforesaid, after the 1st July, 1812.)

But his royal highness nevertheless orders, that

after the 1st day of December, 1811, on all staves, lumber, horses, mules, asses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, live stock, live provisions, and any kind of provisions whatever, being of the growth or produce of the United States of America, the following duties shall be paid :—

For every quintal of dried or salt cod fish fifty-five cents; and a proportionate duty for every barrel of cured or pickled shad, alewives, mackarel, or salmon, and the following duties in Jamaica currency.

Wheat flour, per barrel,	0	6	8
Wheat bread, do.	0	3	4
Other bread, per hundred,	0	3	4
Meal, from rye, peas, beans, Indian corn, &c. per bbl.	0	3	4
Peas, beans, rye, corn, &c. per bushel,	0	0	10
Rice, per cwt.	0	3	4
Common shingles (Boston chips) per thousand,	0	3	4
Other shingles, per thousand,	0	6	8
Red oak staves, per thousand,	1	0	0
White oak do. do.	0	15	0
White or yellow pine lumber, do.	0	10	0
Pitch pine lumber, do.	0	15	0
Hoops, per thousand,	0	5	0

Horses, neat cattle, stock, &c. ten per cent. *ad valorem*, at the port or place of importation.

It is also ordered, that the said permission to import and export, until the said 31st day of December, 1812, shall cease in six months after notification of such cessation shall appear in the London Gazette, and at the expiration of six months, after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

British America.

Barbadoes, August 27.—At a meeting of the planters and merchants engaged in the sugar manufactory and trade, the following resolutions, among others, have been passed :

That the distresses of the West India planters have increased to an extent hitherto unexampled and the effects which the disuse of sugar in the distilleries has already produced, are such as to excite in our minds just and most alarming apprehensions, that nothing short of speedy relief can enable the planter to preserve his capital from the most rapid deterioration.

That a partial export of sugar from the West Indies was formerly allowed in *American bottoms*, the prohibition of which has proved extremely injurious to the planters, *who receive those stores so essential to the existence of their plantations from the United States*, to pay for which, *money* is now *drained* from the colonies. Hence it was recommended in the year 1808, by a committee of the House of Commons, that the planters thould be allowed to barter sugars with the Americans, to the value of the stores which they receive from them; and it has been proved before a committee of the House of Commons in 1807, that British America is ill suited to supply the wants of the planters, who are furnished only with *one-tenth* of their stores thence; the value of these stores from the United States has been computed at 25,000 hhds. of sugar, the vent for which would afford a great relief to the planter and prevent a reduction of his crops, which under existing circumstances, most ultimately ensue to his ruin, and to the consequent injury of the ship owner and merchants; on the other hand, the admission of this barter would contribute to redeem him from a rapid approach of insolvency, and enabled him to pay those debts which would otherwise be lost to his British correspondent; and at the same time, an intercourse of this kind with America is not contrary to the navigation laws, since they do not restrain direct intercourse between us and any foreign country, whose shipping brings us her own produce and carries back ours.

That another mode of relief, at once obvious and just, is the reduction of the duties under a regulation proportioning them to the average price of sugar:

That a committee of twelve gentlemen be appointed to prepare a petition to parliament and to the throne, and to carry into effect the general objects of this meeting; of which number any five with the chairman of this meeting, shall be deemed competent to transact business.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to apply by petition to the legislature, requesting that a fund be provided to meet the necessary expences incurred in carrying the objects of the meeting into effect.

The following gentlemen were chosen as a committee :

Hon. John F. Alleyne, Hon. Samuel Hinds, Hon. John B. Skeete, Hon. John A. Beckles, Hon. John Beckles, Henry E. Holder, George Carrington, John P. Mayres, John H. Pinder, Dr. H Hamden, jr. James Maxwell, C. Cadogan, Esqrs.

The chairman (Hon. John Barrows) received the thanks of the meeting, and the business of the day was closed.

By order of the Hon. the chairman,

L. THOMAS, Jr. Sec'ry.

A Day at Madrid.

From a Picture of Madrid, *taken on the spot. By* Christian Augustus Fischer. *Translated from the German.*

I wake—'tis four o'clock in the morning! The whole broad street of *Alcala* is spread before me like an immense square—churches—palaces and convents :—at the further end the shady walks of the *Prado*—a grand sublime sight, baffling description.

The matin bell announces the early mass—the streets become more animated—Veiled women in black, men in long brown cloaks with *redisillas*, wearing their hair in a kind of net work, hanging low down their back. The doors of all the balconies open, and water is sprinkled out before every house.

Now the goat-keepers with their little herds enter the gates, crying milk! milk! goat's milk!—fresh and warm! who will have any? There I see market women pass by with their asses loaded with vegitables—bakers with bread, in carts made of Spanish reed—water carriers and porters hastening to commence their day's work, while with a hoarse voice two consequential looking alguarzils proclaim the thefts committed on the preceding night.

By degrees, all the warehouses, shops, and boothes, are opened. The publicans (*taberneros*) expose their wine cups; the chocolate women get their pots ready; the water carriers begin to chaunt their "*Quien bebe?*" (who'll drink?) and the hackney coach and hackney chaise drivers, with the persons who let mules for hire, take their usual stands.

Soon the whole street resounds with the various cries of numberless criers—Cod, white cod! Onions, onions from Gallacia! Walnuts, walnuts from Biscay! Oranges, oranges from Murcia! Hot

smoked sausages from Estramadura! Tomates, large tomates! Sweet citrons, sweet citrons! Barley water! Ice water! A new journal! A new gazette! Water melons! Long Malaga raisins! Olives, olives from Seville! Milk rolls! Milk rolls, fresh and hot! Grapes, grages! Figs, new figs! Pomegranates, pomegranates from Valencia.

It strikes ten; the guards mount; dragoons Swiss regiments, Walloon guards, Spanish infantry, "Alos pies Vin Donna Manuela!" *(Let us go to mass.)*

All the bells are ringing, all the streets are covered with the rock roses, rich carpets hanging from every balcony, and altars raised on every square under canopies of state. The procession sets out. What a number of neat little angels, with paste-board wings, covered with gilt paper! images of saints, with fine powdered bob wigs, and robes of gold brocade! What swarms of priests! How many beautiful girls! all pleasant and in mixed groupes.

The clock proclaims noon-day! We return thro' the square of the Puerta del Sol! All the *rifas*, (raffles) have begun, all the hackney writers are busy and the whole square thronged with people.

One o'clock! we are all called to dinner; a great dead of saffron, many love-apples, plenty of oil and pimento! But then, wine from La Mancha, old Ceres and Malaga! What a nice thing is Spanish cookery!

La Siesta! la Siesta, Senores! A deadly silence is in all the streets, all the window shutters are *put up*, or the curtains let down; even the most industrious porter stretches his length on his mat, and falls asleep at the fountain, with his pitcher behind him.

At four o'clock every body repairs to the bull-fight, to the canal, or to the prado, all is gaiety and merriment, one equipage after another, one chaise after another, drive full speed to those places of diversion.

The Puerto del Sol becomes as crowded as before and the water-carriers and the orange women, the procuresses of the frail fair, are all as busy as bees.

Thus passes the afternoon; and the dusky shades of evening set in at last. All the bells ring and every Spaniard says the prayer of salutation to the Virgin. Now all hasten to the *tertulias* and theatres, and in a few minutes the rattling of carriages resounds in every street. The lamps before the houses, or the images of the Virgin, are already lighted; the merchants and dealers have illuminated their houses and shops, and the sellers of ice water and lemonade their stalls. Every where are seen rush lights, paper lanthorns, and bougies on the tables of the fruit women and cake men.

Meanwhile the crowd on the square has prodigiously increased, and it is soon stowed with people. In one part you will hear the soft sounds of the guitar, or a seguidilla; in another a female ballad singer tells in rhyme the tale of the last murder committed; in a third, a thundering missionary attempts to move the hearts of obdurate sinners, while the light-footed Cyprian corps carries off his audience by dozens. Soon passes the rosary and tattoo with music, and the equipages return from the theaters.

It grows still later; the crowds begin to disperse —by one o'clock in the morning all the streets are still and quiet, and only here and there resounds a solitary guitar through the solitary gloom of night.

Hurricane.

We have noticed the general suffering of the British vessels of war on our coasts by the late gales. The following extract from the log book of an officer on board the Spartan, is awfully descriptive of the storm, and deserves record. It is copied from a Halifax paper of the 9th ult.

Extract from a log book kept on board his majesty's ship Spartan, giving an account of the hurricane of Monday, September 30.

"At 2 A. M. wind S. E. fresh gales and cloudy, Africa in company—at three, down top gallant yards, and close reefed her topsails, at 7 struck top-gallant masts—at the same time the barometer had fallen to 28 6 10, this was attempted to be communicated to the Africa by telegraph, but it came on so thick that we lost sight of her. At 8 it blew very hard from S. E. handed the topsails and courses the sea got us so suddenly that we could not send a man aloft to send the top-gallant masts on deck; at 10 A. M. the barometer at 28 3-10 at 10, 20, the wind suddenly died away to nearly a calm, so that the storm stay-sails were set to keep the ship steady, the wind gradually shifting round from S. E. to N. W. and about half past 11 it came on to blow with a fury which it is impossible to describe; the noise of the wind resembled a continued discharge of heavy artillery, and its effects upon the storm sails which were quite new and of the strongest canvas, was the same as if struck by a shot, the instant they felt the wind they shivered to atoms and blew away in very small pieces; and now without a rag of sail except a trysail, the ship lay on her side like a log, the sea was one sheet of foam, the lee guns on the main deck were under water, and nothing but the hatchways being buttoned down in time prevented our receiving much water below; the mizen top sail blew loose, and at the same moment the mizen top mast went over the side, but the wind was so loud that we did not hear it fall; the sea was at this time breaking over the ship to windward, and the scene on deck was most awful. For nearly an hour and an half this continued; every moment we expected the masts to be blown over the side, and by the greatest exertions imaginable, a hawser was passed round the lee rigging to enable us to cut away the shrouds whenever the masts might fall.

"The men behaved nobly, and the officers set them a good example, but such was the violence of the tempest, that the most daring seaman could do little more at first than look at it with astonishment. At 1 P. M. the carpenter reported the mainmast to be so badly sprung that he thought it must soon fall; the foremast was nearly in the same state, the ship laboring so much that we considered the loss of the masts as inevitable; at half past one the wind abated but still blew a heavy gale, and we saw the Africa to windward, with her main and mizen topmasts gone; at this time the larboard or weather bower anchor broke adrift, and we apprehended that the force of the sea would drive it through the bow, so we cut the cable and let it go; at 4 the gale had moderated but the sea still ran very high; all hands were employed in securing the masts. At 30 minutes past 10 P. M. the maintop mast fell over the side, which, we were not sorry to see as it certainly saved the mainmast; we were employed all night in clearing the wreck, the next morning the sea still ran high, and to save the mast we were obliged to cut the main geers and let the yard come down; but we secured it without its doing any injury, we saved all our wreck.—Many of the men distinguished themselves

by their intrepidity in volunteering aloft, when it was not justifiable to order them up, but they made the offer, and it was reluctantly accepted."

Literary Intelligence.

FROM SELECT REVIEWS.

We have witnessed, with very great pleasure, the taste and judgment with which the three volumes of the "American Law Journal," by John E. Hall, Esquire, of Baltimore, have been produced We have no doubt that the subsequent volumes will furnish additional reasons to applaud this very useful publication. It has been justly valued by the lawyers of our country; has been quoted as authority in the several professional publications, which Messrs. Day. Condy, Story, Ingersoll, and Duponceau,* have issued from the American press, and is frequently cited on the trial of causes before our highest tribunals. It is also gradually making its way among those other classes of readers, to whom some knowledge of the improvements and changes in the law is either incidentally useful in their avocations, or desirable, in order to fill up the stock of general information. It is not merely a compilation but embraces original articles, with which it will, doubtless, be more frequently enriched, as the task becomes more familiar to the editor, and his professional friends shall be more generally engaged to contribute to its variety and advance its utility by studies of their own. Its use is not confined to any state in the union. It contains decisions of the judicial tribunals of every state, and copious extracts from those of their laws, which, being founded on general principles, it is important should be consulted by all our lawyers. No work of the kind has appeared before in the United States, and assuredly no work is calculated for practical utility, more than this, if the industrious and meritorious author shall be patronized as he deserves, by those for whom he has labored.

The "American Law Journal" is published in quarterly numbers: at a very moderate price. It commenced in 1808, and three volumes have been published.

Miscellaneous.

Mutability of Human Greatness.

In the year 1504, only 367 years ago, the master of the ceremonies of Pope Julius II. ranked the powers of Europe as under. This was the rule of precedence for ambassadors.

1 Emperor of Germany,	14 Poland,
2 King of the Romans,	15 Denmark.
3 France,	16 Republic of Venice.
4 Spain,	17 Duke of Britanny,
5 Arragon,	18 Duke of Burgundy,
6 Portugal,	19 Elector of Bavaria,
7 England,	20 Elector of Brandenburg,
8 Sicily,	21 Elector of Saxony,
9 Scotland,	22 Arch Duke of Austria,
10 Hungary,	23 Duke of Savoy,
11 Navarre,	24 Grand Duke of Florence.
12 Cyprus,	
13 Bohemia,	

Neither Russia or Prussia appear on this list; but how many in return have disappeared, and of those that remain, how have they changed rank and importance! Of the papal court, that thus dictated to others, what are we to say now, unless it be what Anthony said over the inanimate body of Cæsar

"but yesterday
His word might have been weigh'd 'gainst half the world:
Now none so low as do him reverence;"

Such is the mutability of human greatness.

*Day's "Ord on Usury." Condy's "Marshall on Ensurance." Story's "Abbott on Shipping." Ingersoll's "Roccus;" and Duponceau's "Bynkershock."

Agents for the Weekly Register.

Being often requested to publish the names of the gentlemen who have kindly consented to act as agents for the WEEKLY REGISTER, in their respective cities, towns or neighborhoods—and considering this supplementary number as my own property, a free-will offering to the liberality of the public, in which I have a right to insert the list, having some resemblance to an *advertisement*, though immediately connected with the business of the paper; I embrace this occasion to thank the undernamed for the honor they have conferred upon me, in so generously aiding my work, and to make known to the public that they are authorized to receive (and will transmit to me) the names of new subscribers; and also, on my account, to receive monies due from persons desirous of discontinuing the paper at or before the publication of the 13th number, as by the terms of the prospectus every gentleman is left at perfect liberty to do;—making out their accounts at the rate of *$5 per annum*, or for 52 numbers, and at the same time giving me notice thereof. At the regular period of payment, to secure harmony to the system adopted, the proper receipted bills will be forwarded.

☞The list of agents is by no means complete. In many places to which the WEEKLY REGISTER is sent, I have not yet appointed regular agents. In such cases, the editor politely requests the postmasters *to act for him as above;* apprehending, for any service they may be pleased to render him, they will have no reason to complain of his illiberality or want of gratitude. When need requires, an additional list of agents will be published for the information of the friends of the REGISTER; as well to take in omissions in the following (if any there are) as to give notice of new appointments.

***While on this subject the editor begs leave to observe—that, to individuals the amount of the postage of their letters is a mere trifle, but to him, in the aggregate, a heavy expence. It gives him pleasure to say—for he considers it a mark of respect, that the letters to him have generally been post paid, though some from inattention, it is presumed, have omitted to conform to the "*common law*" in the case, built upon usage, and sanctioned by "immemorial" custom!

H. NILES.

IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. At *Hanover*, Mr. George T Wright. *Concord*, the editor of the Patriot.

IN MASSACHUSETTS. At *Boston*, the editors of the Patriot. *Salem*, the editor of the Essex Register. *Beverly*, F. Plumer, esq. Post Master.

IN CONNECTICUT. At *Colebrook*, Selah Treat, esq. P. M. *Brooklyn*, J. White, esq. P. M. *Canterbury*, Gad Buckley, Esq. P. M. *Coventry*, S. Hobbard, esq. P. M. *Northington*, P. Marshall, esq. P. M. *East Windsor*, Guy Gaylord, esq. *Harford*, James Law, esq. P. M. and the editor of the Mercury *Chester*, B. Dennison, esq. P. M.

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In Ohio.—At *Zanesville*, the editor of the Weekly Messenger. *Bainbridge*, Elisha Killy, esq. P. M. *Athens*, Eliphaz Perkins, Esq. P. M. *Portsmouth*, John Brown, esq. P. M. *Williamsburg*, Thomas S. Foote, esq. P. M. *Washington*, Simeon Beymer, esq. P. M. *New Lisbon*, Thomas Rowland, esq. P. M. *Canton*, Samuel Coulter, P. M. *New Market*, Jonathan Bereman, esq. P. M. *Cambridge*, C. P. Beatty, Esq. P. M. *Galliopolis*, Francis Le Clercq, esq. P. M.

In Illinois Territory, At *Clinton Hill*, John Messinger, esq. P. M.

In Upper Louisana. At *St. Louis*, Rufus Easton, esq. P. M.

In Indiana. At *Kaskaskia*, William Arundle, esq. P. M.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO No. 10.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakespeare—HENRY VIII

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Public Documents.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 163.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 24th, 1811.

Sir—Having been unable to ascertain distinctly from your letter to me of yesterday's date, whether it was the determination of the president to rest satisfied with the partial repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which you believe has taken place, so as to see no reason in the conduct of France for altering the relations between this country and Great Britain by exercising his power of suspending the operation of the non-importation act, allow me to repeat my question to you on this point as contained in my letter of the 14th instant, before I proceed to make any comments on your answer.

I have the honour to be, with distinguished consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUG. J. FOSTER.

—

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 26th, 1811.

Sir—I have had the honour to receive your letter of July 23, in answer to mine of the 3d and 14th instant, which you will permit me to say were not merely relative to his majesty's orders in council, and the blockade of May, 1806, but also to the president's proclamation of last November, and to the consequent act of congress of March 2, as well as to the just complaints which his royal highness the prince regent had commanded me to make to your government with respect to the proclamation and to that act.

If the United States' government had expected that I should have made communications which would have enabled them to come to an accommodation with Great Britain on the ground on which alone you say it was possible to meet us, and that you mean by that expression a departure from our system of defence against the new kind of warfare still practised by France, I am at a loss to discover from what source they could have derived those expectations, certainly not from the correspondence between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney.

Before I proceed to reply to the arguments which are brought forward by you to shew that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are repealed, I must first enter into an explanation upon some points on which you have evidently misapprehended, for I will not suppose you could have wished to misinterpret my meaning.

And first in regard to the blockade of May 1806, I must avow that I am wholly at a loss to find out from what part of my letter it is that the president has drawn the *unqualified* inference that should the orders in council of 1807 be revoked, the blockade of May 1806, would cease with them. It is most material that on this point no mistake should exist between us. From your letter it would appear as if on the question of blockade which America had so unexpectedly connected with her demand for a repeal of our orders in council, Great Britain had made the concession required of her; as if, after all that has passed on the subject, after the astonishment and regret of his majesty's government at the United States' having taken up the view which the French government presented of our just and legitimate principles of blockade which are exemplified in the blockade of May 1806, the whole ground taken by his majesty's government was at once abandoned.—When I had the honor to exhibit to you my instructions, and to draw up as I conceived according to your wishes and those of the president, a statement of the mode in which that blockade would probably disappear, I never meant to authorise such a conclusion, and I now beg most unequivocally to disclaim it.—The blockade of May 1806, will not continue after the repeal of the orders in council, unless his majesty's government shall think fit to sustain it by the special application of a sufficient naval force, and the fact of its being so continued or not, will be notified at the time. If in this view of the matter, which is certainly presented in a conciliatory spirit, one of the obstacles to a complete understanding between our countries can be removed by the United States' government waving all further reference to that blockade, when they can be justified in asking a repeal of the orders, and I may communicate this to my government, it will undoubtedly be very satisfactory; but I beg distinctly to disavow having made any acknowledgment that the blockade would cease merely in consequence of a revocation of the orders in council; whenever it does cease, it will cease because there will be no adequate force applied to maintain it.

On another very material point, sir, you appear to have misconstrued my words; for in no one passage of my letter can I discover any mention of innovations on the part of Great Britain such as you say excited a painful surprise in your government. There is no new pretentions set up by his majesty's government. In answer to questions of yours as to what were the decrees or regulations of France which Great Britain complained of, and against which she directs her retaliatory measures, I brought distinctly into your view the Berlin and Milan decrees, and you have not denied, because, indeed, you could not, that the provisions of those decrees were new measures of war on the part of France, acknowledged as such by her ruler, and contrary to the principles and usage of civilized nations. That the present war has been oppressive beyond example by its duration, and the desolation it spreads through Europe, I willingly agree with you, but the United States cannot surely mean to attribute the cause to Great Britain. The question between Great Britain and France, is that of an honorable struggle against the lawless efforts of an ambitious tyrant, and America can but have the wish of every independent nation as to its result.

On a third point, sir, I have also to regret that my meaning should have been mistaken. Great Britain never contended that British merchant vessels should be allowed to trade with her enemies, or that British property should be allowed entry into their ports, as you would infer; such a pretension would indeed be preposterous; but Great Britain does contend against the system of terror put in practice by France, by which, usurping authority wherever her arms or the timidity of nations will enable her to extend her influence, she makes it a crime to neutral countries as well as individuals that they should possess articles however acquired which may have been once the produce of English industry or of the British soil. Against such an abominable and extravagant pretension every feeling must revolt, and the honor no less than the interest of Great Britain engages her to oppose it.

Turning to the course of argument contained in your letter, allow me to express my surprise at the conclusion you draw in considering the question of priority relative to the French decrees or British orders in council. It was clearly proved that the blockade of May 1806, was maintained by an adequate naval force, and therefore was a blockade founded on just and legitimate principles, and I have not heard that it was considered in a contrary light when notified as such to you by Mr. Secretary Fox, nor until it suited the wishes of France to endeavour tohave it conducted otherwise. Why America took up the view the French government chose to give of it, and could see in it grounds for the French decrees was always matter of astonishment in England.

Your remarks on the modifications at various times of our system of retaliation will require the less reply from the circumstances of the orders in council of April 1809, having superceded them all. They were calculated for the avowed purpose of softening the effect of the original orders on neutral commerce, the incidental effect of those orders on neutrals having been always sincerely regretted by his majesty's government; but when it was found that neutrals objected to them they were removed.

As to the principle of retaliation, it is founded on the just and natural right of self-defence against our enemy: if France is unable to enforce her decrees on the ocean, it is not from the want of will, for she enforces them wherever she can do it; her threats are only empty where her power is of no avail.

In the view you have taken of the conduct of America in her relations with the two belligerents, and in the conclusion you draw with respect to the impartiality of your country as exemplified in the non-importation law, I lament to say I cannot agree with you.—That act is a direct measure against the British trade, enacted at a time when all the legal authorities in the United States appeared ready to contest the statement of a repeal of the French decrees, on which was founded the president's proclamation of November 2d, and consequently to dispute the justice of the proclamation itself.

You urge, sir, that the British government promised to proceed *pari passu* with France in the repeal of her edicts. It is to be wished you could point out to us any step France has taken in the repeal of hers. Great Britain has repeatedly declared that she would repeal when the French did so, and she means to keep to that declaration.

I have stated to you that we could not consider the letter of August 5, declaring the repeal of the French edicts provided we revoked our orders in council, or America resented our not doing so, as a step of that nature; and the French government knew that we could not; their object was evidently while their system was adhered to in all its rigour, to endeavour to persuade the American government that they had relaxed from it, and to induce her to proceed in enforcing the submission of Great Britain to the inordinate demands of France. It is to be lamented that they have but two well succeeded; for the United States' government appear to have considered the French declaration in the sense in which France wished it to be taken, as an absolute repeal of her decrees without adverting to the conditional terms which accompanied it.

But you assert that no violations of your neutral rights by France occur on the high seas, and that these were all the violations alluded to in the act of congress of May 1810. I readily believe indeed that such cases are rare, but it is owing to the preponderance of the British navy that they are so, when scarce a ship under the French flag can venture to sea without being taken, it is not extraordinary that they make no captures. If such violations alone were in the purview of your law, there would seem to have been no necessity for its enactment. The British navy might have been safely trusted for the prevention of this occurrence. But I have always believed, and my government has believed that the American legislature had in view in the provisions of their law as it respects France not only her deeds of violence on the seas, but all the novel and extraordinay pretensions and practices of her government which infringed their neutral rights.

We have had no evidence as yet of any of those pretensions being abandoned. To the ambiguous declaration in Mr. Champagny's note is opposed the unambiguous and personal declaration of Bonaparte himself. You urge that there is nothing incompatible with the revocation of the decrees in respect to the United States in his expressions to the deputies from the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, that it is distinctly stated in that speech *that the blockade of the British islands shall cease when the British blockades cease*, and that the French blockade shall cease in favor of those nations in whose favor Great Britain revokes hers, or who support their rights against her pretensions.

It is to be inferred from this and the corresponding parts of the declaration alluded to, that unless Great Britain sacrifices her principles of blockade which are those authorised by the established laws of nations, France will still maintain her decrees of Berlin and Milan, which indeed the speech in question declares to be the fundamental laws of the French empire.

I do not, I confess, conceive how these avowals of the ruler of France can be said to be compatible with the repeal of his decrees in respect to the United States. If the United States are prepared to insist on the sacrifice by Great Britain of the ancient and established rules of maritime war practised by her, then indeed they may avoid the operation of the French decrees, but otherwise according to this document it is very clear that they are still subjected to them.

The decree of Fontainbleau is confessedly founded on the decrees of Berlin and Milan dated the 19th of October, 1810, and proves their continued existence. The report of the French minister of December 8, announcing the perseverance of France in her decrees is still further in confirmation of them, and a re-perusal of the letter of the minister of justice, of the 25th last December, confirms me in the inference I drew from it, for otherwise why should that minister make the prospective restoration of American vessels, taken after the first November, to be a consequence of the non-importation and not of the French revocation. If the French government had been sincere, they would have ceased infringing on the neutral rights of America, after the first November:—That they violated them, however, after that period is notorious.

Your government seem to let it be understood that an ambiguous declaration from Great Britain, similar to that of the French minister, would have been acceptable to them. But, sir, is it consistent with the dignity of a nation that respects itself, to speak in ambiguous language? The subjects and citizens of either country would in the end be the victims, as many are already in all probability, who from a misconstruction of the meaning of the French government, have been led into the most imprudent speculations. Such conduct would not be to proceed *pari passu* with France in revoking our edicts; but to descend to the use of the perfidious and juggling contrivances of her cabinet, by which she fills her coffers at the expence of independent nations. A similar construction of proceeding *pari passu*, might lead to such decrees as those of Rambouillet, or of Bayonne, to the system of exclusion or of licences; all measures of France against the American commerce, is nothing short of absolute hostility.

It is urged that no vessel has been condemned by the tribunals of France on the principles of her decrees since the first November. You allow, however, that there have been some detained since that period, and that such part of the cargoes as consisted of goods, not the produce of America, was seized, and the other part, together with the vessel itself, only released after the president's proclamation became known in France: These circumstances surely only prove the difficulty, that France is under in reconciling her anti-commercial and anti-neutral system, with her desire to express her satisfaction at the measures taken in America against the commerce of Great Britain. She seizes in virtue of the Berlin and Milan decrees, but she makes a partial restoration for the purpose of deceiving America.

I have now followed you, I believe, sir, through the whole range of your argument, and on reviewing the course of it, I think I may securely say that no satisfactory proof has as yet been brought forward of the repeal of the obnoxious decrees of France, but on the contrary that it appears they continue in full force, consequently that no grounds exist on which you can with justice demand of

Great Britain a revocation of her orders in council; that we have a right to complain of the conduct of the American government in enforcing the provisions of the act of May, 1810, to the exclusion of the British trade, and afterwards in obtaining a special law for the same purpose though it was notorious at the time that France still continued her aggressions upon American commerce, and had recently promulgated anew her decrees, suffering no trade from this country, but through licenses publicly sold by her agents, and that all the suppositions you have formed of innovations on the part of Great Britain or of her pretensions to trade with her enemies are wholly groundles. I have also stated to you the view his majesty's government has taken of the question of the blockade of May, 1806, and it now only remains that I urge afresh the injustice of the United States' government persevering in their union with the French system for the purpose of crushing the commerce of Great Britain.

From every consideration which equity, good policy or interest can suggest, there appears to be such a call upon America to give up this system which favors France to the injury of Great Britain; that I cannot, however little satisfactory your communications are, as yet abandon all hopes that even before the congress meet, a new view may be taken of the subject by the president, which will lead to a more happy result.

I have the honor to be, with very high consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, 27th July, 1811.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date, in time to submit it to the view of the president before he left town.

It was my object to state to you in my letter of the 23d inst. that under existing circumstances, it was impossible for the president to terminate the operation of the non-importation law of the 2d of March last; that France having accepted the proposition made by a previous law equally to Great Britain and to France; and having revoked her decrees, violating our neutral rights, and Great Britain having declined to revoke hers, it became the duty of this government to fulfil its engagement and to declare the non-importation law in force against Great Britain.

This state of affairs has not been sought by the United States. When the proposition contained in the law of May 1st, 1810, was offered equally to both powers there was cause to presume that Great Britain would have accepted it, in which event the non-importation law would have operated againt her.

It is in the power of the British government at this time to enable the president to set the non-importation law aside by rendering to the United States an act of justice. If Great Britain will cease to violate their neutral rights by revoking her orders in council, on which event alone the president has the power, I am instructed to inform you that he will, without delay, exercise it by terminating the operation of this law.

It is presumed that the communications which I have had the honor to make to you, of the revocation by France of her decrees, so far as they violated the neutral rights of the United States, and of her conduct since the revocation, will present to your government a different view of the subject from that which it had before taken, and produce in its councils a correspondent effect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 1, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 26th of July, and to submit it to the view of the president.

In answering that letter, it is proper that I should notice a complaint that I had omitted to reply in mine of the 23d of July, to your remonstrance against the proclamation of the president of November last, and to the demand which you had made, by the order of your government of the repeal of the non-importation act of March 2d of the present year.

My letter has certainly not merited this imputation.

Having shewn the injustice of the British government in issuing the orders in council on the pretext assigned, and its still greater injustice in adhering to them after that pretext had failed, a respect for Great Britain, as well as for the United States, prevented my placing in the strong light in which the subject naturally presented itself, the remonstrance alluded to, and the extraordinary demand founded on it, that while your government accommodated in nothing, the United States should relinquish the ground, which by a just regard to the public rights and honor, they had been compelled to take. Propositions tending to degrade a nation can never be brought into discussion by a government not prepared to submit to the degradation. It was for this reason that I confined my reply to those passages in your letter, which involved the claim of the United States, on the principles of justice, to the revocation of the orders in council. Your demand, however, was neither unnoticed or unanswered. In laying before you the complete, and as was believed, irresistible proof, on which the United States expected, and called for the revocation

of the orders in council, a very explicit answer was supposed to be given to the demand.

Equally unfounded is your complaint that I misunderstood that passage which claimed, as a condition of the revocation of the orders in council, that the trade of Great Britain with the continent should be restored to the state in which it was before the Berlin and Milan decrees were issued. As this pretention was novel and extraordinary, it was necessary that a distinct idea should be formed of it, and, with that view, I asked such an explanation as would enable me to form one.

In the explanation given, you do not insist on the right to trade in British property, with British vessels, directly with your enemies. Such a claim, you admit, would be preposterous. But you do insist by necessary impliction, that France has no right to inhibit the importation into her ports of British manufactures, or the produce of the British soil, when the property of neutrals; and that until France removes that inhibition, the United States are to be cut off by Great Britain from all trade whatever with her enemies.

On such a pretension it is almost impossible to reason. There is, I believe, no example of it in the history of past wars. Great Britain, the enemy of France, undertakes to regulate the trade of France; nor is that all, she tells her that she must trade in British goods. If France and Great Britain were at peace, this pretension would not be set up, nor even thought of. Has Great Britain then acquired in this respect, by war, rights which she has not in peace? And does she announce to neutral nations, that unless they consent to become the instruments of this policy, their commerce shall be annihilated, and their vessels shall be shut up in their own ports.

I might ask whether French goods are admitted into Great Britain, even in peace, and if they are, whether it be of right, or by the consent and policy of the British government?

That the property would be neutralized does not affect the question. If the United States have no right to carry their own production into France without the consent of the French government, how can they undertake to carry there those of Great Britain? In all cases it must depend on the interest and the will of the party.

Nor is it material to what extent, or by what powers, the trade to the continent is prohibited. If the powers who prohibit it, are at war with Great Britain, the prohibition is a necessary concequence of that state. If at peace, it is their own act; and whether it be voluntary or compulsive, they alone are answerable for it. If the act be taken at the instigation and under the influence of France, the most that can be said, is, that it justifies reprisal against them, by a similar measure. On no principal whatever can it be said to give any sanction to the conduct of Great Britain towards neutral nations.

The United States can have no objection to the employment of their commercial capital in the supply of France, and of the continent generally, with manufactures, and to comprise in the supply those of Great Britain, provided those powers will consent to it. But they cannot undertake to force such supplies on France or on any other power, in compliance with the claim of the British government, on principles incompatible with the rights of every independent nation, and they will not demand in favor of another power, what they cannot claim for themselves.

All that Great Britain could with reason complain of, was the inhibition by the French decrees, of the lawful trade of neutrals with the British dominions. As soon as that inhition ceased, her inhibition of our trade with France ought in like manner to have ceased. Having pledged herself to proceed *pari passu* with France, in the revocation of their respective acts violating neutral rights, it has afforded just cause of complaint, and even of astonishment, to the United States, that the British government should have sanctioned the seizure and condemnation of American yessels under the orders in council, after the revocation of the French decrees was announced, and even in the very moment when your mission, avowed to be conciliatory, was to have its effect.

I will only add that had it appeared finally, that France had failed to perform her engagement, it might at least have been expected that Great Britain would not have molested such of the vessels of the United States as might be entering the ports of France, on the faith of both governments, till that failure was clearly proved.

To many insinuations in your letter I make no reply, because they sufficiently suggest the only one that would be proper.

If it were necessary to dwell on the impartiality which has been observed by the United States towards the two belligerents, I might ask, whether if Great Britain had accepted the condition which was offered equally to her and France, by the act of May 1st, 1810, and France had rejected it, there is cause to doubt that the non-importaion act would have been carried into effect against France? No such doubt can possibly exist, because in a former instance, when this government, trusting to a fulfilment by yours of an arrangement which put an end to a non-intercourse with Great Britain, the non-intercourse was continued against France, who had not then repealed her decrees as it was not doubted England had done. Has it not been repeatedly declared to your government, that if Great Britain would revoke her orders in council, the president would immediately

cause the non-importation to cease? You well know that the same declaration has often been made to yourself, and that nothing more is wanting to the removal of the existing obstructions to the commerce between the two countries, than a satisfactory assurance, which will be received with pleasure from yourself, that the order in council are at an end.

By the remark in your letter of the third of July, that the blockade of May, 1806, had been included in the more comprehensive system of the orders in council of the following year, and that, if that blockade should be continued in force after the repeal of the orders in council, it would be in consequence of the special application of a sufficient naval force, I could not but infer your idea to be, that the repeal of the orders in council would necessarily involve the repeal of the blockade of May. I was the more readily induced to make this inference, from the consideration that if the blockade was not revoked by the repeal of the orders in council, there would be no necessity for giving notice that it would be continued; as by the further consideration, that according to the decision of your court of admiralty, a blockade instituted by proclamation does not cease by the removal of the force applied to it, nor without a formal notice of the government to that effect.

It is not, however, wished to discuss any question relative to the mode by which that blockade may be terminated. Its actual termination is the material object for consideration.

It is easy to shew, and it has already been abundantly shewn, that the blockade of May, 1806, is inconsistent on any view that may be taken of it with the law of nations. It is also easy to shew that, as now expounded, it is equally inconsistent with the sense of your government, when the order was issued; and this change is sufficient reply to the remarks which you have applied to me personally.

If you will examine the order, you will find that it is strictly little more than a blockade of the coast from the Seine to Ostend. There is an express reservation in it in favour of neutrals to any part of the coast between Brest and the Seine, and between Ostend and the Elbe. Neutral powers are permitted by it to take from their own ports every kind of produce without distinction as to its origin, to carry it to the continent under that limitation. and with the exception only of contraband of war and enemy's property and to bring hence to their own ports in return, whatever articles they think fit. Why were contraband of war and enemy's property excepted, if a commerce even in those articles would not otherwise have been permitted under the reservation? No order was necessary to subject them to seizure. They were liable to it by the law of nations.

Why then did the British government institute a blockade which with respect to neutrals was not rigorous as to the greater part of the coast comprised in it? If you will look to the state of things which then existed between the United States and Great Britain, you will find the answer. A consroversy had taken place betwen our governments on a different topic, which was still depending. The British government had interfered with the trade between France and her allies in the produce of their colonies. The just claim of the United States was then a subject of negociation; and your government professing its willingness to make a satisfactory arrangement of it, issued the order which allowed the trade, without making any concession as to the principle, reserving that for adjustment by treaty. It was in this light that I viewed, and in this sense that I represented that order to my government; and in no other did I make any comment on it.

When you reflect that this order by allowing the trade of neutrals, in colonial production, to all that portion of the coast which was not rigorously blockaded afforded to the United States an accommodation in a principal point then at issue between our governments, and of which their citizens extensively availed themselves that that trade and the question of Blockade, and every other question in which the United States and Great Britain were interested, were then in a train of amicable negociation, you will, I think, see the cause why the minister who then represented the United States with the British government did not make a formal complaint against it. You have appealed to me, who happened to be that minister, and urged my silence as an evidenee of my approbation of, or at least acquiescence in the blockade. An explanation of the cause of that supposed silence is not less due to myself, than to the true character of the true transaction with the minister with whom I had the honor to treat. I may add, that an official formal complaint was not likely to be resorted to, because friendly communications were invited and preferred. The want of such a document is no proof that the measure was approved by me, or that no complaint was made. In recalling to my mind as this incident naturally does, the manly character of that distinguished and illustrious statesman, and the confidence with which he inspired all those with whom he had to treat, I shall be permitted to express, as a slight tribute of respect to his memory, the very high consideration in which I have always held his great talents and virtues.

The United States have not nor can they approve the blockade of an extensive coast. Nothing certainly can be inferred from any thing that has passed relative to the blockade of May, 1806, to countenance such an inference.

It is seen with satisfaction that you still admit that the application of an edequate force is necessary to give a blockade a legal character, and that it will lose that character whenever that adequate force ceases to be applied. As it cannot be alledged that the application of any such adequate force has been continued, and actually exists in the case of the blockade of May 1806, it would seem to be a fair inference that the repeal of the orders in council will leave no insuperable difficulty with respect to it. To suppose the contrary, would be to suppose that the orders in council said to include that blockade, resting themselves on a principle of retaliation only, and not sustained by the application of an adequate force, would have the effect of sustaining a blockade admitted to require the application of an adequate force, until such adequate force should actually take the place of the orders in council. Whenever any blockade is instituted, it will be a subject for consideration, and if the blockade be in conformity to the law of nations, there will be no disposition in this government to contest it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 17, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to communicate to you a copy of two letters from the charge des affaires of the United States at Paris, to their charge des affaires at London, and a copy of a correspondence of the latter with the marquis of Wellesley on the subject. By this it will be seen, that Mr. Smith was informed by the marquis of Wellesley, that we should transmit to you a copy of the communication from Paris, that it might have full consideration in the discussions depending here.

Although an immediate repeal was to have been expected from your government, on the receipt of this communication, if the new proof which it affords of the French repeal was satisfactory, yet it will be very agreeable to learn that you are now authorised to concur in an arrangement that will terminate both the orders in council and the non-importation act.

P. S. Hearing that you will not be in town for several days, this letter, and one bearing date on the first of this month, which I had prepared and intended to deliver to you on my return here, are forwarded by a special messenger. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. J. S. SMITH.

Paris, 5th July, 1811.

Sir—I observe by your letter of the 7th ult. your solicitude to obtain evidence of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

On the 5th of August last the duke of Cadore announced to general Armstrong, that these decrees were revoked, and that they would cease to operate on the first of November. Since the first of November these decrees have not, to my knowledge, *in any instance*, been executed to the prejudice of American property arriving since that time.—On the contrary the Grace Ann Green, coming clearly within the penal terms of those decrees, had they continued in force, was liberated in December last, and her cargo admitted in April. This vessel had indeed been taken by the English and retaken from them; but as this circumstance is not assigned here as the cause of the liberation of this property, it ought not to be presumed to have operated alone as such.

Whatever special reasons may be supposed for the release of the Grace Ann Green, that of the New Orleans Packet must have resulted from the revocation of the French edicts.

The New Orleans Packet had been boarded by two English vessels of war, and had been some time at an English port, and thus doubly transgessed against the decrees of Milan.—On arriving at Bordeaux, she was in fact seized by the director of the customs, and these very transgressions expressly assigned as the cause of seizure. When I was informed of this precipitate act of the officer at Bordeaux, I remonstrated against it on the sole ground that the decrees, under which it was made, had been revoked. This remonstrance was heard. All further proceedings against the New Orleans Packet were arrested, and on the 9th of January, both the vessel and the cargo were ordered to be placed at the disposition of the owners on giving bond. This bond has since been cancelled by an order of the government and thus the liberation of the property perfected. The New Orleans Packet has been some time waiting in the Garonne, with her return cargo on board, for an opportunity only of escaping the English orders in council.

I know of no other American vessel arrived voluntarily in the empire of France or the kingdom of Italy, since the first of November, to which the decrees of Berlin and Milan could be applied.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, (Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.

I. S. Smith, Esq. Charge des Affaires, London.

MR. RUSSELL TO MR. SMITH.

Paris, 14th July, 1811.

Sir—I had the honor to address to you, on the 5th instant, a brief account of the Grace Ann Green and of the New-Orleans Packet; The proof of which these cases furnish, especially the latter, ought, when unopposed, as it is, by any conflicting circumstance, to be considered as conclusive. In addition however to their existence, I have now the satisfac-

tion to communicate to you the liberation of the Two Brothers, the Good Intent and the Star, three American vessels captured since the first of November, and brought into this empire or into ports under its control. I should have no doubt been able to have announced the release, by one general decision, of every American captured since that period, if the only enquiry were whether or not they had violated the Berlin and Milan decrees.—Unfortunately, however, the practices of late years render the question of property extremely difficult to be satisfactorily decided amidst the false papers and false oaths; after the most minute and tedious investigation, it often remains doubtful whether this property belongs to a neutral or an enemy. The time employed in this investigation has surely no connection with the Berlin & Milan decrees, and cannot be considered as evidence of their continuance.

It is possible that these decrees may be kept in force in their municipal character, and be applied for the confiscation of English merchandize on the continent—and to prevent their performing this function does not appear to be a concern of the United States, nor can the measure adopted in retaliation of it, on the part of England, be justly extended beyond its limits and made to reach an unoffending neutral power, which the act of her enemy does not affect.

It is sufficient for us that the Berlin and Milan decrees have ceased to be executed on the high seas, and if the orders in council still continue to operate there, they surely are not supported by any principle of the law of retaliation, but must be considered as a simple and unqualified violation of our neutral and national rights.

The proof now before you of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees consists in the precise and formal declarations of this government, in its discontinuance to execute them to our prejudice in a single instance; in its having exempted from their operation every vessel arriving spontaneously since the first of November, to which they could be applied; and every vessel forcibly brought in since that time on which there has been a decision. After such evidence, to pretend to doubt of their revocation with regard to us would seem to be the result of something more than mere incredulity.

With much respect, &c.

JONA. RUSSELL.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. JOHN S. SMITH.

Foreign Office, August 14, 1811.

Sir—Since the date of my last letter, I have the honor to inform you, that I have received a letter from Mr. Foster, his majesty's minister in America, by which it appears that he had actually commenced a negociation with the government of the United States, respecting the British orders in council. His dispatches containing the particulars of the negociation have not yet reached me: Under these circumstances I have transmitted a copy of your letter, together with its enclosure to Mr. Foster, in order that those documents may receive full consideration in the progress of the discussions, now depending in America. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Oct. 22, 1811.

I had the honor to receive your letter of the 17th instant, together with its three enclosures, on the road between Baltimore and this city; I had that of receiving at the same time your letter dated October 1, in answer to mine of the 26th of last July.

Not having had any dispatches from his majesty's government lately, I have not yet received the copy of the recent communication from Paris in regard to the supposed repeal of the French decrees which the charge d'affaires of the United States at London has intimated to you that he understood the marquis Wellesley intended to transmit to me, and which I conclude is the same as that contained in the letter of Mr. Russel, the American charge d'affaires in France. I am however in daily expectation of the arrival of his majesty's packet boat, when it will in all probability reach me, and when if I should receive any fresh instructions in consequence I will not fail immediately to acquaint you. In the meanwhile however I beg you will permit me to make some remarks in reply to your letter of October 1, being extremely anxious to do away the impression which you seem to have received relative to the demand I had made for the repeal of the non-importation act of the present year.

It is, I assure you, sir, with very great regret that I find you consider that demand as involving in any degree propositions tending to degrade your nation. Such an idea certainly never existed with his majesty's government, nor would it be compatible with the friendly sentiments entertained by them for the United States, neither could I have suffered myself to be the channel of conveying a demand which I thought had such a tendency. However you view the demand made on the part of Great Britain, I can safely say that it was made in consequence of its appearing to his majesty's government on strong evidence that the chief of the French nation had really deceived America as to the repeal of his decrees, and in the hopes that the United States' government would therefore see the justice of replacing this country on its former footing of amicable relations

☞ SEE NO. 11 FOR CONTINUATION.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY NOVEMBER 16, 1811. [No. 11.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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with England, nothing appearing to be more natural than such an expectation, which seemed a necessary consequence of the disposition expressed by America to maintain her neutrality, and desirable in every other point of view. I cannot indeed bring myself to think, sir, that your candor would allow you, on a consideration, to put any other construction on the matter, and had my arguments had sufficient weight with you in shewing that the French decrees were still in force, I cannot doubt but you would have agreed with me in the conclusion I drew; it would seem therefore only owing to your not viewing the deceitful conduct of the French government in the same light that it appears to his majesty's government, that a difference of opinion exists between us as to the proposal I made, which under the conviction entertained by them, was surely a very just and natural one.

From the earliest desire of vindicating myself and my government from the charge of making any degrading or unjust demands on that of America, I have taken the liberty to trouble you so far, and I will proceed to shew why I thought you had misunderstood the passage of my letter which related to the extent in which the repeal of the French decrees was required by Great Britain. In the explanation which you desired on this point I gave you that which the marquis Wellesley gave to Mr. Pinkney in answer to his letter of August 25, 1810, and I beg to refer you to the message of the president of the United States on the opening of congress in December 1810, for a proof that the demand of Great Britain in the extent in which I have stated it was known to your government several months ago; how was I therefore to suppose in the term innovations, as applied to the explanation given by me, that you could mean otherwise than some really new pretension on the part of Great Britain, such as that France should suffer British property to be carried into her ports for the purposes of trade? If the warmth I was betrayed into in endeavoring to refute a supposed imputation of this sort gave any offence, I sincerely regret it, and I will beg permission here to say, sir, that if unconsciously I have by any of my remarks led you to suppose they conveyed any improper insinuations, as one paragraph of your letter would appear to imply, I am most unfeignedly sorry for it, as I entertain the highest respect for you personally and for your government, and could only have meant what I wrote in the way of argument, or for the purpose of contrasting the preceedings of France in her conduct towards the United States with that of Great Britain.

In reverting to the extraordinary and unprecedented situation of things that has arisen out of the war in Europe it would seem needless to repeat the evidence there is that the lawless and unbounded ambition of the ruler of France has been the origin of it, and it cannot be a secret to the United States' government that his plan has been, and avowedly continues to be, not to scruple at the violation of any law, provided he can thereby overthrow the maritime power of England. Is it not therefore reasonable in Great Britain to distrust an ambiguous declaration of his having suddenly given up any part of a system which he thought calculated to produce such an effect? You say however that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked.—America, as not being at war and therefore not seeing so nearly into the views of France, may be less scrupulous as to the evidence necessary to prove the fact; but, sir, it surely cannot be expected that Great Britain, who is contending for every thing that is dear to her, should not require more proof on a point so material to her. It is undoubtedly a very desirable thing for the United States to have a free and unrestricted trade with both belligerents, but the essential security and most important interests of America are not involved in the question as are those of Great Britain. France has levelled a blow which she hopes will prove deadly to the resources of Great Britain, and before the British government can with safety give up the measures of defence in consequence adopted by them, very strong proof must exist of the cessation by France of her novel and unprecedented measures.

I confess sir, with the sincerest disposition to discover on the part of the ruler of France a return to the long established practice of warfare as exercised in civilized Europe, I have been unable to succeed; and if the French government had really meant to withdraw their obnoxious decrees, it is inconceivable why, instead of allowing their intention to be guessed at or inferred, they should not openly and in plain language have declared so—the decrees themselves having been clearly enough announced on their enactment; why should not their revocation be equally explicit.

While however numerous declarations have been made on the part of France of the continued existence of the decrees, and captures made under them of neutral ships have occurred, a few of the American vessels seized since November 1, have been restored, and the foregoing, a very small part of his plunder, is desired by Bonaparte to be considered as a proof of the sincerity of his revocation by America; but it must be recollected that besides the object of ruining the British resources by his own unauthorized regulations, he has also that of endeavoring to obtain the aid of the United States for the same purpose, and herein you will, as I had the honor to remark in a former letter, be able to observe the cause of the apparently contradictory language held both by himself and his ministers.

I shall be extremely happy, to receive from you

sir, the information that in a frank and unambiguous manner, the chief of the French government had revoked his decrees. Why he should not do so is inexplicable if he means to revert to the ordinary rules of war, but while he exercises such despotic sway wherever his influence extends, to ruin the resources of England, it cannot be expected that Great Britain shall not use the means she possesses for the purpose of making him feel the pressure of his own system. There is every reason to believe that ere long the effects on the enemies of Great Britain will be such as irresistibly to produce a change which will place commerce on its former basis. In the mean time, sir, I hope you will not think it extraordinary if I should contend that the seizure of American ships by France, since November 1, and the positive and unqualified declarations of the French government, are stronger proofs of the continued existence of the French decrees and the bad faith of the ruler of France, than the restoration of five or six vessels, too palpably given up for fallacious purposes or in testimony of his satisfaction at the attitude taken by America, is a proof of their revocation, or of his return to the principles of justice.

I will only repeat, sir, in answer to your observations on the late condemnation of the ships taken under his majesty's orders in council, what I have already had the honor to state to you, that the delay which took place in their condemnation was not in consequence of any doubt existing in his majesty's government, as to whether the French decrees were revoked, as you seem to imagine, but in consequence of its being thought that the American government, upon its appearing that they were deceived by France, would have ceased their injurious measures against the British commerce. A considerable time elapsed before the decision took place on those ships, and there is no doubt, but that had the United States' government not persisted in their unfriendly attitude towards Great Britain on discovering the ill faith of France, a spirit of conciliation in his majesty's government would have caused their release.

In reply to your observations on the pretensions of Great Britain relative to the revocation of the French decrees, I beg to repeat that the sum of the demand made by England is that France should follow the established laws of warfare as practised in former wars in Europe. Her ruler by his decrees of Berlin and Milan declared himself no longer bound by them, he has openly renounced them in his violent efforts to ruin the resources of Great Britain, and has trampled on the rights of independent nations to effect his purpose. If the French government make use of means of unprecedented violence to prevent the intercourse of England with unoffending neutrals, can it be expected that England should tamely suffer the establishment of such a novel system of war without retaliation, and endeavoring in her turn to prevent the French from enjoying the advantages of which she is unlawfully deprived?

Having explained already the situation in which the question of the blockade of May 1806, rests according to the views of his majesty's government, and the desire of Great Britain to conduct her system of blockade according to the laws of nations, I will only advert to it on this occasion for the purpose of taking the liberty of acknowledging to you the very great pleasure I received from the highly honorable mark of respect which you have taken the occasion to express for the illustrious statesman from whose counsels that measure emanated.

I need not repeat to you, sir, what sincere satisfaction it would give me if without the sacrifice of the essential rights and interests of Great Britain all the points in discussion between our two countries could be finally adjusted.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 29, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22d of this month, and to lay it before the president.

The assurance which you have given of your disposition to reciprocate, in our communications on the important subjects depending between our governments the respectful attention which each has a right to claim, and that no departure from it was intended in your letter of the 26th July, has been received with the satisfaction due to the frank and conciliatory spirit in which it was made.

I learn, however, with much regret, that you have received no instructions from your government founded on the new proof of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, which was communicated to the marquis of Wellesley by the American charge des affaires at London, in a document of which I had the honor to transmit to you a copy. It might fairly have been presumed as I have before observed, that the evidence afforded by that document, of the complete revocation of those decrees, so far as they interfered with the commerce of the United States with the British dominions, would have been followed by an immediate repeal of the orders in council. From the reply of the marquis of Wellesley, it was at least to have been expected that no time had been lost in transmitting that document to you, and that the instructions accompanying it would have manifested a change in the sentiments of your government on the subject. The regret therefore cannot but be increased in finding that the communication which I had the honor to make to you, has not even had the effect of suspending your efforts to vindicate the perseverance of your government in enforcing those orders.

I regret also to observe, that the light in which you have viewed this document, and the remarks which you have made on the subject generally, seem to preclude any other view of the conditions on which those orders are to be revoked, than those that were furnished by your former communications. You still adhere to the pretension that the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when neutralized, must be admitted into the ports of your enemies. This pretension, however vague the language heretofore held by your government, particularly by the marquis of Wellesley, in his communications with Mr. Pinkney on the subject, was never understood to have been embraced. Nothing indeed short of the specific declarations which you have made, would have induced a belief that such was the case.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, October 31, 1811.

SIR—I did not reply at great length to the observations contained in your letter of the first instant on the pretensions of Great Britain as relative to

the French system, because you seemed to me to have argued as if but a part of the system continued, and even that part had ceased to be considered as a measure of war against Great Britain. For me to have allowed this, would have been at once to allow in the face of facts that the decrees of France were repealed, and that her unprecedented measures, avowedly pursued in defiance of the laws of nations were become mere ordinary regulations of trade. I therefore thought fit to confine my answer to your remarks, to a general statement of the sum of the demands against Great Britain, which was, that France should by effectually revoking her decrees revert to the usual method of carrying on war as practised in civilized Europe.

The pretension of France to prohibit all commerce in articles of British origin in every part of the continent is one among the many violent innovations which are contained in the decrees, and which are preceded by the declaration of their being founded on a determination of the ruler of France, as he himself avowed, to revert to the principles which characterised the barbarism of the dark ages, and to forget all ideas of justice and even the common feelings of humanity in the new method of carrying on war adopted by him.

It is not however a question with Great Britain of mere commercial interest, as you seem to suppose, which is involved in the attempt by Bonaparte to blockade her both by sea and by land, but one of feeling and of national honor, contending as we do against the principles which he professes in his new system of warfare. It is impossible for us to submit to the doctrine that he has a right to compel the whole continent to break off all intercourse with us, and to seize upon vessels belonging to neutral nations upon the sole plea of their having visited an English port, or of their being laden with articles of British or colonial produce in whatsoever manner acquired.

This pretension, however, is but a part of that system the whole of which, under our construction of the letter of M. Champagny of August 5, 1810, corroborated by many subsequent declarations of the French government and not invalidated by any unequivocal declaration of a contrary tenor, must be considered as still in full force.

In the communication which you lately transmitted to me, I am sorry to repeat that I was unable to discover any facts which satisfactorily proved that the decrees had been actually repealed, and I have already repeatedly stated the reasons which too probably led to the restoration of a few of the American ships taken in pursuance of the Berlin and Milan decrees after Nov. 1. Mr. Russell does not seem to deny that the decrees may still be kept in force, only he thinks they have assumed a municipal character; but in M. Champagny's declaration, ambiguous as it was, there is no such division of them into two different characters, for if the contingency required by the French Minister took place, the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease according to his expression without any qualification. If therefore a part of them remain or be revived again, as seems to be allowed even here, why may not the whole be equally so? Where proof can be obtained of their existence, we have it, namely, in the ports of France, in which vessels have been avowedly seized under their operations since November 1. Of their maritime existence we cannot so easily obtain evidence, because of the few French ships of war which venture to leave their harbors. Who can doubt however but that had the ruler of France a navy at his command equal to the enforcing of his violent decrees, he would soon show that part of them to be no dead letter. The principle is not the less obnoxious because it is from necessity almost dormant for the moment, nor ought it therefore to be less an object to be strenuously resisted.

Allow me, sir, here to express my sincere regret that I have not as yet been able to convince you, by what I cannot but consider the strongest evidence, of the continued existence of the French decrees, and consequently of the unfriendly policy of your government in enforcing the non-importation against us and opening the trade with our enemies. His royal highness will, I am convinced, learn with unfeigned sorrow, that such continues to be still the determination of America, and whatever restrictions on the commerce enjoyed by America in his majesty's dominions may ensue on the part of G. Britain, as retaliatory on the refusal by your government to admit the productions of Great Britain while they open their harbors to those of his majesty's enemies, they will, I am persuaded, be adopted with sincere pain, and with pleasure relinquished whenever this country shall resume her neutral position and impartial attitude between the two belligerents.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 2, 1811.

SIR—The attention of his majesty's government has of late been called to the measures pursued by the United States for the military occupation of West Florida. The language held by the president at the opening of the late session of congress, the hostile demonstrations made by the American forces under captain Gaines, the actual summoning of the fort of Mobile, and the bill submitted to the approbation of the American legislature for the interior administration of the province, are so many direct and positive proofs that the government of America is prepared to subject the province of West Florida to the authority of the United States.

The Spanish minister in London addressed a note in the month of March last to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, expressing in sufficient detail the feelings of the government of Spain respecting this unprovoked aggression on the integrity of that monarchy.

Mr. Morier in his note to Mr. Smith of December 15, 1810, has already reminded the American government of the intimate alliance subsisting between his majesty and Spain, and he has desired such explanations on the subject as might convince his majesty of the pacific disposition of the United States towards Spain. Mr. Smith in his reply has stated that it was evident that no hostile or unfriendly purpose was entertained by America towards Spain; and that the American minister at his majesty's court had been enabled to make whatever explanations might comport with the frank and conciliatory spirit which had been invariably manifested on the part of the United States.

Since the date of this correspondence Mr. Pinkney has offered no explanation whatever of the motives which have actuated the conduct of the United States in this transaction; a bill has been

introduced into congress for the establishment, government and protection of the territory of Mobile, and the fortress of that name has been summoned without effect.

His royal highness the prince regent in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is still willing to hope that the American government has not been urged to this step by ambitious motives or by a desire of foreign conquest, and territorial aggrandizement. It would be satisfactory however to be enabled to ascertain that no consideration connected with the present state of Spain has induced America to despoil that monarchy of a valuable foreign colony.

The government of the United States contends that the right to the possession of a certain part of West Florida will be not less open to discussion in the occupation of America than under the government of Spain.

But the government of the United States, under this pretext, cannot expect to avoid the reproach, which must attend the ungenerous and unprovoked seizure of a foreign colony, while the parent state is engaged in a noble contest for independence, against a most unjustifiable and violent invasion of the rights both of the monarch and the people of Spain

While I wait, therefore, for an explanation from you, sir, as to the motives which led to this unjust aggression by the United States on the territories of his majesty's ally, I must consider it as my duty to lose no time in fulfilling the orders of his royal highness the prince regent by which I am commanded in the event of its appearing on my arrival in this city that the United States still persevere by menaces and active demonstration to claim the military occupation of West Florida, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his majesty's charge d'affairs and the manifest injustice of the act, to present to you the solemn protest of his royal highness in the name and on behalf of his majesty against an attempt so contrary to every principle of justice, good faith, and national honor, and so injurious to the alliance subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish nation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, July 8, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive the note which you have presented, by the order of his royal highness the prince regent, to protest, in behalf of the regency of Spain, against the possession lately taken by the United States of certain parts of West Florida.

Although the precedent cannot admit the right of Great Britain to interfere in any question relating to that province, he is willing to explain, in a friendly manner, the considerations which induced the United States to take the step against which you have been ordered to protest.

It is to be inferred from your view of the subject, that the British government has been taught to believe that the United States seized a moment of national embarrassment to wrest from Spain a province to which they had no right, and that they were prompted to it by their interest alone, and a knowledge that Spain could not defend it. Nothing, however, is more remote from the fact, than the presumption on which your government appears to have acted. Examples of so unworthy a conduct are unfortunately too frequent in the history of nations, but the United States have not followed them. The president had pursuaded himself that the unequivocal proofs which the United States have given in all their transactions with foreign powers, and particularly with Spain, of an upright and liberal policy, would have shielded them from such an unmerited a suspicion. He is satisfied that nothing is wanting but a correct knowledge of facts completely to dissipate it.

I might bring to your view a long catalogue of injuries which the United States have received from Spain since the conclusion of their revolutionary war, any one of which would most probably have been considered cause of war, and resented as such by other powers. I will mention two of these only; the spoilations that were committed on their commerce to a great amount in the last war, and the suppression of their deposit at New-Orleans, just before the commencement of the present war, in violation of a solemn treaty: for neither of which injuries has any reparation or atonement been made. For injuries like those of the first class, it is known to you that Great Britain and France made indemnity. The United States, however, do not rely on these injuries for a justification of their conduct in this transaction, although their claims to reparation for them are by no means relinquished, and it is to be presumed, will not always be neglected.

When I inform you that the province of West Florida to the Perdido was a part of Louisiana, while the whole province formerly belonged to France, that although it was afterwards separated from the other part, yet that both parts were again reunited in the hands of Spain, and by her reconveyed to France in which state the entire province of Louisiana was ceded to the United States in 1803, that in accepting the cession and paying for the territory ceded, the United States understood and believed that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana; and that on a conviction of their rights they included in their laws provisions adapted to the cession in that extent—it cannot fail to be a cause of surprise to the prince regent, that they did not proceed to take possession of the territory in question as soon as the treaty was ratified. There was nothing in the circumstances of Spain at that time, that could have forbidden the measure. In denying the right of the United States to this territory, her government invited negociation on that and every other point in contestation between the parties. The United States accepted the invitation, in the hope that it would secure an adjustment and reparation for every injury which had been received, and lead to the restoration of perfect harmony between the two countries, but in that hope they were disappointed.

Since the year 1805, the period of the last negociation with Spain, the province of West-Florida has remained in a situation altogether incompatible with the welfare of these states. The government of Spain has scarcely been felt there; in consequence of which the affairs of that province had fallen into disorder. Of that circumstance, however, the United States took no advantage. It was not until the last year, when the inhabitants, perceiving that all authority over them had ceased, rose in a body with intention to take the country in their own hands, that the American government interposed. It was impossible for the United States to behold with indifference a movement in which they were so deeply interested. The president would have incurred the censure of the nation, if he suffered that province to be wrested from the United States under a pretext of wresting it from Spain. In taking possession of it in their name, and under

their authority, except in the part which was occupied by the Spanish troops, who have not been disturbed, he defended the rights and secured the peace of the nation, and even consulted the honor of Spain herself. By this event the United States have acquired no new title to West Florida. They wanted none. In adjusting hereafter all the other points which remain to be adjusted with Spain, and which it is proposed to make the subject of amicable negociation as soon as the government of Spain shall be settled, her claim to this territory may also be brought into view, and receive all the attention which is due to it.

Aware that this transaction might be misconceived and misrepresented, the President deemed it a proper subject of instruction to the ministers of the United States at foreign courts to place it in a true light before them. Such an instruction was forwarded to Mr. Pinkney, their late Minister Plenipotentiary at London, who would have executed it, had not the termination of his mission prevented it. The president cannot doubt that the frank and candid explanation which I have now given, by his order, of the considerations which induced the United States to take possession of this country, will be perfectly satisfactory to his royal highness the Prince Regent.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5, 1811.

SIR—The Chevalier d'Onis, who has been appointed minister from his Catholic majesty to the United States, has written to inform me that he understands by letters from the governor of East Florida, under date of the 14th ult. that governor Matthews, of the state of Georgia, was at that time at Newtown, St. Mary's, on the frontiers of Florida, for the purpose of treating with the inhabitants of that province for its being delivered up to the United States' government, that he was with this view using every method of seduction to effect his purpose, offering to each white inhabitant who would side with him fifty acres of land and the guarantee of his religion and property; stipulating also that the American government would pay the debts of the Spanish government, whether due in pensions or otherwise, and that he would cause the officers and soldiers of the garrisons to be conveyed to such place as should be indicated, provided they did not rather choose to enter into the service of the United States.

M. d'Onis has done me the honor to communicate to me a note which he purposes transmitting to you, sir, in consequence of this detached and most extraordinary intelligence, and considering the intimate alliance subsisting between Spain and Great Britain, as well as the circumstances under which he is placed in this country, he has urgently requested that I would accompany his representation with a letter on my part in support of it.

After the solemn asseverations which you gave me in the month of July, that no intentions hostile to the Spanish interests in Florida existed on the part of your government, I am wholly unable to suppose that governor Matthews can have had orders from the President for the conduct which he is stated to be pursuing; but the measures he is stated to be taking in corresponding with traitors, and in endeavoring by bribery and every art of seduction to infuse a spirit of rebellion into the subjects of the king of Spain in those quarters, are such as to create the liveliest inquietude, and to call for the most early interference on the part of the government of the United States.

The government of the United States are well aware of the deep interest which his royal highness the Prince Regent takes in the security of Florida, for any attempt to occupy the Eastern part of which by the United States not even the slightest pretext could be alledged, such as were brought forward in the endeavor to justify the aggression on West Florida.

I conceive it therefore to be my duty, sir, in consideration of the alliance subsisting between Spain and Great Britain, and the interests of his majesty's subjects in the West India Islands, so deeply involved in the security of East Florida, as well as in pursuance of the orders of my government in case of any attempt against that country, to lose no time in calling upon you for an explanation of the alarming steps which governor Matthews is stated to be taking for subverting the Spanish authority in that country, requesting to be informed by you upon what authority he can be acting, and what measures have been taken to put a stop to his proceedings. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 2, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of September 5th, and to submit it to the view of the president.

The principles which have governed the United States in their measures relative to West Florida, have already been explained to you. With equal frankness I shall now communicate the part they have acted with respect to East Florida.

In the letter which I have the honor to address to you on the 8th of July, I stated the injuries which the United States had received from Spain, since their revolutionary war, and particularly by spoliations on their commerce in the last war, to a great amount, and of the suppression of their right of deposit at New-Orleans, just before the commencement of the present war, for neither of which had reparation been made. A claim to indemnity for these injuries, is altogether unconnected with the question relating to West Florida, which was acquired by cession from France in 1803.

The government of Spain has never denied the right of the United States to a just indemnity for spoliations on their commerce. In 1802, it explicitly admitted this right by entering into a convention, the object of which was to adjust the amount of the claim, with a view to indemnity. The subsequent injury by the suppression of the deposit at New-Orleans produced an important change in the relations between the parties, which has never been accommodated. The United States saw in that measure eminent cause of war, and that war did not immediately follow, cannot be considered in any other light than as a proof of their moderation and pacific policy. The executive could not believe that the government of Spain would refuse to the United States the justice due to these accumulated injuries, when the subject should be brought solemnly before it, by a special mission. It is known that an envoy extraordinary was sent to Madrid in 1805, on this subject, and that the mission did not accomplish the object intended by it.

It is proper to observe, that in the negociation, with Spain in 1805, the injuries complained of by the United States of the first class were again substantially admitted to a certain extent, as was that also occasioned by the suppression of the deposit at New-Orleans, although the Spanish government, by disclaiming the act, and imputing it to the intendant, sought to avoid the responsibility due from it; that to make indemnity to the United States for injuries of every kind, a cession of the whole territory claimed by Spain, eastward of the Mississippi was made the subject of negociation, and that the amount of the sum demanded for it was the sole cause that a treaty was not then formed, and the territory added.

The United States have considered the government of Spain indebted to them a greater sum for the injuries above stated, than the province of East Florida can by any fair standard between the parties be estimated at. They have looked to this province for their indemnity, and with the greater reason, because the government of Spain itself has countenanced it. That they have suffered their just claims so long unsatisfied, is a new and strong proof of the moderation, as it is of their respect for the disordered condition of that power. There is, however, a period beyond which those claims ought not to be neglected. It would be highly improper for the United States, in their respect for Spain, to forget what they owe to their own character, and to the rights of their injured citizens.

Under these circumstances it would be equally unjust and dishonorable in the United States to suffer East Florida to pass into the possession of any other power. Unjust because they would thereby lose the only indemnity within their reach, for injuries which ought long since to have been redressed. Dishonorable, because in permitting another power to wrest from them that indemnity, their inactivity and acquiescence could only be imputed to unworthy motives. Situated as East Florida is, cut off from the other possessions of Spain, and surrounded in a great measure by the territory of the United States; and having also an important bearing on their commerce, no other power could think of taking possession of it, with other than hostile views to them. Nor could any other power take possession of it without endangering their prosperity and best interests.

The United States have not been ignorant or inattentive to what has been agitated in Europe, at different periods, since the commencement of the present war, in regard to the Spanish provinces in this hemisphere; nor have they been unmindful of the consequences into which the disorder of Spain might lead in regard to the province in question, without due care to prevent it. They have been persuaded that remissness on their part might invite the danger, if it had not already done it, which it is so much their interest and desire to prevent.—Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious, while they acquitted themselves to the just claims of their constituents, to preserve friendship with other powers, the subject was brought before the congress at its last session, when an act was passed authorising the executive to accept possession of East Florida from the local authorities, or to take it against the attempt of a foreign power to occupy it, holding it in either case subject to future and friendly negociation. This act therefore evinces the just and amicable views by which the United States have been governed, towards Spain, in the measure authorised by it. Our ministers at London and Paris were immediately apprised of the act and instructed to communicate the purport of it, to both governments, and to explain at the same time, in the most friendly manner, the motives which led to it. The president could not doubt that such an explanation would give all the satisfaction that was intended by it. By a late letter from the American charge d'affaires at London, I observe, that this explanation was made to your government in the month of last. That it was not sooner made was owing to the departure of the minister plenipotentiary of the United States before the instruction was received.

I am persuaded, sir, that you will see, in this view of the subject, very strong proof of the just and amicable disposition of the United States towards Spain, of which I treated, in the conference, to which you have alluded. The same disposition still exists; but it must be understood that it cannot be indulged longer than may comport with the safety, as well as with the rights and honor of the nation. I have the honor to be, &c. &c

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN MR. MONROE AND MR. FOSTER ON THE SUBJECT OF THE AFFAIR OF THE LITTLE BELT.

Baltimore, July 26th, 1811,

SIR—I have the honor to enclose the copy of an official letter addressed to rear-admiral Sawyer, by captain Bingham, commanding his majesty's sloop the Little Belt, which contains an account of the late engagement between that ship and the American frigate the President.

In thus communicating to you, without orders from his majesty's government, this document, which in the most essential fact differs so materially from that of commodore Rodgers, I trust that this government will receive it as a proof of the sincere desire which exists with me, to open the way to an amicable arrangement of the question which may arise out of this unfortunate affair, when it shall be known to his majesty's government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

J. P. MORIER.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

[*Here follows the letter from captain Bingham to admiral Sawyer—see page* 34.]

MR. MONROE, SECRETARY OF STATE, TO MR. MORIER, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES TO HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

Department of State, June 28, 1811.

SIR—I had the honor to receive yesterday your letter of the 26th inst. communicating a statement from captain Bingham to admiral Sawyer, of the circumstances attending the late unfortunate encounter between the United States' frigate the President and his Britannic majesty's sloop the Little Belt.

It is to be regretted that the statement made by captain Bingham should have varied in any circumstance, from that made by the commander of the American frigate. I flatter myself, with the disposition of the president, when I am authorized to express, to make it the subject of mutual and friendly explanations, its disagreeable tendency will be obviated. I am induced to express this expectation, with the more confidence, from the conciliatory manner in which you have made this communication. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Mr. Morier, charge d'affaires of his Britannic majesty.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 3, 1811.

SIR,—The assurances which you did me the honor to give me yesterday verbally, that no instructions whatever had been given to commodore Rodgers which could under any construction be meant to authorize his attempting to recover by force any person claimed as an impressed American citizen from on board any of his majesty's ships of war, were amply sufficient to convey to my mind every satisfaction upon that subject: the reports, however, current in the United States, and connected with commodore Rodgers' conduct and proceedings, as well as the inferences which will be drawn from the expressions which he used to the captain of his majesty's sloop Little Belt, being of a tendency to create doubts in Great Britain as to the nature of the authority under which he acted, I willingly accept your offer of making me the same statement in a more formal manner, in order that I may transmit it to my government, to prevent all possible mistakes on so important a point.

The question arising out of the rencounter between the United States frigate President and his majesty's sloop Little Belt, will then remain limited to the act itself. You are already, sir, in possession of the British commanders' statement of the circumstances which attended it; his account, and that of the American commodore's, differ very materially with respect to some of the most important features of the transaction, but in this they agree, that the chace which brought on the action, commenced on the part of commodore Rodgers; for it cannot be maintained that the advance made by captain Bingham for the purpose of ascertaining if the sail descried by him was his majesty's ship Gurrier, which it appears he had orders to join, was for the purpose of chasing, even if that fact be urged as a plea by the American commander, for as soon as he found his signals unanswered, he bore away, until to his infinite surprise he found himself the object of the strange vessel's eager pursuit and hostile attitudes. What could be commodore Rodgers' intention is not apparent. That he could not discover at the distance of seventy or one hundred yards, that the ship before him was a flush deck sloop, though it was but a little after eight o'clock on the 16th of May; that he could not make out her colors at half past six o'clock; that his guns were double shotted; and that with the security he possessed from the great force and superior sailing of the ship under his command, and the circumstance of belonging to a neutral nation, he did not rather hold off during the night if he wished to speak the sloop, than by running under her stern in a menacing attitude, incur the risk of provoking a misunderstanding, must appear unaccountable to the comprehension of every unprejudiced person, and will I am sure, sir, seem to you a sufficient reason, if there were no other, to warrant my demanding that an examination be instituted into his conduct, with a view to suitable satisfaction being afforded to his majesty for the loss of so many of his subjects so wantonly slaughtered, and for the insult offered to his flag. But should captain Bingham's charges be brought home to commodore Rodgers, for his having refused to state the name of the nation he belonged to, though asked to do so on their nearing each other in the dark, and of having fired a broad-side into the sloop without provocation, which might at once have sunk so small a vessel, I am convinced I need only appeal to the justice of the American government, for the government to see in its proper light the magnitude of the outrage, and offer to his majesty every reparation that can appear due.

It is with great pleasure, sir, that I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the promptness with which you came forward with the assurances alluded to in the first part of this letter, and the readiness which you showed to receive any communications from me in regard to the unhappy occurrence which forms the subject of the remainder.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, July 16, 1811.

SIR,—I have had the honor to receive your note respecting the late rencontre between the American frigate the President, and his Britannic majesty's sloop of war the Little Belt.

It is very satisfactory to find that you received the communication which I had the honor to make you, in our first interview, on the subject of your enquiry, relative to that unfortunate occurrence, in the amicable spirit in which it was intended. Although the excitement which had been produced by previous and recent aggressions, particularly by the impressment of American citizens from American vessels, even on the coast of the United States, was great, yet, no order had been given by the government for the recovery, by force, of any citizens so impressed, from any British ship of war. The orders given to the commanders of frigates, and other armed vessels of the United States, were for the protection of their coasts and of their commerce, within the legitimate limits.

I need not repeat to you, sir, the sincere regret of this government that such an encounter took place, and more especially that it should have produced the unfortunate consequences which attended it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 24, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter dated on the 16th inst. in answer to mine of the 3d, in which I expressed a desire to have stated, in a more formal manner, your denial to me, of orders having been given to commodore Rodgers which could, under any construction, authorise that commander to attack any of his majesty's ships of war, in search of any person claimed as an American seaman, and in which I also demanded that an examination should be instituted into that officer's conduct, with a view to suitable reparation being afforded to his majesty, for what appears a wanton and unprovoked attack made by the frigate under his command upon his majesty's sloop of war, the Little Belt.

The denial I asked for, you have given me, and I beg to assure you, sir, that though I troubled you with the demand, because the extensiveness of the rumor which had attributed such orders to the American government, had made it my duty so to do; yet I never entertained an idea for one moment that the government of the United States could have issued such orders, because they must have been considered as manifestations of direct intentions of hostility, which would have been incompatible with the relations of amity subsisting between America and Great Britain.

On such a point, sir, a simple denial was all I

asked, and what I expected to receive. It was, therefore with pain that I found you had connected it with allusions to other topics, calculated to produce irritation, on which, whatever complaints you may have to make to me, I shall be ever ready to receive and forward them for redress to the commander in chief of his majesty's naval forces at Halifax, or to his majesty's government: but the mentioning of which in your note in answer to mine on a distinct subject, of the most serious importance, you will pardon me if I must consider as matter of regret, especially as you wished me to receive the communication you made me as given in an amicable spirit.

Moreover from the tenor of the part of your letter in which you have connected the question of impressment with that of an attack on a British ship of war, an inference is forced upon me, which you surely never could have meant me to draw, but which, nevertheless, the passage conveys, namely, that, *although* the government of the United States had not given orders for the recovery by force of any American citizen claimed from a British national ship, they still maintain they might have been justified in so doing. The right of searching a ship of war has been so positively disavowed on the part of his majesty's government, and so disclaimed by that of America, that I could not have expected any doubts would ever again have been thrown on the matter, and yet the language of your letter, until it is explained, will certainly authorize such doubts, as far as relates to the American government.

I have no answer at all from you, sir, to my demand for an inquiry being instituted into the conduct of captain Rodgers. This omission has occasioned to me the more surprise, because in addition to there appearing to be no cause why the government of America should decline to listen to so just a demand on my part, there seemed to be every reason why they should even for their own satisfaction have desired to clear up the circumstances of his most extraordinary proceeding. I will indeed frankly own to you that I did think on reaching this city to have found that officer's conduct already, by the spontaneous act of the government of the United States, undergoing an examination, instead of hearing that he had been sent immediately to sea again, which seemed to denote an approbation of his behaviour; and I thought I could the more rely on this being the course the president would have pursued, from a consideration of that which his majesty's government had taken in the case of the Chesapeake when every reparation practicable at the instant the intelligence reached London of the unfortunate event, was made to you, sir, promptly and unasked for.

I feel the more regret, sir, at the course taken by your government in this affair, because I have been necessarily obliged in consequence to suspend carrying into execution that part of my instructions by which I was directed immediately on my arrival here to offer such further reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake frigate as would, I am convinced, have proved satisfactory. I had the honor to state to you, in our first interview, that I had such instructions, although I omitted to mention it in my note, because, as you may remember, I expressed to you at the time, it seemed to me the American government might feel more free to act as the justice of the case required, if the two subjects were kept unconnected; and in this opinion I thought you appeared to concur.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUGUSTUS J. FOSTER.

The hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4. 1811.

SIR—I have now by an express messenger from England received the commands of his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, relative to the late violent aggression committed by the United States frigate, the President, on his majesty's ship Little Belt, and I have the honor of communicating to you the enclosed documents, which have been transmitted to me by my government to be laid before that of the United States, comprehending a copy of a letter from lord James Townshend, commanding officer at Halifax, dated May 30, 1811, enclosing a statement of the action by the officers of the Little Belt—the report of the commissioner of his majesty's navy board at Halifax, in respect to the damage done the Little Belt; a copy of rear admiral Sawyer's letter, enclosing his instructions to captain Bingham, as well as a list of killed and wounded on board the sloop of war—and finally a copy of the correspondence on the subject which took place between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Smith, the American charge d'affaires, in London; of that of captain Bingham's official letter you are already in possession.

In communicating to you, sir, these documents, I am particularly directed to call your attention to the instructions of admiral Sawyer, which furnishes the strongest evidence of the pacific and friendly intentions of his majesty's government towards this country. The very pointed manner in which the commander in chief on the Halifax station had enjoined captain Bingham to avoid giving offence to the government or subjects of the United States, in* officers statement, even if there were not such strong evidence as appears from the deposition of the different officers on board his majesty's ship as to the action having been commenced by captain Rodgers.

His majesty's government were entitled to expect, as I have already had the honor to observe to you, sir, in my former letter, that the American government would have manifested a prompt disposition to obviate, by an early disavowal and by just reparation, the necessary tendency of such an event to disturb the friendship subsisting between the two states, and this expectation was the more natural from the example afforded by his majesty's government in the case of the Chesapeake.

Such, however, not having been the case, I am commanded by his royal highness to lose no time in communicating to you the papers enclosed, which explain in the fullest manner the circumstances of the transaction and the very great extent of the outrage committed, by which so many valuable lives were sacrificed, and in demanding the immediate disavowal on the part of the United States of the act of aggression committed against his majesty's ship; as also in requiring a just reparation of the injury received.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c.

* There appears to be an error in the printing of this paragraph in the Intelligencer, from which the documents are copied.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Sept. 14, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant respecting the encounter between the United States' frigate the President and his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt, which I have laid before the president of the United States.

In the first interview which took place between us, after your arrival at Washington, I stated explicitly that no instructions had been given to take any seamen from on board a British ship of war, nor any order whatever of a hostile nature. I made the same declaration afterwards, at your request, in a more formal manner; and it is with the same frankness that I now again repeat it.

Such a declaration was deemed proper in order to obviate misapprehensions which might obstruct any conciliatory and satisfactory propositions with which you might be charged. It was in conformity also with the candor and friendly policy which have been shown by this government in all its transactions with Great Britain.

If the answer to your former letter was limited to this disavowal of hostile intentions on the part of this government, it need scarcely be remarked, that no further view of the subject could then nor as yet can be entered into on the demand of the British government, without forgetting an essential preliminary to such a demand.

It might be added that with the circumstances of the transaction, as officially before this government, the true ground on which it claimed attention was that of a violent aggression by a British on an American ship, in a situation and manner authorising the strongest appeal to the British government for redress. If an instant representation and demand to that effect were not made, it was a proof only that this government permitted the event of the encounter to temper the feelings and retard the complaint, prompted by the origin and character of it.

It is not seen without surprise that the case of the Chesapeake is cited as an example supporting a demand of reparation in the present case. No other remark will be made than that the fifth year is now elapsing without reparation in that case, although so palpably and even confessedly due to the rights of the U. States and the honor of their flag.

In the instruction to captain Bingham thus frankly communicated, the president sees a token of amity and conciliation, which, if pursued in the extent corresponding with that in which these sentiments are entertained by the United States, must hasten a termination of every controversy which has so long subsisted between the two countries.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, October 11, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a court of inquiry, held by order of the president on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in the late encounter between a frigate of the United States, the President, and his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

The result of this inquiry, which was conducted in public, in a manner the most fair and impartial, and established by the concurrent testimony of all the officers of the American ship, and of others whom it was proper to summon, cannot, it is presumed, leave a doubt in the mind of any one that captain Bingham made the attack and without a justifiable cause.

That commodore Rodgers pursued a vessel which had at first pursued him, and hailed her as soon as he approached within a suitable distance, are circumstances which can be of no avail to captain Bingham. The United States have a right to know the national character of the armed ships which hover on their coast, and whether they visit it with friendly or illicit views. It is a right inseparable from the sovereignty of every independent state, and intimately connected with their tranquility and peace. All nations exercise it, and none with more rigor, or at a greater distance from the coast than Great Britain herself, nor any, on more justifiable grounds, than the United States. In addition to the considerations which have recommended these precautions to other powers, it is rendered of the more importance to the United States, by the practice of armed vessels from the West Indies, investing our coast for unauthorised and even piratical purposes. Instances have also occurred, in which the commanders of British ships of war, after impressing seamen from American vessels, have concealed their names, and the names of their ships, whereby an application to their government for the reparation due for such outrages, with the requisite certainty, is rendered impracticable. For these reasons the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in approaching the Little Belt to make the necessary inquiries, and exchange a friendly salute, was strictly correct.

The president, therefore, can regard the act of captain Bingham no otherwise than as a hostile aggression on the flag of the U States, and he is persuaded that his Britannic majesty, viewing it in the same light, will bestow on it the attention which it merits. With great respect, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, October 26, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of a court of inquiry held by order of the president of the United States, on the conduct of com. Rodgers in the late encounter between a frigate of the United States, the President, and his majesty's ship the Little Belt, fixing on capt. Bingham the charge of having commenced the engagement, and claiming in consequence the attention of his majesty's government towards it, as to an act of hostility on the part of the British officer.

I may be permitted to remind you, sir, that after I had ascertained from you that no hostile intentions on the part of the government of the U. States were connected with the proceeding of captain Rodgers, all I asked in the first instance was, that the president of the United States would be pleased to order an inquiry into his conduct, which had tended so seriously to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries; and which having hitherto received no palliation whatever from any evidence in contradiction of captain Bingham's statement, as officially transmitted to his majesty's government, must have continued to them to be utterly incapable of receiving any.

The document you have now done me the honor to communicate to me, with a copy annexed of captain Rodgers' letter, (for the first time officially before me) is however so far satisfactory as it shows that captain Rodgers has endeavored to exculpate

himself, exhibiting the ground on which he rests his defence, and I shall without delay transmit it to be laid before his royal highness the prince regent. It certainly proves a most unaccountable difference to exist between the statement of the commander and officers of the Little Belt and those of the President, as to the firing of the first gun; but I must remark that from the concurrent testimony of several of the officers of the United States' ship, as to the orders given by captain Rodgers on nearing the Little Belt, there appears to have been an impression on his mind that an encounter was to ensue, and as the Little Belt was evidently endeavoring to avoid him, such an idea it would seem, could only have arisen from the opinion he entertained of his own proceedings as being likely to bring it on.

I take this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated September 14, in answer to mine of the 2d, a copy of which I immediately forwarded to my government.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant, AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

[The above concludes the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster, and embraces the whole of it, with the exception of the three following notes, which appear to have been introductory to the opening of the written intercourse between the secretary of state and the British minister.]

FROM MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 2d, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you that I have received the special commands of his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, to make an early communication to you of the sentiments which his royal highness was pleased on the part of his majesty, to express to Mr. Pinkney, upon the occasion of his audience of leave.

His royal highness signified to Mr. Pinkney the deep regret with which he learnt that Mr. Pinkney conceived himself to be bound by the instructions of his government to take his departure from England.

His royal highness informed Mr. Pinkney, that one of the earliest acts of his government, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, was to appoint an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of the United States; and added that this appointment had been made in the spirit of amity, and with a view of maintaining the subsisting relations of friendship between the two countries.

His royal highness further declared to Mr. Pinkney that he was most sincerely and anxiously desirous on the part of his majesty, to cultivate a good understanding with the United States by every means consistent with the preservation of the maritime rights and interests of the British empire.

His royal highness particularly desired that Mr. Pinkney would communicate these declarations to the United States in the manner which might appear best calculated to satisfy the president of his royal highness' solicitude to facilitate an amicable discussion with the government of the United States upon every point of difference which had arisen between the two governments.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c. &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, July 6, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d inst. in which you express the regret of his royal highness the prince regent, at the departure of the American minister from Great Britain, and state that it was one of the first acts of his government to appoint an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the government of the United States, with a view of maintaining the subsisting relations of friendship between the two countries, and that he was solicitous to facilitate an amicable discussion with the government of the United States upon every point of difference which had arisen between the two governments.

I am instructed by the president to acknowledge to you the great satisfaction, which he has derived from the communication which you have made of the disposition of his royal highness, the prince regent, to cultivate friendship with the United States, and to assure you that the prompt and friendly measure which he adopted, by the appointment of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country, to maintain the relations of friendship and facilitate an amicable discussion on every point of difference that had arisen between the two governments, is considered as a favorable and interesting proof of that disposition.

I am also instructed by the president to state his ready disposition to meet in a similar spirit these frank and friendly assurances of the prince regent, and that nothing will be wanting, on his part, consistent with the rights of the United States, that may be necessary to promote the re-establishment, in all respects, of that good understanding between the two countries, which he considers to be highly important to the interests of both.

Permit me to add, sir, that if, as the organ of my government, I can be, in any degree, instrumental in concert with you, in promoting such a result, I shall derive from it a very great and sincere satisfaction,

I have the honor to be, &c.

[Signed] JAMES MONROE.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 7, 1811.

SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated yesterday, in answer to mine of the 2d inst. and to assure you that it gives me very sincere pleasure to have to transmit for the purpose of being laid before his royal highness the prince regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, so satisfactory a testimony of the amicable manner in which the president of the United States has received the instances and assurances of a friendly disposition on the part of his royal highness, towards the United States, which, by command of his royal highness, I had the honor to communicate to the president, through you.

The assurances which you have added, sir, of the gratification that you would yourself derive if, as the organ of your government, you could be instrumental towards re-establishing a good understanding between both our countries, are too congenial with my own feelings on the subject, not to be received with very high satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

Letters of Mr. Pinkney, our late minister to Great Britain, to the secretary of state, and of Mr. Russel, our late charge d'affaires in France to Mr. Pinkney.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, January 17, 1811.

SIR—I had the honor to receive on the 6th inst. while I was confined by a severe illness, your letters of the 15th of November, and as soon as I was able, prepared a note to lord Wellesley in conformity with it.

On the 3d instant, I had received a letter from lord Wellesley, bearing date on the 29th ultimo, on the subjects of the orders in council and the British blockades, to which I was anxious to reply, at the same time that I obeyed the orders of the president signified in your letter abovementioned. I prepared an answer accordingly, and sent it in with the other note, and a note on the 15th respecting two American schooners lately captured on their way to Bordeaux, for a breach of the orders in council. Copies of all these papers are enclosed.

My answer to lord Wellesley's letter was written under the pressure of indisposition and the influence of more indignation than could well be suppressed. His letter proves, what scarcely required proof, that if the present government continues, we cannot be friends with England. I need not analyse it to you.

I am still so weak as to find it convenient to make this letter a short one, and will therefore only add, that I have derived great satisfaction from your instructions of the 15th of November, and have determined to return to the United States in the Essex. She will go to L'Orient for Mr. Grayson, and then come to Cowes for me and my family. I calculate on sailing about the last of February. The choice of a *charge d'affaires* embarrasses me exceedingly, but I will do the best I can. The despatches by the Essex, were delivered to me by lieutenant Rodgers on Sunday. I have the honor to be. &c. WM. PINKNEY.

Robert Smith, Esq. &c. &c.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, December 29, 1810.

SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, I must express my regret that you should have thought it necessary to introduce into that letter any topics which might tend to interrupt the conciliatory spirit in which it is the sincere disposition of his majesty's government to conduct every negociation with the government of the United States.

From an anxious desire to avoid all discussion of that tendency, I shall proceed without any further observation to communicate to you the view which his majesty's government has taken of the principal question, which formed the object of my enquiry during our conference of the 5th instant. The letter of the French minister for foreign affairs to the American minister at Paris, of the 7th August, 1810, did not appear to his majesty's government to contain such a notification of the repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan as could justify his majesty's government in repealing the British orders in council. That letter states, "That the "decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that "from the first of November, 1810, they will cease "to be in force, it being understood that *in consequence of this declaration* the English shall revoke "their orders in council and renounce the new "principles of blockade, which they have attempted to establish."

The purport of this declaration appeared to be that the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan would take effect from the 1st of November, *provided* that Great Britain antecedently to that day, and in consequence of *this declaration*, should revoke the orders in council, and should renounce those principles of blockade which the French government alledged to be new. A separate condition relating to America seemed also to be contained in this declaration, by which America might understand that the decrees of Berlin and Milan would be actually repealed on the 1st of November, 1810, provided that America should resent any refusal of the British government to renounce the new principles of blockade and to revoke the orders in council.

By your explanation it appears that the American government understands the letter of the French minister as announcing an absolute repeal on the 1st of November, 1810, of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, which repeal, however, is not to continue in force, unless the British government within a reasonable time after the 1st of November, 1810, shall fulfil the two conditions stated distinctly in the letter of the French minister. Under this explanation, if nothing more had been required from Great Britain for the purpose of securing the continuance of the repeal of the French decrees than the repeal of our orders in council, I should not have hesitated to declare the perfect readiness of this government to fulfil that condition. On these terms the British government has always been sincerely disposed to repeal the orders in council. It appears, however, not only by the letter of the French minister but by your explanation, that the repeal of the orders in council will not satisfy either the French or the American government. The British government is further required by the letter of the French minister to renounce those principles of blockade which the French government alledges to be new. A reference to the terms of the Berlin decree will serve to explain the extent of this requisition. The Berlin decree states that Great Britain "extends the right of blockade to commercial unfortified towns, and to ports, harbors and mouths of rivers, which according to the principles and practice of all civilized nations is only applicable to fortified places." On the part of the American government, I understand you to require that Great Britain should revoke her order of blockade of May, 1806. Combining your requisition with that of the French minister, I must conclude that America, demands the revocation of that order of blockade as a practical instance of our renunciation of those principles of blockade which are condemned by the French government. Those principles of blockade Great Britain has asserted to be ancient and established by the laws of maritime war, acknowledged by all civilized nations, and on which depend the most valuable rights and interests of this nation. If the Berlin and Milan decrees are to be considered as still in force, unless Great Britain shall renounce these established foundations of her maritime rights and interests, the period of time is not yet arrived, when the repeal of her orders in council can be claimed from her, either with reference to the promise of this government or to the safety and honor of the nation.—I trust that the justice of the American government will not consider, that France by the repeal of her obnoxious decrees under such a condition, has placed the question in that state which can warrant America in enforcing the non-intercourse act against Great Britain and not against France.

In reviewing the actual state of this question America cannot fail to observe the situation in which the commerce of neutral nations has been placed by many recent acts of the French government.—Nor can America reasonably expect that the system of violence and injustice now pursued by France with unremitted activity, (while it serves to illustrate the true spirit of her intentions) should not require some precautions of defence on the part of Great Britain.

Having thus stated my view of the several considerations arising from the letter of the French minister, and from that with which you have honored me, it remains only to express my solicitude, that you should correct any interpretation of either which you may deem erroneous. If either by the terms of the original decree to which the French minister's letter refers, or by any other authentic document you can prove, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are absolutely repealed, and that no further condition is required of Great Britain than the repeal of her orders in council, I shall receive any such information with most sincere satisfaction, desiring you to understand that the British government retains an anxious solicitude to revoke *the orders in council*, as soon as the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be effectually repealed without conditions injurious to the maratime rights and honor of the united kingdom.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, 14*th Jan.* 1811.

My lord,—I have received the letter which you did me the honor to address to me on the 29th of last month, and will not fail to transmit a copy of it to my government. In the mean time, I take the liberty to trouble you with the following reply, which a severe indisposition has prevented me from preparing sooner.

The first paragraph seems to make it proper for me to begin by saying, that the topics introduced into my letter of the 10th of Dec. were intimately connected with its principal subject, and fairly used to illustrate and explain it; and consequently that, if they had not the good fortune to be acceptable to your lordship, the fault was not mine.

It was scarcely possible to speak, with more moderation, than my paper exhibits, of that portion of a long list of invasions of the rights of the United States, which it necessarily reviewed, and of the apparent reluctance of the British government to forbear those invasions in future. I do not know that I could more carefully have abstained from whatever might tend to disturb the spirit which your lordship ascribes to his majisty's government, if, instead of being utterly barren and unproductive, it had occasionally been visible in some practical result, in some concession either to friendship or to justice. It would not have been very surprising, nor very culpable, perhaps, if I had wholly forgotten to address myself to a spirit of conciliation, which had met the most equitable claims with steady and unceasing repulsion; which had yielded nothing that could be denied; and had answered complaints of injury by multiplying their causes. With this forgetfulness however I am not chargeable; for, against all the discouragements suggested by the past, I have acted still upon a presumption, that the disposition to conciliate, so often professed, would finally be proved by some better evidence than a perseverance in oppressive novelties, as obviously incompatible with such a disposition in those who enforce them, as in those whose patience they continue to exercise.

Upon the commencement of the second paragraph I must observe, that the forbearance, which it announces, might have afforded some satisfaction, if it had been followed by such admissions as my government is entitled to expect, instead of a further manifestation of that disregard of its demands by which it has so long been wearied. It has never been my practice to seek discussions of which the tendency is merely to irritate; but I beg your lordship to be assured that I feel no desire to avoid them, whatever may be their tendency, when the rights of my country require to be vindicated against pretensions that deny and conduct that infringes them.

If I comprehend the other parts of your lordship's letter they declare in effect that the British government will repeal nothing but the *orders in council*, and that it cannot at present repeal even them, because, in the first place, the French government has required, in the letter of the duke of Cadore to General Armstrong of the 5th of August, not only that Great Britain shall revoke those orders, but that she shall renounce certain principles of blockade (supposed to be explained in the preamble to the Berlin decree) which France alledges to be new; and, in the second place, because the American government has (as you conclude) demanded the revocation of the British order of blockade of May 1806, as a practical instance of that same renunciation, or, in other words, has made itself a party, not openly indeed but indirectly and covertly, to the entire requisition of France, as you understand that requisition.

It is certainly true that the American government has required, as indispensable in the view of its acts of intercourse and non-intercourse, the annulment of the British blockade of May 1806, and further that it has through me declared its confident expectation that other blockades of a similar character (including that of the Island of Zealand) will be discontinued. But by what process of reasoning your lordship has arrived at the conclusion, that the government of the United States, intended by this requisition, to become the champion of the edict of Berlin, to fashion its principles by those of France, while it affected to adhere to its own, and to act upon some partnership in doctrines, which it would fain induce you to acknowlege but could not prevail upon itself to avow, I am not able to conjecture. The frank and honorable character of the American government justifies me in saying that, if it had meant to demand of Great Britain an abjuration of all such principles as the French government may think fit to disapprove, it would not have put your lordship to the trouble of discovering that meaning by the aid of combinations and inferences discountenanced by the language of its minister, but would have told you so in explicit terms. What I have to request of your lordship, therefore, is, that you will take our views and principles from our own mouths, and that neither the Berlin decree, nor any other act of any foreign state, may be made to speak for us what we have not spoken for ourselves.

The principles of blockade which the American government professes, and upon the foundation of which it has repeatedly protested against the order of May 1806, and the other kindred innovations of these extraordinary times, have already been so clearly explained to your lordship, in my letter of

the 21st of September, that it is hardly possible to read that letter and misunderstand them. Recommended by the plainest considerations of universal equity, you will find them supported by a strength of argument, and a weight of authority, of which they scarcely stand in need, in the papers, which will accompany this letter, or were transmitted in that of September. I will not recapitulate what I cannot improve; but I must avail myself of this opportunity to call your lordship's attention a second time, in a particular manner, to one of the papers to which my letter of September refers. I allude to the copy of an official note, of the 12th of April 1804, from Mr. Merry to Mr. Madison, respecting a pretended blockade of Martinique and Guadaloupe. No comment can add to the value of that manly and perspicuous exposition of the law of blockade, as made by England herself, in maintenance of rules, which have been respected and upheld, in all seasons and on all occasions, by the government of the United States. I will leave it, therefore, to your lordship's consideration, with only this remark, that, while that paper exists, it will be superfluous to seek in any *French* document for the opinions of the American government on the matter of it.

The steady fidelity of the government of the United States to its opinions on that interesting subject is known to every body. The same principles, which are found in the letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Thornton of the 27th of October 1803, already before you, were asserted in 1799, by the American minister at this court, in his correspondence with lord Grenville, respecting the blockade of some of the ports of Holland; were sanctioned, in a letter of the 20th of September 1800, from the Secretary of State of the United States to Mr. King, of which an extract is enclosed; were insisted upon in repeated instructions to Mr. Monroe, and the special mission of 1806; have been maintained by the United States against others, as well as against England, as will appear by the enclosed copy of instructions, dated the 21st of October 1801, from Mr. Secretary Madison to Mr. Charles Pinkney, then American minister at Madrid; and finally were adhered to by the United States when belligerent, in the case of the blockade of Tripoli.

A few words will give a summary of those principles; and when recalled to your remembrance, I am not without hopes that the strong grounds of law and right on which they stand, will be as apparent to your lordship as they are to me.

It is by no means clear that it may not fairly be contended, on principle and early usage, that a maritime blockade is incomplete with regard to states at peace, unless the place which it would affect is invested by land as well as by sea. The United States, however, have called for the recognition of no such rule. They appear to have contented themselves with urging in substance, that ports not actually blockaded by a present, adequate, stationary force, employed by a power which attacks them shall not be considered as shut to neutral trade in articles not contraband of war; that, though it is usual for a belligerent to give notice to neutral nations when he intends to institute a blockade, it is possible that he may not act upon his intention at all, or that he may execute it insufficiently, or that he may discontinue his blockade, of which it is not customary to give any notice; that consequently, the presence of the blockading force is the natural criterion by which the neutral is enabled to ascertain the existence of the blockade at any given period, in like manner as the actual investment of a besieged place is the evidence by which we decide whether the siege which may be commenced, raised, recommenced and raised again, is continued or not; that of course a mere notification to a neutral minister shall not be relied upon, as affecting, with knowledge of the actual existence of a blockade, either his government or its citizens, that a vessel, cleared or bound to a blockaded port, shall not be considered as violating in any manner the blockade, unless on her approach towards such port she shall have been previously warned not to enter it; that this view of the law, in itself perfectly correct, is peculiarly important to nations situated at a great distance from the belligerent parties, and therefore incapable of obtaining other than tardy information of the actual state of their ports; that whole coasts and countries shall not be declared (for they can never be more than *declared*) to be in a state of blockade, and thus the right of blockade be converted into the means of extinguishing the trade of neutral nations; and lastly, that every blockade should be impartial in its operation, or in other words, shall not open and shut for the convenience of the party that institutes it, and at the same time repel the commerce of the rest of the world, so as to become the odious instrument of an unjust monopoly, instead of a measure of honorable war.

These principles are too moderate and just to furnish any motive to the British government for hesitating to revoke its orders in council and those analogous orders of blockade which the United States expect to be recalled. It can hardly be doubted that Great Britain will ultimately accede to them in their fullest extent; but if that be a sanguine calculation, (as I trust it is not) it is still incontrovertible, that a disinclination at this moment to acknowledge them, can suggest no rational inducement for declining to repeal, at once, what *every* principle disowns, and what must be repealed at last.

With regard to the rules of blockade which the French government expects you to abandon, I do not take upon me to decide whether they are such as your lordship supposes them to be or not. Your view of them may be correct; but it may also be erroneous; and it is wholly immaterial to the case between the United States and Great Britain whether it be the one or the other.

As to such British *blockades* as the United States desire you to relinquish, you will not, I am sure, alledge, that it is any reason for adhering to *them* that France expects you to relinquish *others*. If our demands are suited to the measure of our own rights, and of your obligations as they respect those rights, you cannot think of founding a rejection of them upon any imputed exorbitance in the theories of French government, for which we are not responsible, and with which we have no concern. If, when you have done justice to the United States, your enemy should call upon you to go farther, what shall prevent you from refusing? Your free agency will in no respect have been impaired. Your case will be better, in truth, and in the opinion of mankind, and you will be *therefore*, stronger in maintaining it; provided that, in doing so you resort only to legitimate means and do not once more forget the rights of others while you seek to vindicate your own. Whether France will be satisfied with what you may do, is not to be known by anticipation, and ought not to be a subject of enquiry. So vague a speculation has nothing to do with your duties to nations at peace; and, if it *had*, would annihilate them. It cannot serve your inte-

rests; for it tends to lessen the number of your friends, without adding to your security against your enemies. You are required, therefore, to do right and to leave the consequences to the future, when by doing right you have every thing to gain and nothing to lose.

As to the *orders in council*, which professed to be a reluctant departure from all ordinary rules, and to be justified only as a system of retaliation for a pre-existing measure of France, their foundation (such as it was) is gone the moment that measure is no longer in operation. But the Berlin decree is repealed; and even the *Milan* decree, the successor of your orders in council, is repealed also. Why is it, then, that your orders have out-lived those edicts, and that they are still to oppress and harrass as before? Your lordship answers this question explicitly enough, but not satisfactorily. You do not alledge that the French decrees are not repealed; but you imagine that the repeal is not to remain in force, unless the British government shall, in addition to the revocation of its orders in council, abandon its system of blockade. I am not conscious of having stated, as your lordship seems to think, that this is so; and I believe in fact that it is otherwise. Even if it were admitted, however, the orders in council ought nevertheless to be revoked. Can "the safety and honor of the British nation" demand that these orders shall continue to outrage the public law of the world and sport with the undisputed rights of neutral commerce, after the pretext which was at first invented for them is gone? But you are menaced with a revival of the French system, and consequently may again be furnished with the same pretext! Be it so; yet still, as the system and the pretext are *at present*, at the end, so of course should be your orders.

According to your mode of reasoning, the situation of neutral trade is hopeless indeed. Whether the Berlin decree exists or not, it is equally to justify your orders in council. You issued them before it was any thing but a shadow, and, by doing so, gave to it all the substance it could ever claim. It is at this moment nothing. It is revoked, and has passed away, according to your own admission. You choose, however, to look for its re-appearance, and you make your own expectation equivalent to the decree itself. Compelled to concede that there is no anti-neutral French edict in operation upon the ocean, you think it sufficient to say that there *will be* such an edict you know not when, and in the mean time you do all you can to verify your own prediction, by giving to your enemy all the provocation in your power to resume the decrees which he has abandoned.

For my part, my lord, I know not what it is that the British government requires, with a view to what it calls its safety and its honor, as an inducement to rescind its orders in council. It does not, I presume, imagine that such a system will be suffered to ripen into law. It must intend to relinquish it sooner or later, as one of those violent experiments for which time can do nothing, and to which submission will be hoped in vain. Yet, even after the professed foundation of this mischievous system is taken away, another and another is industriously procured for it; so that no man can tell at what time, or under what circumstances, it is likely to have an end. When realities cannot be found, possibilities supply their place, and that, which was originally said to be retaliation for actual injury, becomes at last, (if such a solecism can be endured or imagined) retaliation for *apprehended* injuries, which the future may or may not produce, but which it is certain have no existence now.

I do not mean to grant, for I do not think, that the edict of Berlin did at any time lend even a color of equity to the British orders in council with reference to the United States; but it might reasonably have been expected that they, who have so much relied upon it as a justification, would have suffered it and them to sink together. How this is forbidden by your *safety* or your *honor* remains to be explained; and I am not willing to believe that either the one or the other is inconsistent with the observance or substantial justice, and with the prosperity and rights of peaceful states.

Although your lordship has slightly remarked upon certain recent acts of the French government, and has spoken in general terms of "the system of violence and injustice now pursued by France," as requiring "some precautions of defence on the part of Great Britain," I do not perceive that you deduce any consequence from these observations, in favor of a perseverance in the orders in council. I am not myself aware of any edicts of France which, now that the Berlin and Milan decrees are repealed, affect the rights of neutral commerce on the seas. And you will yourselves admit that if any of the acts of the French government, resting on territorial sovereignty, have injured, or shall hereafter injure, the United States, it is for them, and for them only, to seek redress. In like manner it is for Great Britain to determine what precautions of defence those measures of France, which you denominate unjust and violent, may render it expedient for her to adopt. The United States have only to insist that a sacrifice of their rights shall not be among the number of those precautions.

In replying to that passage in your letter, which adverts to the American act of non-intercourse, it is only necessary to mention the proclamation of the president of the United States of the 2d of November last, and the act of congress, which my letter of the 21st of September communicated, and to add, that it is in the power of the British government to prevent the non-intercourse from being enforced against Great Britain.

Upon the concluding paragraph of your letter I will barely observe, that I am not in possession of any document which you are likely to consider as *authentic*, shewing that the French decrees are "absolutely revoked upon the single condition of the revocation of the British orders in council;" but that the information, which I have lately received from the American legation at Paris, confirms what I have already stated, and I think proved, to your lordship, that those decrees are repealed and have ceased to have any effect. I will now trespass on you no farther than to suggest, that it would have given me sincere pleasure to be enabled to say as much of the British orders in council, and of the blockades, from which it is impossible to distinguish them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant, WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble the marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Affair of the Chesapeake.

Message to the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain and the secretary of state, relative to the aggressions committed by a British ship of war on the United States frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen that that

subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been acceded to. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, November 13, 1811.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, October 30, 1811.

SIR—I had already the honor to mention to you that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between G. Britain and the United States of America in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the United States ship President, and his majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his majesty's government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American commodore.

A court of inquiry, however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President of the United States on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary, to further discussion on the subject, being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two states, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which his royal highness has commanded me to propose to the United States' government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant. AUG. J. FOSTER.

The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

FROM MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

SIR—I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th instant relative to the court of enquiry, which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication, has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it whenever you may think proper to communicate them. Permit me to add, that the pleasure of finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented, if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by our last correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced, on my part, with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1811.

SIR—In pursuance of the orders which I have received from his royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—First, that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by his majesty (and recited in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith,) on being apprized of the unauthorised act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recal from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of his majesty's disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorised to offer in addition to that disavowal, on the part of his royal highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men who in consequence of admiral Berkley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake to the vessel from which they were taken; or if that ship should be no longer in commission to such seaport of the United States as the American government may name for the purpose.

Thirdly, that I am also authorised to offer to the American government a suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions, I can assure you, sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to. I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 12, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st November & to lay it before the President.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression as that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake, should have been so long delayed; nor could the translation of the offending officer from one command to another, be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory; considering however the existing circumstances of the case and the early and amicable attention paid to it by his royal highness the prince regent, the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will, I am persuaded, see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The officer commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbor of Boston, will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, &c. &c. &c.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our sketch of the proceedings of congress for the week last past, must necessarily be short—but as yet nothing of great interest has been done.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Friday November 8.—*On motion of Mr. Dawson,* Resolved, *That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the apportionment of representations among the several states, according to the third enumeration.*

Some private petitions were received and referred —and also a message from the president, inclosing two letters from our present plenipotentiary in France, &c. which shall be duly noticed. The house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, November 11.—The following members for the several standing committees, &c.

Committee of ways and means.

Messrs. Bacon, Cheeves, Smilie, Bibb, Burwell, Johnson and Pitkin.

Committee of commerce and manufactures.

Messrs. Newton, Lownes, Mitchell, M'Kim, Tallmadge, Seybert and Tallman.

Committee of claims.

Messrs. Bassett, Butler, Shaw, Brown, Mosely, Standford and Archer.

Committee of public lands.

Messrs. Morrow, M'Kee, Gold, Breckenridge, Blackledge, Boyd, Smith, of Penn.

Committee for the district of Columbia.

Messrs. Lewis, Ringgold, Piper, Pearson, Baker, Stow and Ormsby.

Committee of revisal and unfinished business.

Messrs. Seybert, Jackson and Ely.

Committee of accounts.

Messrs. Turner, Blount and Little.

Committee of the appointment of the representatives.

Messrs. Dawson, Williams, Grundy, Hall, (of New-Hampshire,) Quincy, Potter, Mosely, Strong, Porter, Condit, Milnor, Wright, Ridgeley, Alston, Bibb, Morrow and M'Kee.

Committee of poet-offices and post-roads.

Messrs. Rhea, Porter, Lysle, Dinsmoor, Taggert, Potter, Law, Chittenden, Hufty, Ridgeley, Kent, Sheffey, King, Earle, Hall, (of Georgia,) Desha and Morrow.

November 12.—*The house was chiefly occupied in a committee of the whole in a desultory debate arising from certain resolutions offered by Mr. Smilie, for referring different sections of the President's message to different committees, which were agreed to.*

Sundry petitions were received and a good deal of minor business done.

November 13.—*A message was received from the president covering the correspondence between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Foster respecting the attack on the Chesapeake—(see preceding page,) and also a return of the late census of the United States.*

The following gentlemen have been named upon the select committees appointed yesterday:

Committee of foreign relations.—Messrs. Porter, Calhoun, Grundy, Smilie, Randolph, Harper, Key, Desha and Sever.

On the Army, &c.—Messrs. Williams, Wright, Macon, Nelson, Stow, Maxwell and Talmage.

On the naval force, &c.—Messrs. Cheeves, Newton, Milnor, Quincy, Cook, M'Kim and Fisk.

On the Spanish American colonies.—Messrs. Mitchell, Bibb, Blackledge, Taggart, Champion Butler and Shaw.

On the manufacturing of cannon, small arms, &c. Messrs. Seybert, Little, Goodwin, Tracy & Sturges.

On Indian affairs.—Messrs. M'Kee, Sever, Morrow, Sheffey and Brown.

A resolution was agreed to instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacture of iron, either by imposing additional duties, or prohibitting the importation of certain kinds of iron.

THE SENATE have also referred the message to several distinct committees. On the 12th inst. gen. Smith brought in a bill to make further provision for the corps of engineers; which, on the 13th was read a second time and referred—same day he offered a resolution to request information of the president, whether tobacco of the United States "may be purchased by the Regie, to the full consumption of France," and, also to obtain a tariff of the duties imposed by France on sundry articles the produce or manufacture of the United States, &c.

ERRATA.

The National Intelligencer, from which we have copied the documents, has noticed the following errors; which the reader will please to correct:

ERRATA.—In our paper of Wednesday, owing to great haste, two or three slight errors occurred: In Mr. Munroe's letter to Mr. Foster, dated Oct. 1, the following words occur at the end of a paragraph near the conclusion of the letter, viz. "*They were "liable to it by the law of nations.* It should be "*they "were liable to it according to the law of nations as "asserted by Great Britain.*"

An error in punctuation in another part of the same letter materially changes the sense of the sentence. The following is the sentence as it was printed:— "*An explanation of the cause of that supposed silence "is not less due to myself, than to the true character of "the transaction with the minister with whom I had "the honor to treat. I may add, that an official for- "mal complaint was not likely to be resorted to, "because friendly communications were invited and "preferred.*"

The first sentence should have ended at the word "*transaction.*" The other sentence would then read: "*With the minister with whom I had the honor to treat, "I may add that an official complaint was not likely "to be resorted to, &c.*

The general interest excited by the documents accompanying the president's message, and an earnest desire to lay them before our readers in a compact and regular form as soon as possible, has induced us to issue an *additional supplement* to No. 10, and compelled us to exclude almost every thing else. They will repay the reader for the labor of perusing them—among the documents is to be found an account of the "*adjustment of the affair of the Chesapeake.*"

We had several things to mention this week of some concern to the public and ourselves—but must postpone them. It is probable we may issue another supplement next week, by which we shall get through the press of documents, and afford room for a considerable portion of miscellaneous matter.

☞ The exertion made to lay the documents before the readers of the *Register* has prevented the editor from completing the *second edition* of *his four first numbers;* but they will soon be ready for delivery, and carefully transmitted to all the new subscribers who have not received them.

On hand—"*Cebes,*" No. 2—and a valuable "account of the manners and customs of the ancient inhabitants of Louisiana—government—history, &c. &c. from *Brackenridge's* sketches, corrected and amended by the author, and politely transmitted by him from St. Louis.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 11.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Public Documents.

Letters of Mr. Pinkney, our late minister to Great Britain, to the secretary of state, and of Mr. Russel, our late charge d'affaires in France to Mr. Pinkney.—CONTINUED FROM PAGE 199.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, 14th Jan. 1811.

MY LORD—After a lapse of many months since I had the honor to receive and convey to my government your lordship's repeated assurances, written as well as verbal, (which you declined, however, to put into an official form) "that it was your intention *immediately* to recommend the appointment "of a minister Plenipotentiary from the King to "the United States," the British government continues to be represented at Washington by a *Charge d'Affaires*, and no steps whatever appear to have been taken to fulfil the expectation which the above mentioned assurances produced and justified.

In this state of things it has become my duty to inform your lordship, in compliance with my instructions, that the government of the United States cannot continue to be represented here by a Minister Plenipotentiary.

As soon, therefore, as the situation of the king's government will permit, I shall wish to take my leave and return to America in the United States frigate Essex, now lying at Plymouth; having first named, as I am specially authorised to do, a fit person to take charge of the affairs of the American legation in this country.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, 15th Jan. 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform you that it has been represented to me that two American vessels (the schooner Polly and the schooner Mary) laden with codfish, and bound from Marblehead to Bordeaux, in France, have since the 1st inst been captured and brought into Plymouth as prize, for an imputed breach of the British orders in council.

It is my duty to demand the restoration of these vessels and their cargoes to the American owners, together with compensation for their unjust detention, and liberty to resume the voyages which that detention has interrupted.—I have the honor to be &c. (Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the secretary of state of the United States.

"LONDON, February 12, 1811.

"I received a few hours since a letter from lord Wellesley (a copy of which is enclosed) in answer to mine of the 14th ult. respecting the British orders in council and blockades."

P

THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, February 11, 1811.

Sir—The letter which I had the honor to receive from you, under date the 14th of January, 1811, has been submitted to his royal highness the prince regent.

In communicating to you the orders which I have received from his royal highness on the subject of your letter, I am commanded to abstain from any course of argument, and from any expression, which (however justified by the general tenor of your observations) might tend to interrupt the good understanding which it is the wish of his royal highness, on behalf of his majesty, to maintain with the government of the United States.

No statement contained in your letter appears to affect the general principles which I had the honor to communicate to you in my letter of the 29th of December, 1810.

Great Britain has always insisted upon her right of self-defence against the system of commercial warfare pursued by France; and the British orders of council were founded upon a just principle of retaliation against the French decrees. The incidental operation of the orders of council upon the commerce of the United States (although deeply to be lamented,) must be ascribed exclusively to the violence and injustice of the enemy, which compelled this country to resort to adequate means of defence. It cannot now be admitted that the foundation of the original question should be changed, and that the measure of retaliation adopted against France should now be relinquished at the desire of the government of the United States, without any reference to the actual conduct of the enemy.

The intention has been repeatedly declared of repealing the orders of council, whenever France shall actually have revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and shall have restored the trade of neutral nations to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees. Even admitting that France has suspended the operation of those decrees, or has repealed them with reference to the United States, it is evident that she has not relinquished the conditions expressly declared in the letter to the French minister, under date the 5th of August, 1810. France therefore requires that Great Britain shall not only repeal the orders of council, but renounce those principles of blockade which are alledged in the same letters to be new, an allegation which must be understood to refer to the introductory part of the Berlin decree. If Great Britain shall not submit to these terms, it is plainly intimated in the same letter that France requires America to enforce them.

To these conditions his royal highness on behalf of his majesty, cannot accede. No principles of blockade have been promulgated or acted upon by Great Britain previously to the Berlin decree, which are not strictly conformably to the rights of

civilized war, and to the approved usages and law of nations. The blockades established by the orders of council rest upon separate grounds, and are justified by the principles of necessary retaliation, in which they originated.

The conditions exacted by France would require Great Britain to surrender to the enemy the most important maritime rights and interests of the United Kingdom.

I am commanded to inform you that his royal highness cannot consent to blend the question which has arisen upon the orders of council with any discussion of the general principles of blockade.

This declaration does not preclude any amicable discussion upon the subject of any particular blockade, of which the circumstances may appear to the government of the United States to be exceptionable, or to require explanation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most faithful and humble servant, (Signed) WELLESLEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

London, February 13, 1811.

My Lord—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 11th instant, and will transmit a copy of it to my government. I can have no inducement to trouble your lordship any further upon the subjects to which it relates.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, February 12, 1811.

The Marquis Wellesley has the honor to inform Mr. Pinkney, that his royal highness the prince regent will receive the foreign ministers at his levee at Carlton House on Tuesday next, the 19th inst. at two o'clock.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, 13th Feb. 1811.

My Lord—Refering to my letter of the 14th of last month, I beg to be informed by your lordship at what time his royal highness the prince regent will do me the honor to give me audience of leave.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, February 16th, 1811.

Sir—I received at a very late hour last night two notes from lord Wellesley (bearing date "February 15th, 1811"), of which copies marked No. 1, and No. 2, are enclosed.—Taken together (as of course they must be), they announce the appointment of Mr. Foster as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, and set forth the reasons why an appointment has been so long delayed.

You will perceive, in the second and third paragraphs of the unofficial paper, a distinct disavowal of the offensive views which the appointment of a mere *charge d'affaires*, and other circumstances, appeared originally to indicate.

We are now told, in writing, that the delay in appointing a minister plenipotentiary was occasioned *in the first instance*, not by any such considerations as have been supposed, but "by an earnest "desire of rendering the appointment satisfactory to "the United States, and conducive to the effectual "establishment of harmony between the two governments;" that more recently "the state of his "majesty's government rendered it impossible to "make the intended appointment," and that lord Wellesley was therefore "concerned to find by my "letter of the 14th of January, that the govern-"ment of the United States should be induced to "suppose, that any indisposition could exist on the "part of his majesty's government, to place the "British mission in America on the footing most ac-"ceptable to the United States, as soon as might "be practicable consistently with the convenience "of affairs in this country."

The two papers are evidently calculated to prevent me from acting upon my late request of an audience of leave, and they certainly seem to put it in my power, if they do not make it my duty, to forbear to act upon it.

I have it under consideration (looking to the instructions contained in your letter of the 15th of November) what course I ought to pursue. It is at any rate my intention to return to America in the Essex, as I shall doubtless have the president's permission to do in consequence of my letter to you of the 24th of November.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

The secretary of state of the United States.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

(Marked "Private.")

Foreign Office, February 15, 1811.

Sir—In the various unofficial communications which I have had the honor to make to you, respecting the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary from the king to the United States, I have endeavoured to explain to you in the most distinct manner, the circumstances which had delayed that appointment; and I have expressed my intention to recommend that it should be carried into effect as soon as the situation of his majesty's government might permit.

The delay was occasioned in the first instance (as I stated to you repeatedly) by an earnest desire of rendering the appointment satisfactory to the United States and conducive to the effectual establishment of harmony between the two governments. Since that period of time the state of his majesty's government rendered it impossible to make the intended appointment.

I was therefore concerned to find by your letter of the 14th of January, that the government of the United States should be induced to suppose that any indisposition could exist on the part of his majesty's government, to place the British mission in America on the footing most acceptable to the United States, as soon as might be practicable, consistently with the convenience of affairs in this country.

In pursuance of the intention so often declared to you, his royal highness the prince regent has been pleased, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, to appoint Mr. Foster, (lately charged with his majesty's affairs in Sweden) to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States; and that appointment will be notified in the next gazette.

You will of course exercise your own judgment under these circumstances, respecting the propriety of requiring an audience of leave, on the grounds which you have stated.

I have the honor to be with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant.

(Signed) WELLESLEY

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

Foreign Office, February 15, 1811.

Sir—Having submitted to his royal highness the prince regent, your desire to have an audience of leave, with a view to your return to America, I am commanded by his royal highness to inform you that he will be prepared to receive you at Carlton house on Tuesday the 19th instant. I am also commanded to inform you, that his royal highness, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, has been pleased to appoint Augustus J. Foster, esq. (lately charged with his majesty's affairs in Sweden) to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, to the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most faithful and humble servant.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

London, February 18, 1811.

My Lord—The result of my reflections on lord Wellesley's two communications of the 15th inst. will be found in my letter to him of yesterday's date, of which I now transmit a copy.

It appeared to me that the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to the United States was nothing, or rather worse than nothing, if the orders in council were to remain in force, the blockade of May 1806 to be unrepealed, the affair of the Chesapeake to continue at large, and the other urgent questions between us to remain unsettled.

The "posture of our relations," as you have expressed it in your letter of 15th November, would not be "satisfactorily changed" merely by such an appointment; and of course my functions could not be resumed upon the sole foundation of it.

I have put it to lord Wellesley to say explicitly whether full and satisfactory arrangement is intended, before I answer his official letter concerning my audience of leave. If he is prepared to do at once what we require, or to instruct the new minister to do at Washington what does not demand immediate interference here, I shall think it my duty to forbear to take my leave on the 26th inst. If he declines a frank reply, or refuses our demands, I shall press for my audience, and put an end to my mission.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

To the secretary of state of the United States.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, Feb. 17, 1811.

My Lord—Before I reply to your official communication of the 15th instant, you will perhaps allow me, in acknowledging the receipt of the unofficial paper which accompanied it, to trouble you with a few words.

From the appointment which you have done me the honor to announce to me, of a minister plenipotentiary to the United States, as well as from the language of your private letter, I conclude that it is the intention of the British government to seek immediately those adjustments with America, without which that appointment can produce no beneficial effect. I presume that, for the restoration of harmony between the two countries, the orders in council will be relinquished without delay, that the blockade of May 1806 will be annulled, that the case of the Chesapeake will be arranged in the manner heretofore intended, and, in general, that all such just and reasonable acts will be done as are necessary to make us friends.

My motives will not, I am sure, be misinterpreted, if, anxious to be enabled so to regulate my conduct in the execution of my instructions as the best results may be accomplished, I take the liberty to request such explanations on these heads as your lordship may think fit to give me.

I ought to add that, as the levee of his royal highness the prince regent has been postponed until Tuesday the 26th inst. I have supposed that my audience of leave is postponed to the same day, and that I have on that ground undertaken to delay my reply to your official communication, until I receive an answer to this letter.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most noble marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.

London, 24th Feb. 1811.

Sir—I received last night lord Wellesley's answer (of which a copy is enclosed) to my letter of the 17th inst. He has marked it *private*, and speaks of my letter to him as being *private* also. My letter, however, was not so marked or intended; and his answer, however marked, is essentially an official communication of great importance.

His letter amounts to an explicit declaration that the orders in council are to be persisted in; and it furnishes no evidence of a disposition to give us any thing but vague and general professions on any subject. I did not therefore hesitate to send him a reply, declaring my intention to take leave on the 28th in pursuance of my request of the 13th, and declining to attend the prince's levee on Tuesday the 26th—of this reply a copy is now transmitted.

To mistake the views of this government is now impossible. They are such as I always believed them to be, and will, I hope, be resisted with spirit and firmness.

In shaping my course on this occasion, I have endeavored to conform to the orders of the president, signified to me in your letter of the 15th of November. With those orders, as I understand them, my own wishes certainly concurred; but I trust that I have not suffered inclination to influence my interpretation of them.

According to your letter, my functions were to be considered as suspended on the receipt of it, if the British government had not *then* appointed a minister plenipotentiary to the United States. Such an appointment had not at that time been made, and consequently the suspension took place.

Upon a careful consideration of your letter, it appeared to me to look to a *revival* of my functions, in the event of "a satisfactory change in the posture of our relations" with this country. I could not, indeed, find it in any precise provision to that effect; but there was apparently room for such a construction, and I have already informed you, that however anxious to close my mission and retire from the public service, I was disposed to act, for a few weeks, upon that implication, in case such a change occurred in our relations as I deemed a *satisfactory* one.

It could not be imagined that the appointment of Mr. Foster produced that change; and, supposing it to be left in some degree at least, to my discretion to determine in what it should consist, I had no difficulty in deciding that the immediate repeal of the orders in council and the blockade of May 1806, a distinct pledge on the affair of the Chesapeake, and a manifestation of a disposition to

accommodate with us, on principles of justice, on all other concerns, were indispensable ingredients. It followed that, upon receiving lord Wellesley's letter of yesterday's date, I had no choice but to press for my audience of leave.

It may perhaps be thought that I ought not to have refused to appear at Carleton house on the 26th for the purpose of being presented, with the other foreign ministers, to the regent. I have not myself, any doubt at all upon that point. My appearance at the levee for such a purpose would import that I consider my capacity, as the minister of the United States, to be entire; and would, moreover, encourage the delusion which now prevails concerning the views of the British government towards America.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant, WM. PINKNEY.

LORD WELLESLEY TO MR. PINKNEY.

(Marked "private.")

Apsley House, February 23d, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your private* letter, under date the 17th inst.

I take the liberty of referring you to my former unofficial letters and communications for an explanation of the motives which have induced this government, in pursuance of those amicable views, which I have uniformly declared, to appoint a minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

I have already assured you, that the delay of that appointment was occasioned in the first instance by an anxious desire to make it in the manner which was likely to prove most acceptable to the United States. The appointment was recently delayed by the state of his majesty's government: and it has ultimately taken place in pursuance of the principles, which I have repeatedly stated to you, and not in consequence of any change of system.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to repeat the desire of this government to relinquish the orders in council, whenever that measure can be adopted, without involving the necessity of surrendering the most important and valuable maritime rights and interests of the United Kingdom.

No objection has ever been stated on the part of this government, to an amicable discussion of the principles of any blockade, which may be deemed exceptionable by the United States.

I have expressed to you, without reserve, a desire to arrange the case of the Chesapeake on just and equitable principles; and I trust that no apprehension can be entertained of the general disposition of this government to adopt every reasonable measure which may be necessary to conciliate the friendship of the United States. But it would be neither candid towards you nor just towards this government, to countenance any interpretation of the motives of the late appointment, which might favor a supposition that it was intended by this government to relinquish any of the principles which I have so often endeavored to explain to you.

His royal highness' levee will take place on Tuesday the 26th instant; but I have received his commands to signify to such of the foreign ministers as may desire to have private audience, that his royal highness will receive them on Thursday the 28th instant. The foreign ministers, however, will all be presented to his royal highness on Tuesday the 26th instant, on which day I shall attend for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with greatest respect and consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant. [Signed] WELLESLEY.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.

Great Cumberland Place, February 23, 1811.

My Lord—I have had the honor to receive your private letter of this day's date.

It only remains for me to inform your lordship, that I have transmitted to the secretary of state of the United States, a copy of your official communication of the 15th instant, and of the unofficial paper which accompanied it; and that I will avail myself of the disposition of his royal highness the prince regent, to give me an audience of leave on Thursday next, the 28th of February, in pursuance of the request contained in my letter of the 13th instant, which referred to my letter of the 14th of January.

I take the liberty to add, that until the time appointed for my audience, I will not trespass on his royal highness for the purpose of being presented to him.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and consideration, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

[Signed] WM. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, secretary of state of the United States, dated London, March 1, 1811.

"I had my audience of leave at Carlton house yesterday. In the course of the short address which the occasion required, I stated to the prince regent the grounds upon which it had become my duty to take my leave and to commit the business of the legation to a *chargé d'affaires;* and I concluded by expressing my regret, that my humble efforts, in the execution of the instructions of my government, to set to rights the embarrassed and disjointed relations of the two countries, had wholly failed, and that I saw no reason to expect that the great work of their reconciliation was likely to be accomplished through any other agency.

"The prince's reply was of course general; but I ought to say that (exclusively of phrases of courtesy) it contained explicit declarations of the most amicable views and feelings towards the United States. Lord Wellesley was the only person present at this audience.

While I was in the outer room, waiting until the prince regent was ready to receive me, lord Wellesley told me that they intended to send out Mr. Foster immediately."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney, to the secretary of state of the United States.

COWES, May 7, 1811,

I enclose duplicate copies (more legible than those transmitted in my letter of the 13th of March) of Mr. Russel's communications to me of the 1st, 11th, 13th and 30th of December last. They are necessary to account for, not the general character or substance of my late correspondence with lord Wellesley, but that particular part of the last paragraph of my letter to that nobleman of the 14th of January, 1811, which is contained in the following words: "The information which I have lately received from the American legation at Paris, confirms what I have already stated, and I think proved

N. B. This is a mistake. Mr. Pinkney's letter was not marked private, nor intended to be so.

to your lordship, that those decrees are repealed, and have ceased to have any effect.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

WM. PINKNEY.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. PINKNEY,

Paris, December 1, 1810.

Sir—As nothing has transpired here of sufficient importance to be communicated by a special messenger—and as no safe private conveyance has hitherto presented itself till now, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters under dates of the 7th and 28th of October.

No event within my knowledge has occurred, either before or since the first of November, to vary the construction given by us, to the very positive and precise assurances of the duke of Cadore, on the 5th of August, relative to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. That these decrees have not been executed for an entire month, on any vessel arriving during that time, in any of the ports of France, may, when connected with the terms in which their revocation was announced, fortify the presumption that they have ceased to operate. I know of no better evidence than this which the negative character of the case admits, or how the non-existence of an edict can be proved, except by the promulgation of its repeal, and its subsequent non-execution.

Our attention here is now turned towards England and the United States. The performance of one of the conditions on which the revocation of the decrees was predicated, and which is essential to render it permanent, is anxiously expected, and it is devoutly to be wished that England, by evincing the sincerity of her former professions, may save the United States from the necessity of resorting to the measure which exclusively depends on them.

I need not suggest to you, the importance of transmitting hither as early as possible any information of a decided character, which you may possess relative to this subject, as an impatience is already betrayed here, to learn that one or the other of the conditions has been performed.

I am, sir, with great respect, your faithful humble servant, JONA. RUSSEL.

His excellency William Pinkney.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. PINKNEY.

Paris, December 11, 1810.

Sir—I have had the pleasure to receive your letter of the 22nd ult. by Mr. Page, and I thank you most sincerely for the paper which accompanied it. It is no where more necessary than at Paris, to hear both sides of a question in order to give a near guess at the truth. The way in which the story is told on your side of the channel, will enable me to correct many errors which it contains as told here. The obligations you confer on me this day I shall endeavor to dischage in kind.

I wrote you a few days since by the way of Dieppe, and gave you the best statement of affairs here that the truth would warrant, in hopes that you might derive some advantage from it. I assure you I have felt disappointed and grieved at the conduct of the British ministry. If they distrusted the sincerity of their enemies with regard to the revocation of the decrees here, still it would have been good policy to have appeared to believe them and to have acted accordingly. By pursuing a different course they have missed a golden opportunity of honorably repealing their offending orders; and in so doing to have proved at once their own sincerity and conciliated the good opinion of the United States. If the frigate Essex, which arrived on the 4th instant, at L'Orient in twenty-eight [days] from Norfolk, has brought the president's proclamation in pursuance of the law of the first of May, the British ministry will be placed in an awkward situation. They will have to persevere in their orders at the expense of their veracity and at the hazard of war with the United States, or to withdraw them under very equivocal circumstances, which will give to their conduct the appearance of being rather the result of necessity than the dictate of principle. That the frigate has brought this proclamation there is good cause to suppose from the time when she left the U. States, being a few days subsequent to the period when the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to operate. If she has brought this proclamation, it will without doubt, render absolute the revocation of those decrees, whatever uncertainty might have before attended it. There are probably then but a few days left in which the repeal of the British orders can appear to be the spontaneous act of the ministry, and I sincerely hope that by properly improving this short period, they may do with a good grace what cannot be done afterwards in a way either to save their pride or deserve our friendship.

Agreeably to your request, I shall change the file of the Journal de L'Empire which I intended for you for that of the Moniteur.

I am, sir, very truly and respectfully, your obedient humble servant. JONA. RUSSEL.

His excellency William Pinkney.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR. RUSSEL TO MR. PINKNEY, DATED

Paris, December 27, 1811.

Sir—I have received your letters of the 5th and 6th of this month by Mr. Bowdoin and Mr. Wells.

The vessel you mention (the Charles) having on board a large quantity of turpentine, which is considered here as naval stores, will probably be condemned for carrying contraband of war to an enemy, without any reference to the Berlin and Milan decrees.

On the other hand the American vessels which have been permitted to land their outward cargoes in the ports of France, and to take in return cargoes to the United States, are, as far as I can learn, but two in number, and, in fact, arrived before the first of November, and to them the decrees were not applicable. The other vessels which have taken away cargoes arrived here in ballast, and were recommended by special circumstances to the consideration of this government.

Nothing can therefore be inferred either for or against the revocation of the French edicts from the facts referred to in your letter of the 6th inst.

Since I last wrote, however, I have learnt the seizure and capture of two or three American vessels, but the course which this government will pursue in relation to them being marked out by the letters of the minister of justice to the president of the council of prizes, and from the minister of finance to the director general of the customs, which you will find in the Moniteurs which I herewith send to you, it is unnecessary to enter into a particular detail of the circumstances which attended these cases.

I am willing to believe that what this government has done, although it may not be entirely satisfactory to the United States, will at least be sufficient to procure from the British government a repeal of the orders in council, and the restoration of all American property taken under them since the first of November.

It is possible that the French cruizers may hereafter continue their depredations, but abuses of this kind are very distinct from the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and cannot by the most extravagant construction of the law of restoration, afford a pretext for the continuance of the British orders.

I am, sir, &c. &c.
(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. PINKNEY.

Paris, December 30, 1810.

Sir—A gentleman called on me last evening from the duke of Cadore, to inform me that the American schooner the Grace Ann Green had been released. This vessel arrived at Marseilles since the first of November, and was last from Gibraltar, where she had remained some time. As she came clearly within the Berlin and Milan decrees, her release may be considered as conclusive evidence of their revocation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your very humble servant, (Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.
His excellency William Pinkney.

Correspondence of John Spear Smith, Esq. our present charge des affaires in Great Britain.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JOHN S. SMITH, ESQ. TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED

London, May 25, 1811.

"I had yesterday for the first time an interview with lord Wellesley. I presented to him the letters of introduction that Mr. Pinkney had given me, and he received me in the most polite manner."

MR. SMITH CHARGE DES AFFAIRES AT LONDON, TO THE MARQUIS WELLESLEY, DATED

May 27, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to inform your lordship (from official information, this day received by me from Paris) that all the American vessels which have voluntary arrived in France, since the first of November, have been admitted. This (if any additional evidence of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees were wanting) will sufficiently establish the fact of their revocation, as most of the vessels now admitted, would otherwise have been subject to their operation.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, your lordship's most obedient and humble servant,
(Signed) J. S. SMITH.
The most noble the marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. JOHN S. SMITH TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DATED

London, June 8, 1811.

"Enclosed is the copy of a letter which I addressed to lord Wellesley on the 5th instant. I had delayed making this communication, in the hope that I should do it at the interview which he had promised me, and which I again requested on the third instant. I did not consider it necessary to enter at length into a subject which has been so often and so ably discussed, and on which nothing has been left to add. I shall, however, enter into any explanations that may be necessary when I again see his lordship."

MR. JOHN SPEAR SMITH TO LORD WELLESLEY,

13, *Bentick-street, June* 5, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to communicate to your lordship the copy of an act passed during the last session of Congress, which, though it renews certain parts of the non-intercourse law against this country, yet it carefully gives to the president the authority to repeal it "when Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States." In this, as well as in the other provisions of the act, his majesty's government cannot fail to observe the invariable disposition of the United States, to preserve harmony with Great Britain, and to re-establish that happy intercourse between the two nations, which it is so much the interest of both to cultivate, and the president confidently expects that his majesty will not hesitate to abandon a system, always urged to be merely retaliatory, now that its causes have ceased to exist.

I have the honor to inform your lordship that the gentleman who will be the bearer of my dispatches to the United States in the John Adams, will leave town on Friday evening, and that I shall be happy to forward by the same conveyance any dispatches that your lordship may wish to send to the United States. I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. S. SMITH.
The most noble the marquis Wellesley.

Mr. Smith, charge des affaires at London, to the secretary of state of the United States.

LONDON, 6th June, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a report of the trial of the Fox and others.

The John Adams will leave Cowes this week.—The messenger goes down to-morrow evening.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) J. S. SMITH.
The hon. the secretary of state, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. S. Smith, to the secretary of state, dated

LONDON, 16th June, 1811.

"On the 9th instant, the day after Mr. Hamilton left town with my dispatches, I received the enclosed note from lord Wellesley, appointing Tuesday, the 11th, to see me at his house. I immediately wrote to captain Dent to detain the frigate until he heard from me again; but he had gone to sea before my letter reached Cowes, and I am now compelled to send this by another opportunity.

"I waited on lord Wellesley according to his appointment. He commenced the conversation by observing, that whenever there was any thing of importance to be communicated, it was better to do it in writing, as when merely verbal, it was liable to be misunderstood; that he did not mean any thing personally to me; that the same rule was observed with other foreign agents here, and was customary. I replied, that I was ready to pursue this system; that in the note which I had written him, enclosing the non-importation act, I had not gone into a lengthy discussion, as that whatever I might say would be only a recapitulation of what had so often been written. I however proceeded to explain the new act, and to remark to him the particular amicable nature of the second section of it; that I conceived this to be a most favorable opportunity for Great Britain to abandon her system of restrictions, and particularly at this moment, when I had communicated practical instances of the repeal of the obnoxious measures of France. He said that he did not think they would do any thing before they heard from Mr. Foster, who had full instructions upon this and the other points of dispute.

I turned the conversation to the subject of your letter of the 22d of January, and asked him if Mr. Pinkney had given any explanations about the tak-

ing possession of West Florida. He replied, that the first he had heard of it was through Mr. Morier, though he had reason to expect something from Mr. Pinkney; that Mr. Foster however was instructed on this point. I asked if East Florida was inclued in these instructions? He replied that it was. I then communicated to him the substance of your letter, and explained with frankness the intentions of the U. States. He expressed his wish that this, as well as the other subjects, should lay over until they heard from America.

I shewed him the letter of the President to his majesty, containing Mr. Pinkney's permission to return. He said that it would be proper that I should write him a note, enclosing this letter, and requesting him to present it to the prince regent.

The vessels detained here under the orders in council have not yet been finally condemned, and I represented to lord Wellesley how important it was that they should be released, or that they should be still suspended. He said that he desired it also, but that private rights being concerned, is was difficult for government to interfere for their longer suspension. I am induced to believe that they will wait until they hear from Mr. Foster.

Extract of a letter from John Spear Smith, Esq. to the secretary of state of the United States, dated

LONDON, 27th JUNE, 1811.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of the final decision of sir William Scott in the case of the Fox and others.

"The court on Tuesday last, the 25th inst. condemned the remaining American vessels captured under the orders in council. As soon as I can procure a correct list of them, I will have the honor to forward it. The seamen who are left destitute by condemnatoins will be taken care of by gen. Lyman. They are of course numerous.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. S. Smith, to the secretary of state, dated

LONDON, JULY 10, 1811.

"Enclosed is a list of the American vessels that have been condemned at the late sittings of the court of admiralty. Two only of them have not yet been decided upon. They will, however, share the fate of the others. Vessels and cargoes will be sold, and the money deposited in the court to await (for twelve months) the appeal of the captured, from which very little is, I fear, to be expected."

* Brig Fox, captain Porter, from Boston, cargo colonial, &c. value of vessel $10,000, cargo $29,500.
* Schr. Betsey, Lindsey, Marblehead, fish, oil, indigo and cotton, vessel 3,500, cargo 21,500.
* Mary, Vickery, do. fish, green, vessel 2,000, cargo 1,800.
* Polly, Devereux, do. do. do. vessel 2,000, cargo 1,800.
* Ann, Dolliber, do. do. do. vessel 2,000, cargo 1,800.
* Woodbridge, Kimman, Boston, fish, oil, &c. vessel 3,500, cargo 7,000.
* Ship Danube, Pearce, New-York, cotton, rice, indigo, &c. vessel 20,000, cargo 35,000.
* Brig Matilda, Lee, Boston, cotton, fish, teas, nankeens, vessel 12,000, cargo 25,000.
* Eliza, Corgi, Philadelphia, cotton, peltry, &c vessel 8,000, cargo 38,000.
* Ship Adolphus, Brevout, New-York, tobacco, peltry, &c. vessel 20,000, cargo, 45,000.
* Rebecca, Toby, ditto, sugar, coffee, &c. vessel 15,000, cargo 30,000.
* Schr. Two Sisters, Bridges, Marblehead, fish, (green) vessel 2,000, cargo 1,800.
* Brig Garland, Haff, New-York, cotton, indigo and cod, vessel 8,000, cargo 30,000.
* Ship Betsey, Milwood, Norfolk, tobacco, vessel 8,000, cargo 20,000.
* Brig Ida, Stacy, Boston, fish, &c. dry, vessel 13,000, cargo 7,000.
* Beauty, Morris, Philadelphia, cotton, colonial, &c. vessel 17,000, cargo 20,000.
* Ship Charles Wicket, Weakes, do. cotton and peltry, vessel 10,000, cargo 25,000.
† Andrew, Coggins, Bayonne, brandy, wine, silks, vessel 12,000, cargo 25,000.
† Rose in Bloom, Aliot, do. do. do. vessel 12,000 cargo 25,000.
* Projector, Brown, New-York, cotton, ivory, &c. vessel 8,000, cargo 30,000.
‡ Schr. Lydia, Kelham, Bordeaux, brandy, wine, silks, vessel 3,500, cargo 14,000.
‡ Ship Eleanor, Kempton, Savannah, cotton, rice, tobacco, vessel 8,000, cargo 20,000.
‡ Schr. Helen, Elkins, Marblehead, fish and oil, vessel 3,500, cargo 4,000.
‡ Brig Telemachus, Berry, Bordeaux, brandy, wine, silks, vessel 4,000, cargo 6,000.
‡ Schr. Lark, Cloutman, Marblehead, fish, (green) vessel 2,000, cargo 1,800.
‡ Ship Golden Fleece, Silkman, Charleston, cotton, rice, wax, &c. vessel 25,000, cargo 45,000.
§ Louisiana, Richards, New-York, cotton, &c. vessel 7,500, cargo 15,000.
§ Brig Fox, Gooday, do. cotton, indigo, vessel 15,000, cargo 50,000.

Total amount of vessels $256,500
do. do. cargoes 576,000

Copy of a letter from John Spear Smith, Esq. charge d'affaires of the United States at London to the secretary of state, dated

LONDON, 22d July, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to enclose a copy of Mr. Russell's letter to me of the 14th inst. which contains the agreeable intelligence of the release of three of the captured American vessels. I shall communicate its substance to this government without the formality of an official note, supposing that Mr. Foster is fully instructed on the subject of the orders in council; and that any thing I might under these circumstances offer would be attended with no advantage. I inclose a letter from Mr. Russell of the 5th instant.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed J. S. SMITH.

The honorable the secretary of state.

Extract of a letter from John S. Smith, Esq. to the secretary of state of the United States, dated

LONDON, 5th August, 1811.

"I have now the honor to transmit to you, lord Wellesley's answer to my note covering Mr. Russell's letter of the 14th July, and also another note from his lordship on the subject, which I received last evening."

NOTE.—The papers that came in those letters made part of the inclosures in Mr. Monroe's letter of the 7th October, to Mr. Foster, and are printed with it.

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* Condemned June 18.—† ditto June 21.—‡ ditto July 5.—§ Not yet decided, but must be like the others

Correspondence of Jonathan Russel, Esq. charge des affaires in France.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 16th January, 1811.

Sir—Your letter of the 8th of November, relative to the powers given by this government to its consuls in the United States, under its decree concerning licenses, were received by me on the 11th inst. and the next day I communicated its contents to the duke of Cadore in a note, a copy of which you will find enclosed. I remain, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

The honorable Robert Smith, &c. &c.

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF CADORE.

Paris, 12th January, 1811.

Sir—The public journals and letters from general Armstrong have announced to the American government an imperial decree, by which permission is to be granted to a stated number of American vessels to import into France from certain ports of the United States the articles therein specified, and to export in return such productions of the French empire, as are also enumerated in said decree. This trade it would appear is to be carried on under the authority of imperial licenses, and can only be perfected by the act of the French consul residing within the jurisdiction of the United States at the specified ports.

The United States have no pretension of right to object to the operation of commercial regulations, strictly municipal, authorized by the French government to take effect within the limits of its own dominions; but I am instructed to state to you the inadmissibility on the part of the United States, of such a consular superintendance as that which is contemplated by this decree respecting a trade to be carried on under licenses.

France cannot claim for her consuls, either by treaty or custom, such a superintendance. They can be permitted to enjoy such legitimate functions only as are sanctioned by public law, or by the usage of nations growing out of the courtesy of independent states.

Besides the decree in question professes to invest certain consuls with a power which cannot be regularly exercised in the United States without the tacit permission of the American government; a permission that cannot be presumed, not only because it is contrary to usage, but because consuls thus acting would be exercising functions in the United States, in virtue of French authority only, which the American government itself is not competent to authorise in any agents whatever.

If the construction given by the government of the United States to this decree be correct, the government of France should not for a moment mislead itself by a belief that its commercial agents will be permitted to exercise the extraordinary power thus intended to be given to them.

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

His excellency the duke of Cadore.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. SMITH, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 21st January, 1811.

Sir—On the 18th instant, I received a note dated that day from the duke of Cadore, in answer to the representation which I made to him on the 12th of this month, relative to the exceptionable powers intended to be exercised by the French consuls in the United States in perfecting the contemplated trade under licenses.

You will perceive with satisfaction that not only these powers but the system itself under which they were to have been exercised have been abandoned.

I have the honor, &c. &c.

Honorable Robert Smith, secretary of state.

THE DUKE OF CADORE TO MR. RUSSEL.

Paris, 18th January, 1811.

Sir—I have read with much attention your note of the 12th January, relative to the licenses intended to favor the commerce of the Americans in France, this system had been conceived before the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan had been resolved upon. Now circumstances are changed by the resolution taken by the United States, to cause their independence to be respected. That which has been done before this last epoch can no longer serve as a rule under actual circumstances.

Accept the assurances of my high consideration,

CHAMPAGNY, DUKE DE CADORE.

The honorable Mr. Russel.

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 29th April, 1811.

Encouraged by the assurances which your excellency was pleased to give in the conversation which I had the honor to hold with you yesterday, that the French government was disposed to promote, as far as it might be in its power, the success of the mission of the special minister of the United States to the court of Denmark, I dare persuade myself that your excellency will feel no hesitation in returning such an answer to the following enquiries, as shall place the facts to which they relate beyond the possibility of doubt or controversy:

1st. Did not the minister of foreign relations by a dispatch, dated the 20th of April, 1808, authorize the consuls of France in the United States to deliver certificates of origin to vessels destined for neutral or allied ports, and prescribe the formalities required for such certificates?

2d. Was not the dispatch of the duke of Cadore, of the 30th of August last, the first that was received in the United States, either by the French minister or consul general there, prohibiting the further delivery by French consuls of certificates of origin, except to vessels destined to French ports?

3rd. Was not this last mentioned dispatch first received by general Turreau on the 13th of November last, and for the first time communicated by him on that day to the French consuls. And were not these consuls in the official and authorised practice until the said 13th of November, of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels bound to neutral ports, or to ports belonging to the allies of France, and might not some of these consuls, by reason of their distance from the place of residence of general Turreau have lawfully executed and delivered such certificates several days subsequent to that time.

These facts are directly established by the letter of general Turreau to Mr. Smith, of the 12th of November last, or necessarily inferred from the declaration contained in that letter, and I cannot permit myself to doubt that your excellency will readily repeat them in a form that shall claim the attention of the Danish government, and induce it to correct any errors which an ignorance or misapprehension of them may have occasioned in its proceedings against American property.

I rely with the more confidence on the frankness of your excellency in according the request now presented to you, as a refusal might operate the con-

[☞See No. 12. for continuation.]

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1811. [No. 12.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Public Documents.

CONTINUED FROM SUPPLEMENT TO NO. 11.

fiscation of much innocent property, and at the same time appear to falsify the lawful acts of the consuls and the official declaration of the minister of France in the United States.

I beg leave to renew to your excellency the assurances, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. SMITH.

Paris, 27th May, 1811.

Sir—By the first opportunity which presented itself after the admission of our vessels on the 4th of May, I communicated this event to the American charge d'affaires at London, in hopes that it might be useful there. The enclosed is a copy of the note which I addressed to him on the occasion.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

The hon. Robert Smith,
Secretary of state of the United States.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM MR RUSSEL TO MR. SMITH, CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, &c. &c. &c.

Paris, 10th May, 1811.

I hand you herewith, the copy of a letter to me from his excellency the duke of Bassano, dated the *4th instant, and enclosing a list of the American vessels whose cargoes have been admitted by order of the emperor.

As this list contains all the American vessels except one only whose papers were mislaid, which have arrived spontaneously in the ports of France, since the first of November last, which had not already been admitted—the measure adopted by this government, may perhaps be considered to be of a general character, and a consequence of the actual relations between the two countries; growing out of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they violated the neutral rights of the United States.

I am, sir, with great consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

John S. Smith, Esq. &c. &c.

MR. RUSSEL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 9th June, 1811.

Sir—The case of the New-Orleans Packet having apparently excited considerable interest, it may not be unacceptable to you to receive a more particular account of it than I have hitherto transmitted.

This vessel owned by Mr. Alexander Ruden of New-York, left that place on the 25th of July, with a clearance for Lisbon, but actually destined for Gibraltar. Her cargo, likewise the property of Mr Ruden, consisting of 207 whole tierces and 31 half tierces of rice, 330 bags of Surinam cocoa, 10 hogsheads of tobacco, 6 tierces of hams, 50 barrels of pork, 60 barrels of beef, 200 barrels of flour, 30 tierces of beans and 64 firkins of butter. On her passage to Gibraltar she was boarded by an English frigate and an English schooner, and after a short detention allowed to proceed. On arriving at Gibraltar, the 26th of August, Mr Munro, the supercargo, proceeded to sell the cargo & actually disposed of the flour, the beans and the butter, when about the 20th of September a packet arrived there from England, bringing newspapers containing the publication of the letter from the duke of Cadore of the 5th of August. On the receipt of this intelligence Mr. Munro immediately suspended his sales, and after having consulted with Mr. Hackley, the American consul at Cadiz, he determined to proceed with the remainder of his cargo to Bordeaux. He remained, however, at Gibraltar until the 22d of October, that he might not arrive in France before the 1st of November, the day on which the Berlin and Milan decrees were to cease to operate. He arrived in the Garonne on the 14th of November, but by reason of his quarantine did not reach Bordeaux before the 3d of December. On the 5th of this month the director of the customs there, seized the New-Orleans Packet and her cargo under the Milan decrees of the 23d November and 17th December 1807, expressly set forth, for having come from an English port and for having been visited by an English vessel of war. These facts having been stated to me by Mr. Munro, or by Mr. Meyer, the American vice-consul at Bordeaux and the principal one, that of the seizure under the Milan decrees, being established by the *process verbal* put into my hands by Mr. Martini, one of the consignees of the cargo, I conceived it to be my duty not to suffer the transaction to pass unnoticed and thereby permit it to grow into a violation of the engagements of this government. While I was considering the most proper mode of bringi the conduct of the custom house officer at the port under the eyes of his superiors, I learnt of the arrival of the Essex, at L'Orient. From the time at which this frigate was reported to have left the United States, I had no doubt that she had brought the proclamation of the president, announcing the revocation of the very decrees under which this precipitate seizure had been made. I could but think, therefore, that it was important to afford to this government an opportunity of disavowing the conduct of its officer, so incompatible with the engagements on which the president had in all probability reposed with confidence, in season to shew that this confidence had not been mistimed or misplaced. To have waited for the receipt of the proclamation in order to make use of it for the liberation of the New-Orleans Packet, appeared to me a preposterous and unworthy course of pro-

* See this copy in the enclosures of Mr. Russel's letter 16th July, which will be found in a subsequent part of this correspondence.

ceeding, and to be nothing better than absurdly and basely employing the declaration of the president that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked, as the means of obtaining their revocation. I believed it became me to take higher ground, and without confining myself to the mode best calculated to recover the property, to pursue that which the dignity of the American government required.

A crisis in my opinion presented itself which was to decide whether the French edicts were retracted as a preliminary to the execution of our law, or whether by the non-performance of one party and the prompt performance of the other, the order in which these measures ought to stand was to be reversed, and the American government shuffled into the lead where national honor and the law required it to follow. Uncertain what would be the conduct of this government, but clear what it ought to be, I thought it politic to present briefly the honest construction of the terms in which the revocation of the decrees was communicated on the 5th of August, that the condations might not be tortured into a pretext for continuing them. I believed this to be the more necessary, as no occasion had hitherto occurred of offering such an interpretation. I likewise supposed it to be desirable to take from this government, by a concise statement of facts, the power of imputing neglect to the United States, in performing the act required of them, for the purpose of finding in this neglect a color for again executing the decrees. These were my views in writing promptly and frankly on the occasion.

So acceptable indeed did I suppose it would be to the feelings of the American government to obtain at least an explanation of an act ostensibly proving the continued operation of the decrees, previous to communicating the proclamation of the president announcing their revocation, although I received this proclamation on the 13th of December, I deferred the communication of it to the Duke of Cadore until the 17th of that month, nor should I then have communicated it, had not an interview with him on the 15th led me to believe that much time might be neceeary to procure official reports from the custom-house relative to the seizure in question, and that until these reports were received, it would be impossible formally to explain or correct this proceeding. When, however, I declined, uninstructed as I was, incurring the responsibility of this protracted delay, and decided on communicating the proclamation before a satisfactory explanation was received, I took care to guard against any misconstruction, by explicitly declaring at the outset that this proclamation "had been issued alone on the ground that the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees did not depend on any condition previously to be performed by the United States."

The custom-house officers at Bordeaux commenced unlading the New-Orleans Packet on the 10th of December, and completed this work on the 20th of that month, as appears by their *proces-verbeaux* of those dates. That of the 20th expressly declares that the confiscation of this property was to be pursued before the imperial council of prizes at Paris, according to the decrees of the 23d of November and 17th of December, 1807, or, in other words the decrees of *Milan*. The decree of the 23d of March, or the Rambouillet decree, is also mentioned, but as I wrote my note of the 10th of December, with a view only to the letter of the Duke of Cadore, announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and as the *proces-verbal* of the 5th appears to have the application of the Rambouillet decree, as unnecessary, I took no notice of it.

On Monday, the 17th of December, my remonstrance was submitted to a council o commerce, and referred by it to the director-general of the customs for his report. From this time all further proceedings against the New-Orleans Packet were suspended. The papers were not transmitted to the council of prizes, nor a prosecution instituted before that tribunal for the confiscation of the property as was professedly the intention of the officers concerned in the seizure. This prosecution was not only abandoned, but on the 9th of January the vessel and cargo were placed at the disposition of the consignees on giving bond to pay the estimated amount, should it definitively be so decided.—Nothing is now wanting to complete the liberation of the New-Orleans Packet and her cargo, but the cancelling of this bond.

It appears therefore that the remonstrance of the tenth of December arrested the proceeding complained of before it had assumed a definite character, or unequivocally become a breach of faith, and not only rescued the property from the seizure with which it had been visited, but, by procuring its admission, placed it in a situation more favorable than that of many other vessels and cargoes which continued to be holden in a kind of *morte-main* by the suspension of all proceedings with regard to them.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

James Monroe, Esq. &c. &c.

P. S. July 5. I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that since writing the above, an order has been given to cancel the bond, and a letter just received from the commercial agent of the United States at Bordeaux informs me that it is actually cancelled.

MR. RUSSEL TO MR. MONROE.

Paris, 14th July, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to hand you herein a copy of my note of the 8th instant, to the Duke of Bassano, claiming the release of twenty-three American seamen stated to have been pressed into the French service at Dantzic and in its vicinity.—When I called on the Duke on the 9th, he acknowledged the receipt of this note, and said that he should immediately write to the minister of marine on the subject. In the conversation which I had with him yesterday, he informed me that he had performed this engagement, and that the minister of marine had replied, that no American citizens had been pressed by his orders; that the city of Dantzic had been required to furnish a certain number of seamen, and was alone responsible for the manner in which it had complied with this requisition. The Duke of Bassano also added, that my note had been laid before the emperor, and that his majesty had ordered, that on the arrival of the seamen from Dantzic at Antwerp, where they were expected yesterday, all that were American citizens should be discharged, and the city of Dantzic should be required to furnish others in their stead. From the solicitude which the Duke of Bassano evidently discovered to get rid of the imputation of having pressed our citizens, I doubt not every thing will be done in this affair to remove all cause of complaint. I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

The Secretary of State of the United States.

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 8th July, 1811.

Sir—I have just received information by letter from J. W. Zubre, Esq. who holds a commission as consul of the United States at Stettin, that on the 17th ult. *twenty-three* American seamen passed that place under escort of a French guard to be put on board the ships of war at Antwerp. It is represented to me that these seamen had been forcibly pressed at Dantzic and other places on the Baltic by order of his excellency the minister of marine. In confirmation of this fact I have a letter from captain Charles Payne, of the American ship Atlantic, taken into Dantzic by a French cruiser, stating that twelve of his men, including his mate, had been pressed in this way at that place. These twelve men probably constitute a part of the twenty-three above-mentioned.

It is my duty to engage your excellency to cause an enquiry to be had by the competent authority into these facts, and to procure the release of all the seamen above-mentioned, who are citizens of the United States. I pray your excellency to accept, &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

His excellency the Duke of Bassano.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Russel to the secretary of state of the United States, dated

PARIS 15th July, 1811.

On the 5th of that month [May] I received a note [No. 1.] from the duke of Bassano, dated the 4th, containing a list of sixteen American vessels whose cargoes had been admitted by order of the emperor. I immediately transmitted to you several copies of this communication, and I gave you on the 8th such an account [No. 1.] of the admitted cases as might aid you in forming a correct estimate of the political value of the measure adopted in their favor.

Although I was fully impressed with the importance of an early decision in favor of the captured vessels, none of which had been included in the list above-mentioned, yet I deemed it proper to wait a few days before I made an application upon the subject. By this delay I gave the government here an opportunity of obtaining the necessary information concerning these cases, and of pursuing spontaneously the course which the relations between the two countries appeared to require. On the 11th, however, having learned at the council of prizes, that no new order had been received there, I judged it my duty no longer to remain silent, lest this government should erroneously suppose that what had been done was completely satisfactory to the United States, and, construing my silence into an acquiescence in this opinion, neglect to do more. I therefore on that day addressed to the duke of Bassano, my note [No. 3.] with a list of American vessels captured since the 1st of November. On the 16th, I learnt that he had laid this note, with a general report on it, before the emperor, but that his majesty declined taking any decision with regard to it before it had been submitted to a council of commerce. Unfortunately this council did not meet before the departure of the emperor for Cherbourg, and during his absence, and the festivals which succeeded it, there was no assemblage of this body.

Immediately on receiving the communication of the duke of Bassano of the fourth of May, I addressed him a note [No. 4] concerning the brig Good Intent, detained at St. Andero. Although this vessel had in fact been captured, yet from the peculiar circumstances of the case, I hoped that she should be placed on the same footing as those which had been admitted. The answer [No. 5.] which was returned by the duke of Bassano, dated the 25th and received the 28th, announced to me, however, that this affair must be carried before the council of prizes. Wishing to rescue this case from this inauspicious mode of proceeding, I again addressed him in relation to it, in a note (No. 6) on the 2nd of June. If I could not obtain at once the restoration of this vessel, it was desirable, at least, that she should be committed to the benefit of the general measure, which I insinuated might be taken in favor of the captured class mentioned in my note of the 11th of May.

As in this note I have stated the case of the Good Intent to be analogous to those of the Hare and the John, it may be proper to explain to you both the points of resemblance and diversity, in order to reconcile this note with my declaration, that no captured vessel was on the list of the 4th of May. The cases agree in the destination to places under the authority of France, and in the arrestation by launches in the service of the French government—they differ in the Hare and John, having already before they were taken, arrived at the port, and within the territorial jurisdiction of the country to which they were bound, and the Good Intent having been taken without such jurisdiction, and conducted to a port to which she was not destined. The taking possession of the Hare and the John, may be considered then as a seizure in port, and that of the Good Intent as a capture on the high seas.

On perceiving that the schooner Friendship was not named in the list of admitted vessels, I caused enquiry to be made at the custom-house concerning the cause of this omission. It was stated that her papers had been mislaid, but that search was making for them, and that when found, a report would immediately be made. I waited for this report until the 18th of May, but finding it had not been made, I conceived it might be useful, in order to accelerate it, and to render complete the admission of the entire class to which this case belonged, to attract towards the Friendship, the attention of the minister of foreign relations. With this view I presented to him my note (No. 7) of that date.

Having reflected much on the condition, attached to the admission of the American cargoes, to export two thirds of the proceeds in silks, and being persuaded that the tendency of this restriction, added to the dangers of a vigilant blockade and to the exactions of an excessive tariff, was to annihilate all commercial intercourse between the two countries, I believed it would not be improper for me to offer to this government a few remarks on the subject. This I was the more inclined to do, as it was to be apprehended that this condition was not imposed as an expedient for temporary purposes only, but that it was intended to be continued as the essential part of a permanent system. In a note, therefore, of the 10th of June, (No. 8) I suggested to the duke of Bassano the evils which might be expected naturally to result from the operation of this restriction on exports. It is indeed apparent that a trade that has to run the gauntlet of British blockade, and is crushed with exravagant duties inwards, and shackled with this singular restriction outwards, cannot continue.

On the 14th of June, Mr. Hamilton, of the John Adams, reached Paris, and informed me that this vessel had arrived at Cherbourg. Unwilling to close my dispatches by her, without being able to

communicate something of a more definite and satisfactory character, than any thing which had hitherto transpired, I immediately called at the office of foreign relations, but the minister being at St. Cloud, I was obliged to postpone the interview which I sought until the Tuesday following. At this interview I stated to him the arrival of the frigate, and my solicitude to transmit by her to the United States, some *act* of his government, justifying the expectation with which the important law, which she had brought hither had undoubtedly been passed. I urged particularly a reply to my note of the 11th of May relative to the captured vessels, and observed that although the mere pecuniary value of this property might not be great, yet in a political point of view, its immediate liberation was of the utmost consequence. I intimated to him, at the same time, that my anxiety was such to communicate by the John Adams, a decision of these captures to the American government that I would detain this vessel until I had received it.—He replied that his sentiments accorded precisely with mine in this matter, and ascribed the delay which had taken place to the same causes as I have assigned. He assured me, however, that he would immediately occupy himself again with this business, and unless a council of commerce should be holden within a few days, he would make a *special* report to the emperor, and endeavor to obtain a decision from him in person. He approved my intention of detaining the frigate, and engaged to do whatever might depend on him, to enable me to dispatch her with satisfaction. He added that he had already made enquiries of the competent authorities, concerning the Good-Intent and Friendship, and that when their reports should be received, he would do whatever the circumstances of the case might warrant.

I now suggested to him the evils which resulted to our commercial intercourse with France, from the great uncertainty which attended it, owing to the total want on their part of clear and general regulations. After making a few observations in explanation of this remark, I requested to know if he would have any communication to make to me on the subject previous to the sailing of the John Adams. I was led to make this enquiry from information which I had indirectly obtained, that several resolutions for the regulation of our trade, had been definitively decreed. He replied that no such communication would be made here, but that Mr. Serrurier would be fully instructed on this head. The resolutions just mentioned, as far as I have learnt, are to admit the produce of the United States (excepting sugar) without special permits or licenses, to admit coffee, sugar and other colonial produce with such permits of licenses, and to prohibit every thing arriving from Great Britain or places under her control.

He again mentioned the discovery of the regulation of the year twelve, authorising the certificates of origin for French ports only, or for ports in possession of the French armies, but declared that after the most thorough examination of the archives of his department, no document or record had been found permitting these certificates to be granted for the ports of neutral and allied powers. He again, however, professed a favorable disposition towards our negociations in Denmark, and said—"le succes de la mission de la monsieur Erving s'accorderait parfaitement avec nos sentimens, and ne contrairerait nullement notre politique."

With the view above stated I detained the John Adams until the 9th instant. I had from time to time, in the mean while, informed myself of the proceedings with regard to the captured vessels, and ascertained that in fact, the duke of Bassano had made a report in relation to them. The emperor, it appears, however, still wished for the decision of his council of commerce, and the report was laid before them on the first of this month, being the first time they had assembled, since the date of my letter of the 11th of May. I waited in daily expectation of hearing the result of their deliberations, until the 9th inst. when conceiving sufficient time had been allowed for receiving it, and not feeling perfectly at my ease under the responsibility I was incurring for the unauthorised detention of the John Adams, I determined to learn from the duke of Bassano in person, what I might reasonably expect in the matter. I accordingly procured an interview with him on the day last mentioned. I reminded him of what had passed at our conference on the 18th ultimo, and told him that in consequence thereof I had kept the ship, but I could not with propriety detain her longer without the evident prospect of obtaining from the French government, the release of the captured vessels. He expressed a conviction of the justice of my observations, and assured me that he was in hourly expectation of receiving a decision on the captured cases, and hoped that the John Adams might not be permitted to return without it. I thereupon consented to keep my dispatches open, until the 13th, assuring him that I could not take upon myself to protract the detention of the John Adams beyond that period.

On the 13th about one o'clock, I received a note from the duke of Bassano, of which the inclosed (No. 9) is a copy. I waited upon him immediately, and was informed that the Two Brothers, the Good Intent and the Star, three of the captured vessels, had been liberated. He added that no unnecessary delay would be allowed in deciding upon the whole.

I shall dispatch Mr. Hamilton this day, and I shall send with him a messenger to be landed on the other side, who will carry to Mr. Smith an account (No. 10)* of what has been done here, to be used by him as he shall judge proper.

[No. 1.] Translation.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO TO MR. RUSSEL.

Paris, 4th May, 1811.

Sir—I hasten to announce to you that his majesty the emperor has ordered his minister of finance to authorise the admission of the American cargoes which had been provisionally placed in deposit on their arrival in France.

I have the honor to send to you a list of the vessels to which these cargoes belong; they will have to export the amount of them in national merchandize, of which two-thirds will be silks.

I have not lost a moment in communicating to you a measure perfectly in accord with the sentiments of the union and friendship which exists between the two powers.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) DUC DE BASSANO.

[No. 2.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Paris, 8th May, 1811.

Sir—I had the honor to address to you on the 6th instant, by various ports, several copies of the note of the duke of Bassano, to me on the 4th,

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* See the letter from Mr. Russel to Mr. Smith, charge des affaires, &c. &c. dated 14th July, enclosed in Mr. Monroe's letter of 17th Oct. to Mr. Foster

containing a list of the vessels, the admission of whose cargoes had been authorised by the emperor.

This list comprises all the American vessels which had arrived, without capture in the ports of France or the kingdom of Italy, since the first of November, and which had not already been admitted, excepting the schooner Friendship.

The papers of the Friendship had been mislaid at the custom-house, and no report of her case made to the emperor.

As the New-Orleans Packet and her cargo had been given up *on bond* in January last, there can be no longer any question with regard to their admission; but to make their liberation complete, the bond should be cancelled.

All the vessels mentioned in the list, excepting the Grace-Ann-Green, had come direct from the United States, without having done or submitted to any known act, which could have subjected them to the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, had these decrees continued in force.

The Grace-Ann-Green stopt at Gibraltar, remained many days there, and in proceeding thence to Marseilles was captured by an English vessel of war. The captain of the Grace-Ann-Green, with a few of his people, rose upon the British prize-crew, re-took his vessel from them and carried her and them into the port to which she was bound.

The captain considered this re-capture of his vessel as an act of resistance to the British orders in council, and as exempting his property from the operation of the French decrees professedly issued in retaliation of those orders. He likewise made a merit of delivering to this government nine of its enemies to be treated as prisoners of war.

His vessel was liberated in December, and his cargo the beginning of April last, and there is some difficulty in precisely ascertaining whether this liberation was predicated on the general revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees or on a special exemption from them, owing to the particular circumstances of the case.

It is somewhat singular this vessel was placed on the list of the 4th inst. when she had been liberated and her cargo admitted so long before.

It may not be improper to remark that no American vessel captured since the 1st of November has yet been released or had a trial.

These are the explanations which belong to the measure I had the honor to communicate to you on the 6th instant, and may afford some assistance in forming a just appreciation of its extent and character.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great consideration and respect, your faithful and assured servant,

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

[No. 3.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 11th May, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to present to your excellency a list of the American vessels, which according to the information I have obtained, have been captured by French privateers since the first of November last, and brought into the ports of France. All proceedings in relation to those vessels have been suspended in the council of prizes, with the same view, no doubt, as the proceedings in the custom-house had been deferred with regard to those which had arrived voluntarily. The friendly admission of the latter encourages me to hope that such of the former at least as were bound to French ports, or to the ports of the allies of France, or to the United States, especially those in ballast, will be immediately released and that orders will be given to bring on the trials of the remainder, should such a course be judged indispensable, without any unnecessary delay.

The measure for which I now ask, being in perfect accord with the friendly sentiments which prevail between the two countries, I persuade myself will obtain the early assent of his majesty.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSEL.

His excellency the duke of Bassano, &c. &c.

List of American vessels taken by French privateers, since the first of November 1810, *and carried into the ports of France.*

Robinson Ova, from Norfolk to London, cargo tobacco, cotton and staves, taken 21st December, 1810, into Dunkirk.

Mary Ann, Charleston, do. cotton and rice, 3d March, 1811, do.

General Eaton, from London, to Charleston, in ballast, 6th December do. Calais.

Neptune, do. do. do. 7th Dec. do. Deippe.

Clio, do. Philadelphia, English manufactures, do. do. do. vessel lost off Trequier, part of the cargo saved.

Two Brothers, Boston, St. Malo, cotton, indigo, potashes, cod-fish, fish-oil and dye-woods, 20th do. do. St. Malo. N. B. this vessel was taken within the territorial jurisdiction of France.

Star, from Salem, to Naples, coffee, indigo, fish, dye-wood, &c. 2d February, do. Marseilles.

Zebra, from Boston to Tarragona, 40,000 staves, 27th January, do. do. do.

[No. 4.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, May 6, 1811.

I feel it my duty to represent to your excellency, that the American brig, Good-Intent, from Marblehead, with a cargo of oil, fish, cocoa and staves, bound to Bilboa, was captured in December last, by an armed launch in the service of the French government, and carried into Santander. Mr. J. F. Rattier, the consul of his majesty the emperor at that place, has taken possession of the cargo and sold that part which was perishable, retaining in his hands the proceeds, and placing in depot the articles unsold until he shall receive the superior orders of his government.

The present flattering appearance that the relations between France and the United States will be preserved on the most amicable footing, encourages me to hope that the case of the Good-Intent, after the long detention that has occurred, will attract the early attention of the French government, and that the property will be restored to the American owner.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

His excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of exterior relations.

[No. 5.]

DUC DE BASSANO TO MR. RUSSEL.

Paris, 25th May, 1811.

SIR—The object of the letter you have done me the honor to address to me the 7th of this month, was to remonstrate against the sequestration of the American ship the "Good-Intent," which had been carried into St. Andero by a French vessel.

The minister of the marine to whom I hastened to write on this subject, has just answered me, that

the case is carried before the council of prizes, which is alone competent to decide on the validity of the capture. He adds that it is before that tribunal, that the owners of the Good Intent ought to be prepared to establish their rights, and that he will have no other agency in this affair, than to cause to be executed the dicision which shall be made.

Accept, sir, the assurances of my high consideration.

(Signed) LE DUC DE BASSANO.

Mr. Russel, charge des affaires of the United States of America.

[No. 6.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 2d June 1811.

By the letter which your excellency did me the honor to address to me on the 25th ult. I perceive that the minister of marine declines interfering in the case of the American brig, the Good Intent, except to enforce the decision which the council of prizes may render.

As the Good Intent was captured bound to a port in the possession of the French armies, by a launch in the service of the French government, I had persuaded myself she would not be treated as a prize, but that she would be restored like the John and the Hare at Civita Vecchia, without the delay of a formal trial. It was in this expectation, that I omitted to place her on the list of American vessels captured since the first of November last, which I had the honor to address to your excellency in my note of the 11th ult. If his majesty the emperor should find it improper upon being acquainted with the circumstances of this case to distinguish it from cases of ordinary capture, I presume there will be no objection to extending to it the benefit of any general decision which may be taken in regard to those mentioned in the list aforesaid.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

His excellency the duke of Bassano.

[No. 7.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 18th May, 1811.

On examining the list of vessels whose cargoes have been admitted, and which your excellency did me the honor to enclose to me in a note dated the fourth of this month, I have discovered that the schooner Friendship has been omitted.

This vessel, as I am informed, arrived at Bordeaux on the 6th of December last, with a cargo of coffee, which from long detention, has suffered considerable damage. As there is no circumstance, within my knowledge, to distinguish the cargo of this vessel from those which have been admitted, I doubt not that her case will be enquired after, and that she will be placed upon the same footing as the others.

I pray your excellency to accept the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

His excellency the duke of Bassano, minister of exterior relations.

[No. 8.]

MR. RUSSEL TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Paris, 10th June, 1811.

Sir,—I conceive it to be my duty to represent to your excellency, that the condition, attached to the admission of American property in France, to export two thirds the amount in silks, is attended with great inconvenience and loss to the American merchant.

A general requisition to export the neat proceeds of imported cargoes in the produce and manufactures of the French empire, would have been so obviously intended to favor its industry and to prevent any indirect advantage resulting to its enemy by the remittance of exchange, that the right and policy of the measure would have been universally acknowledged. The American merchant, in this case, permitted to select from the various and abundant productions of the arts and agriculture of France, those articles which the habits and tastes of the American people demanded, might freely and advantageously have exercised his commercial skill for the advancement of his interests, and hoped from the profit on his investments here to obtain an indemnity for the loss on his outward voyage.

The condition however, imposed on him to receive two-thirds of these investments in a *particular article* takes from him the faculty of profiting of his experience or information, either in bargaining for his purchases or in adapting them to the wants of the market for which they are intended. The holder of this article becomes, by this requision, the master not only of the price, but of the kind and quality of his merchandize, and his interest will strongly incite him to abuse the power which he feels. He knows full well that the purchaser cannot dispense with his merchandize, and that sooner or later, he must accede to the terms on which it is offered. Should indeed the American merchant, from his repugnance to invest his funds in an article forced upon him, loaded with the arbitrary exactions of the seller, refuse for a while to receive it, yet beholding the funds inactive and wasting on his hands, and his vessel perishing in a foreign port, he must eventually yield to the duress which he suffers.

Such are some of the evils to which the condition in question will expose the American merchant in this country. In the United States it will be by him still more severely felt

The overstock of the article forced by this condition on the market there, exceeding the consumption, must necessarily become a drug, and the American merchant, after having taken it here against his will, and paid for it more than its ordinary value, will be compelled in the United States to keep it on hand, or to sacrifice it for the most it will bring. Thus alternately obliged to purchase and to sell under unfavorable circumstances, he will have to add to the losses of the outward voyage, the losses on the returns, and the sum of them both may amount to his ruin.

These disasters of the merchant must inevitably impair, if not extinguish the commercial intercourse between the two countries. This intercourse exposed to the unusual perils, and *oppressed with unprecedented burdens*, has already nothing in the voyage hither to tempt the enterprize of mercantile men, and should it be embarrassed with the restrictions of this condition, rendering the homeward voyage also unprofitable, it must undoubtedly cease. It is in vain to expect the continuance of any branch of trade which in all its relations is attended with loss to those who are engaged it.

I have taken the liberty respectfully to submit these observations to your excellency, not without a hope that a consideration of them may lead to a remedy of the evils which they suggest.

I pray your excellency to permit me to renew the assurance, &c. &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSEL.

[No. 9.]

[TRANSLATION.]

The minister of foreign relations has the honor to inform Mr. Russel, charge des affaires of the United States, that he will be happy to receive him at any time to-day before two o'clock, if it should be convenient to him.

He begs him to accept the assurance of his perfect consideration.

Paris, 13th July, 1811.

Correspondence of G. W. Erving, Esq. special minister to Denmark with the Secretary of State.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Copenhagen, June 23, 1811.

SIR—Having had my audience of his Danish majesty on the 5th inst. on the 6th I addressed to Mr. de Rosenkrantz, minister of state for foreign affairs, a note upon the subject of the American cases generally, then under adjudication, by appeal before the high court of admiralty; and on the 7th a separate note respecting the cases of capture under British convoy:—Copy of those two notes [A. and B.] and the lists to which they refer, I have the honor herewith to submit. In an interview which I had with the minister on the 8th inst. in the course of conversation he told me, that as the matter of both those notes was very important, and the latter particularly required a great deal of consideration, he must have them perfectly translated into the Danish language, to be laid before the king;—therefore I must not expect very prompt replies, but in the mean time that he was sincerely desirous of doing, and would do every thing in his power, to forward our business towards a favorable termination. I suppose that the convoy question may be referred to his majesty's chancery, which is the highest tribunal, and that by which the king is accustomed to declare his will in matters which he does not submit to, or chooses to take out of the ordinary course of proceedings.

Having now fully informed myself of the business entrusted to me, it is with very great satisfaction that I find myself authorized to state to you, that the evils which our commerce has suffered here, though very considerable, yet have not been quite so extensive as has been generally believed; and you will learn also, with very particular pleasure, that the depredations of the Danish privateers have been discontinued since my arrival. I have prepared lists and statements with a view to place the whole matter before you in the most particular and at the same time most distinct and simple form: these will be completed when I have received returns from Norway and from Holstein, respecting the fate of some few of the cases which occurred in the year 1809. In the mean time I can state the results to be nearly thus—

Captures in 1809	38		
Condemnations	12		
Captures in Norway, in the year 1810		36	
Of which are pending in the high court		8	
And not one has been finally condemned.			
Captures in Holstein, Sleswick and the Danish Islands, in 1810,			68
Condemned			22
Pending			6
Convoy cases—year 1810	18		
Condemned	8		
Pending		10	
Total amount of captures in 1809 & 1810			169
Total condemnation		42	
Of which		16	
Were vessels which had broken the Embargo, or non-intercourse, or are otherwise not genuine American cases.			
Pending cases, including ten convoy cases		24	

In this year the only two vessels which reached these seas from the United States previous to my arrival, were taken, in the beginning of April, and condemned in Norway; two others just about the time of my arrival were carried in and are now under trial there; but since the 11th instant, upwards of forty vessels from the United States, have passed through the Sound and gone up the Baltic, and more or less are every day passing without interruption; the papers of some few have been slightly examined in the subordinate court of Elsineur; there have been tried in the lower prize court of this place, and acquitted without delay, two or three; one of them with damages against the captors; being the first case in which damages have been given at Copenhagen:—Finally, of the fourteen cases (not convoy cases) which were pending before the high court on my arrival, four had been acquitted, and though the privateersmen and all concerned with them (and the ramifications of their business are immense) have made every effort to bring on condemnations, yet the tribunal, otherwise perhaps well disposed to proceed, has been steadily held back by the government; and I see the best reason to hope that at least eight of the remaining ten cases will be acquitted. As to the convoy cases, my confidence is not so strong, yet even of them I do not despair. The ground on which they stand, I am aware, is not perfectly solid, yet I did not feel myself authorized to abandon them, and therefore have taken up an argument, which may be difficult, but which I shall go as far as possible in maintaining.

I have had several interviews with Mr. de Rosenkrantz, subsequent to that last mentioned, and have acquired additional reasons to hope for the king's perseverance in the change of system which has so happily taken place, but he discourages any expectation of indemnification for the injuries sustained by our commerce, under that which now appears to be relinquished. Yesterday he told me very explicitly, that against the definitive decisions of the higher court, I must not hope for any redress, he trusted that for the future we should not have any cause to complain: but for the past, there was no remedy. I thought it not opportune to enter much into the matter at that time, and therefore contented myself with some general protestations against his doctrines.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging the very great services of Mr. Isaackson, our consul at Christiansand. You will observe, sir, in the lists which I send to you, that of thirty-six vessels carried into the ports of Norway, in the year 1810, only four were condemned in the inferior courts of that district; this has been wholly owing to the unwearied exertions of Mr. Isaackson; he found our people in the most distressed situation, entirely friendless—in the hands of, surrounded by, and ready to be sacrificed to the rapacity of the privateersmen and their connections; he volunteered in their service—he boldly opposed himself to the host of their oppressors—he made each man's cause his own, he provided for every man's wants—in short, his intre-

pidity and independence and disinterestedness of character—his constant zeal and industry saved them from ruin, and with gratitude, very honorable to themselves, they never cease to praise him.

With the most perfect respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant. GEORGE W. ERVING.

A

Copenhagen, June 6, 1811.

TO MR. DE ROSENKRANTZ, &c.

Sir—It was under the fullest conviction and the strongest sense of the injustice which has prevailed in the sentence of the Danish tribunals on cases of American capture, as well as an anxiety immediately to arrest the course of those excesses on the part of the privateers too much countenanced by such decisions, which are laying waste the property of American citizens; that I ventured on the 31st ult. and on the 2d inst. to request that the proceedings of the tribunals should be suspended, until having had the honor of presenting my credentials to his majesty, I should be enabled to enter into regular communication with your excellency.

In this first formal address to you upon the subject of the reclamations with which I am charged, it is incumbent upon me to express the extreme surprise and concern with which my government has seen the property of its innocent citizens, whilst employed in fair and legal commerce, ravaged by the cruizers of a nation between which and the U. States the most perfect harmony has always hitherto subsisted —against which they have never heretofore found any cause of dispute or any ground of offence,—and to which they felt themselves attached not merely by the ordinary ties of reciprocal good offices, but by a common interest in the defence and preservation of those neutral rights, which have so much contributed to the political importance of Denmark—by which her prosperity has been so greatly promoted—and which formerly foremost amongst nations, she has so magnanimously and successfully contended for. But at the same time that I make this reflection so necessary and so obvious, I must also say, that the president retains an entire confidence in the personal good dispositions of his majesty—in his steady adhereance to those great and liberal principles and those just political views which so eminently distinguish his character —and the president assures himself that it is only necessary that his majesty should be made acquainted with the nature and extent of injuries which the rights of the United States as a neutral nation, and the property of their citizens have suffered and are still exposed to, to induce him to apply an immediate and an adequate remedy to the evils complained of. His majesty on his part cannot fail to feel that confidence in the correct views and honorable intentions of the United States which their uniform conduct in all their negociations and transactions with other powers has so justly entitled them to;—nor can he be indifferent when the friendly relations and mutual good dispositions which have hitherto so invariably subsisted between the two countries, and which it is so much the interest of each to maintain, are in question.

Animated by the most just and friendly dispositions, the American government whilst it resists all aggressions on its neutral rights, and will never cease to oppose all violations of the public law which may offend them; solicitously avoids any interference with the rights of others, nor will admit it under cover of its name and authority, any practices which may have that tendency; it has therefore seen with the most indignant sensibility various instances of the prostitution of its flag by unprincipled adventurers, in Europe; and I have it in express command to assure your majesty of its determination to discountenance by all practicable means such proceedings, and of its sincere disposition to co-operate with his majesty in detecting and punishing all similar frauds and impostures.

Your excellency will perceive, in the frankness of these observations and in the loyalty of this declaration, the true character of the American government;—they will also, I trust, strengthen my title to that confidence on the part of his majesty which it is at once my duty and my desire to merit.

To carry into effect this two-fold purpose of my government;—to protect the property of its citizens, and to cast off from any reliance on its protection, those spurious and fraudulent cases (if any such autually exist) which have injured the character of the American trade and jeopardized the interests of American citizens, I will enter into candid explanations with your excellency upon all the questions which arise on the cases now pending, so as to establish the bona fide character of the vessels under adjudication, and thus remove from before his majesty every obstacle to that course of justice which he is always desirous to observe, and to a manifestation of the amicable and conciliatory feelings towards the United States which it is confided prevail in his mind.

I have the honor herewith to transmit to your excellency, two lists, containing together twenty-eight cases of American captures, being those now actually pending before the supreme court of admiralty on appeal, or waiting for his majesty's decision. The list No. 1, comprising twelve of the whole number, are "convoy cases"—that is, cases in which no question has been raised as to the genuine character of the vessels, but wherein the decision rests upon the clause "d," of the 11th article of the royal instructions of March 10th, 1810, declaring as a cause of condemnation "the making use of English convoy." I stated to your excellency in conversation, as well as in the note which I took the liberty of addressing you on the 2d inst. that it would be my duty to object to the principle assumed in that declaration. I trust that I shall be able to show you that it is entirely novel: that it has not any foundation in public law, and that it has not even such sanction as might be supposed derivable from the practice of other nations. Certainly much effort will not be necessary to prove, that it is entirely repugnant to the broad ground of neutral right formerly occupied and firmly maintained by Denmark herself; but upon this point I propose forthwith to address to your excellency a separate note; in the present, I will confine myself to observations on the cases (sixteen in number) mentioned in the list No. 2.

With respect to the "Egeria,," captain Law, I send to your excellency a separate note in reply to that with which you honored me on the 2d instant, that case must now stand so perfectly clear, that I am sure I need not trouble you with any additional remarks on it.

In the two cases, viz. the "Nimrod," and "Richmond," the sole objection made is to the French certificates of origin which they had on board; these are presumed to be forgeries, open a supposition that at the time they bear date, the French consuls in the United States had ceased to issue such certificates. Now the cases must be relieved from that objection and the question which

has been raised upon French certificates of origin be put at rest forever, by the facts which appear in the correspondence between the secretary of state of the United States and general Turreau, the French minister, a copy of which I have herewith the honor to enclose, [No. 3]. Your excellency will observe that in general Turreau's letter of December 12th, replying to the secretary's letter of November 28th, it is expressly and unequivocally stated, that the French consuls in America, "had always delivered certificates of origin to American vessels for the ports of France," and had also, "*delivered them to vessels destined to neutral or allied ports*"—by the authority of the French government, and that it was only by the United States' ship "Hornet" which arrived in America on the 13*th of November*, 1810, that the French consuls received orders to discontinue the granting such certificates to vessels bound to other ports than those of France: Your excellency will also perceive in the secretary's reply, of December 18th, how important this explanation was deemed by the president in its application to the vessels of the United States taken by Danish cruisers, upon the ground of their having on board such certificates.

Of the thirteen remaining cases in the list No. 2, eight have been acquitted in the subordinate courts of Norway and at Flensborg, and are now depending in the high court on the appeals of the captors, and five have been condemned in the subordinate courts and are depending in the high court on the appeals of the American masters.

I annex to this note a summary of each class [A and B] showing the nature of the questions and objections which have arisen upon the several cases, and I do confide, that if your excellency will be pleased to lay it before the king, that his majesty will become immediately sensible to the undue proceedings of his tribunals, and will readily apply his royal authority to administer prompt and efficacious redress for the injuries and vexations which the commerce of the United States and its citizens are suffering.

I can only add, that in all cases where any doubt shall arise respecting the authenticity of American documents, I have it fully in my power to establish the truth: and I beg leave to re-assure your excellency, that on this point, as on every other, you shall not experience any proceedings on my part, which will not conform to the strict honor and good faith, to the just and liberal sentiments which characterise, and to the friendly and conciliatory dispositions towards his majesty, which influences the government which I have the honor to represent.

I offer to your excellency assurances of the very distinguished respect and consideration with which I am always, &c. GEO. W. ERVING.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

MESSAGE.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I now lay before congress, two letters to the department of state, one from the present plenipotentiary of France, the other from his predecessor, which were not included among the documents accompanying my message of the 5th inst. the translation of them being not then completed.

November 7, 1811. JAMES MADISON.

Translation of a letter from general Turreau to the secretary of state, dated

NOVEMBER 14, 1810.

Sir—Although you may have been already informed through another official channel of the repeal of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, it is agreeable to have to confirm to you this new liberal disposition of my court towards the government of the states of the union.

You will recollect without doubt, sir, that these decrees were adopted in retaliation for the multiplied measures of England against the rights of neutrals, and especially against those of the United States: and after this new proof of deference to the wishes of your government, his majesty the emperor has room to believe, that it will make new efforts to withdraw the American commerce from the yoke which the prohibitory acts of Great Britain have imposed upon it. You will at the same time observe, sir, that the clearly expressed intention of my government is, that the renewal of commercial intercourse between France and the United States cannot alter the system of exclusion adopted by all Europe, against all the products of the soil, or of the manufactures of England or her colonies; a system, the wisdom and the advantages of which are already proved by its developement and its success. And of which also, the United States, as an agricultural and commercial power, have a particular interest, in aiding in, and hastening the completion. Moreover, sir, this measure of my government and those which yours may think proper to adopt, will prove the inutility of the efforts of the common enemy to break the ties of friendship which a humane and generous policy has necessarily formed between France and the United States, and which the actual crisis ought to draw closer. We ought hereafter, sir, to hope, or rather we may be assured, that new relations, still more close and more friendly, are about to be formed between Americans and Frenchmen, and that these two people will be more than ever convinced, that their glory, their interest, and their happiness, must eternally consecrate the principle and the conversation of these relations. I seize with eagerness this occasion, sir, of renewing to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) TURREAU.

M. SERURIER TO MR. MONROE.

"*Washington, July* 23, 1811.

Sir—"The new dispositions of your government, expressed in the supplementary act of the 2nd of March last, having been officially communicated to my court by the charge d' affaires of the United States, his imperial majesty, as soon as he was made acquainted with them, directed that the American vessels sequestered in the ports of France since the 2nd of November, should be released. Their cargoes have been admitted, and some of them have departed upon conforming with the municipal laws of the country, that is to say, by exporting wines, silks, and the products of French manufactures.—Orders were to be given at the same time, that all the American vessels coming from the United States, and loaded with merchandize the growth of the country, should be admitted and received into all the ports of France.

"I hasten, sir, according to the orders I have received, to make these dispositions known to your government.

"In order to prevent all difficulty in relation to the cargoes of vessels, the table indicating the merchandise the growth of the United States, has been prepared; and it has been thought that a rule could not be adopted more favorable and more sure than the statement itself of the exportations made by the Americans during the year which preceded the em-

bargo, viz. from October 1, 1806, to September 30, 1807, a period during which your commerce of exportation was in full activity. I annex this table to my letter. Coffee, sugar and cocoa are not included in this statement. These articles of merchandise have always been ranged in the class of colonial products; and whatever may be their origin, his majesty, while favoring in his states many branches of culture and many new establishments, with a view of supplying their place by indigenous productions, could not encourage indefinitely their exportation. Vessels arriving with permits, by means of which the importation of merchandize is authorized, will be admitted.

"The introduction of tobacco is not prohibited.—It forms the first object of culture in some of the states of the union; and his majesty having an equal interest in the prosperity of all, desires that the relations of commerce should be common to all parts of the federal territory, but tobacco is under an administration [*enregie*] in France; the administration is the only consumer, and can purchase only the quantity necessary for its consumption. It became necessary that measures should be taken on this subject, and they have been conformable to the common interest. Tobacco will be received in the ports of France, and placed in actual deposit [*in entrepot real*] and if more arrives than the administration can purchase, the transit of the surplus will be permitted across France for Germany, and the other states of Europe, in which the American merchants may find a sale for it.

"All the vessels of the United States which may arrive in France will have to discharge the custom-house duties, to which the merchandize they bring is subject; and their return must be effected by exporting an equal value in French wines, silks and other articles of French manufacture, in the proportions determined by the regulations.

"Merchandize of the growth of the United States, composing the cargoes of American vessels, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin, delivered by the French consul from whence the vessel departed.

"I flatter myself, sir, that the communication of these dispositions of the emperor in favor of American commerce, will be as agreeable to your government, as it is to me to be the means of making it

"I have the honor, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

The minister of France,
SERURIER.

Mr. Monroe, secretary of state.

'Productions of the soil and of the manufactures of the United States, exported October 1, 1806, to September 30, 1807, [and the exportation of which is now allowed in France.]

"Salt or smoked fish, dried or pickled do. whale and other fish oil, whalebone, spermaceti candles, staves and heading, shingles, hoops, plank, timber, lumber of all kinds, masts and spars, manufactures of wood, oak bark and other dyes, tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine, skins and furs, ginseng, beef, tallow, hides, horned cattle, pork, hams and bacon, lard, hogs, butter, cheese, pot and pearl ashes, horses, mules, sheep, poultry, mustard, cotton, wheat, flour, rye meal, buck-wheat meal, biscuit or ship bread, Indian corn, Indian meal, rye, oats, barley, buck-wheat, beans, peas, apples, potatoes, rice, indigo, tobacco, flaxseed, hops, wax, house-hold furniture, coaches and other carriages, hats, saddlery, boots, silk and leather shoes, beer, porter and cider in casks & bottles, spirits from grain, starch, candles, soap, wax candles, hair-powder, snuff, tobacco manufactured, bricks, essence of bark, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, wool and cotton cards, maple and other brown sugar, bar-iron, nails, castings, canvass and sail cloth, cables and cordage, spirits from molasses, refined sugar, chocolate, gunpowder, copper manufactured, medicinal drugs.

TRUE COPY.

The minister of foreign relations,
(Signed) DUKE OF BASSANO."

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER V.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 171.)

Description of Spain, geographical, moral and political.—Circumstances tending to encourage the Spaniards in their resistance against the French.

Spain, in ordinary language, is considered as consisting of one extensive state or kingdom, and so it is in its foreign relations, and sundry other points of the greatest importance. But under the crown of Spain are united many states or kingdoms, which have gradually coalesced into one monarchy; each kingdom,—formally so called—retaining still, together with many particular laws and usages, a peculiar and distinct character, and some of them, separate local interests:—circumstances, which, no doubt, presented to such a mind as that of Bonaparte, hopes of being able to call to his aid the destructive power of division and discord. The northern districts, containing the kingdom of Navarre, the three provinces of Biscay, and the principality of Asturias, enjoy peculiar privileges; being governed, in some sort, by themselves, and by far the greater part of their contribution appropriated to the expenses of their own municipal establishments. These provinces, consisting chiefly of prodigious tracts of mountains, produce a race of hardy, active, and industrious people, who, for want of sufficient employment in the cultivation of the ground, or in the iron mines with which their country abounds, have naturally devoted themselves to the sea service in various branches; and from those tracts of sea coast, the Spanish navy draws the most energetic portion of its mariners.

The other parts of Spain are very unequally distributed into those belonging to the crowns of Castile and Arragon. To Castile belong the kingdom of Gallicia, the provinces of Burgos, Leon, Zamora, Salamanca, Estramadura, Valencia, Valladolid, Segovia, Avila, Toro, Toledo, La Mancha, Murcia, Guadalaxara, Cuenca, Loria, and Madrid; to these are added, the four ancient Moorish kingdoms, composing the provinces of Andalusia, namely, Seville, Cordova, Jaen and Grenada. To the crown of Arragon belong the kingdoms of Arragon and Valentia, the country of Catalonia, and the kingdom of the island of Majorca. The states under the crowns of Castile and Arragon, had their several cortes or assemblies of representation of the different orders of inhabitants; but those of the two crowns were never united into one body; and, indeed, since the days of Charles V. who resigned the government in 1555, the cortes were seldom convened.

The government, however, though in appearance despotic, and independent of the will of the nation, was, as is the case in even the most arbitrary Euro-

pean states, tempered by a complicated system of councils, in which, if judgment was tardy, it was commonly just.

The great and important peninsula of Spain,—including Portugal, naturally a part of the same country, and at various periods subject to the same sovereign,—is most advantageously situated between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean. It commands the narrow straits of Gibraltar, the only communication between these seas, and occupies, in some respects, the centre of the habitable globe. This peninsula, a name by which the Spanish frequently designate their country, extends, where broadest, from west to east, about 640 miles: and from north to south, about 540 miles. The population of the whole peninsula has been computed at between thirteen and fourteen millions: of which Portugal is supposed to contain two millions. The remainder distributed over Spain will afford only about 74 persons for every square mile, while the inhabitants of England are computed to exceed 150, and those of France 170, on a similar extent of territory; many parts of the interior being almost destitute of springs and rivers, and others being exceedingly mountaneous. Indeed, on the first glance at the map of Spain, it appears to be a country shaped, and in a very great measure consisting in, belts of mountains, ramifying from one another and leaving intervals of various breadths between them, yet all of them linked to the same mass or stock. The sea coasts of Catalonia, Valentia, Murcia, Grenada, and Andalusia, present scenes of active industry, amazing fertility, and crowded population.

The hardy industrious and adventurous mountaineers of the north; the sedate and solemn inhabitants of the broad and arid plains of the two Castiles and La Mancha; the pensive and taciturn Estramaduran; the volatile and talkative Andalusian; the laborious cultivator of the shores of the Mediterranean—these different descriptions of the population of Spain, resemble each other in so few points as to appear to be of very different descent, and indeed the production of very different countries and climates. In one important particular, however, the national character of the Spaniards might be traced in every corner of the kingdom. Entire and respectful submission to the authority of the sovereign was every where predominant. For while the Catalonian was proud to think that the king was not *king*, but only count of Catalonia; and the Biscayan that he was only lord of his mountains; they both agreed in yielding most implicit obedience to his mandates, when promulgated in the customary forms of each respective district—that the Castilians and the Arragonese should glory in their submission to the royal authority, is not surprising, as from the union of the sovereigns of Castile and Arragon, sprang the family which in the course of time became masters of the whole country. Arragon and Castile had likewise embraced the interests of the house of Bourbon in the dispute with that of Austria in the beginning of the last century. That the Catalonians, however, should have evinced in 1808, a decided attachment to the reigning family, against whom they had obstinately and long contended, and from whom they had received no favors, but many marks of dislike, having been disarmed and experienced various other proofs of distrust from those in power—that the Catalonians should manifest now a decided and determined attachment to the interests of the house of Bourbon, can be attributed only to an inveterate aversion from their neighbors on the northern side of the Pyrenees, with whom for ages they had been in almost continued hostility; from whose in-roads and devastations they had often severely suffered, and whose revolutionary doctrines, moral, political and religious, as well as their actions, were calculated to inspire Spaniards with aversion and horror.

Another feature, strongly characterising all the provinces of Spain, and indeed all the subjects of his catholic majesty in any quarter of the world, was an absolute devotion not only to the doctrine, but to the policy of the see of Rome. In this absolute devotion to the church, the Spaniards, with perhaps the exception of the Portuguese alone, exceed all the nations of Europe. The church or secular clergy in Spain possessed immense revenues, even the third part, it has been computed, of the whole land. But it would be extremely erroneous to conclude that these revenues were appropriated to the sole enjoyment, application or accumulation of the several incumbents. Of late years it became the policy of government to grant pensions on the richest benefices for the support of various public establishments; so that even the metropolitan of Toledo, the most exalted dignitary of the kingdom, although nominally enjoying a revenue of perhaps 500,000 dollars, could not in reality, dispose of more than a fourth part of that sum. The opening of roads, the construction of bridges, the establishment of inns and schools, the reparation of churches and chapels, and various other works of public utility, are often imposed in Spain on those who enjoy large ecclesiastical possessions, and where such duties have not been imposed, the incumbents from zeal to the public good, or even from a desire to imitate the conduct of their predecessors or cotemporaries, have often charged themselves with that performance.

The attachment of the people to the church and its ministers was also warmly cherished by the exemplary deportment of the episcopal body, who from the day of their appointment, immediately repaired to their respective dioceses, in which they uniformly resided, there devoting themselves entirely to the various duties of their station.

The abbies and convents over Spain, appropriated to the reception of females, were some years ago calculated to contain about 34,000 persons, while those for the accomodation of monks and friars, of all descriptions, were inhabited by nearly double that number. Of this last description of persons, by far the greatest number might certainly be considered as lost to the prosperity of the kingdom.—But the Benedictine, Bernardine, and some others of monks, might, in many respects, be considered by the population around, as eminent benefactors to the country. Continually fixed to one spot, in the midst of their possessions, they were naturally led to cultivate and improve their common heritage: and being destitute of the power of accumulation, they regularly expended their income in the quarter whence it was drawn.

On the other hand the great nobles and proprietors of lands with a very few exceptions, abandoning the care of their vast domains to agents and intendants, drained the country and its cultivators, to supply the exigencies of an idle and often dissipated life in the capital and other great towns. This injurious dereliction of the country is, no doubt, to be attributed, in a great measure to the introduction of French manners, and a frivolous taste, and above all, to the jealousy entertained by the first Spanish kings of the house of Bourbon, of the old

nobles of Spain who in the war of the succession had very generally and very naturally manifested a predilection for all the house of Austria.

A great and opulent lord residing constantly on his own dominion, was an object of displeasure to the court; of discountenance and even molestation.

The noble spirit of the Spanish grandees, in general, sunk in luxury, indolence and vice, suffered a gradual depression. They were neither invited nor ambitious to share in the employments of the state, so that with the exception of a few ancient names in the church or the army, and still fewer in the navy, the great body of the Spanish nobility ceased to be of any political importance in the kingdom.

It is extremely remarkable, that it was not among the great landed proprietors, who had, in the common phraseology, the greatest stakes, that the patriotism of the Spaniards shone forth with the greatest spendor: but among the commercial class, whose property was in some measure moveable, and the clergy, who at best were only life-renters. The nobility in general, did not seem to feel the amor patriæ, the attachment to natal soil, so strongly as the clergy of all ranks, who resided in their own dioceses, parishes, and monasteries, nor even as that of the poor peasants.

The deep-rooted aversion to the French, already noted, was not confined to the province of Catalonia, but pervaded all the northern and middle provinces of the kingdom.*

From the earliest periods, down to the beginning of the last century, the Spaniards were engaged almost without intermission in hostilities. Another reason for the peculiar dislike of the Spaniards to their northern neighbors, is found in the national character and deportment of the French, who not only affected or really felt some degree of contempt for the Spaniards, but commonly took very little pains to conceal or disguise their sentiments towards them. In this national dislike, persons of all nations who entered Spain from France, were involved, until their real country was known.

As the Spanish had their national aversion; so they had likewise their national attachments. It would, at first sight, be difficult to account for any partiality they should entertain for the British nation. But such a partiality they certainly did possess, and were eager to demonstrate. The two countries, it is true, were formerly connected closely by various ties, political and commercial; and those ties, notwithstanding the dissolution of the ancient intimacy by the accession of the house of Bourbon to the throne of Spain, still retained a firm hold of the steady and honorable character of the Spaniards. As men are never more intimately united than by a community of sentiments or feelings, and as the Spaniards believed the English to have no greater respect for the French nation than they had themselves, this warm-hearted people looked on a Briton as in some measure a sharer in his own existence. The Spanish traders in general, had an opinion that in all commercial transactions, no nation came so near as the British to their own, in probity, punctuality, and fairness of dealing.

On the subject of religion, the Spanish sincerely lamented the defection of the English from their ancient professions of faith. But this sorrow was attended rather by a hope that at some future period Britain might return to what they considered as the right way, than by any aversion from their company, or their opinions on other subjects: whereas the natives of Ireland, formerly more numerous in their service than of late years, who professed to be in communion with the church of Rome, were, in many instances, subject to the suspicion of a temporising policy.

The frequent wars between Britain and Spain, unquestionably kept alive a spirit of estrangement in the Spanish nation. But a great portion of the people who pretended not to enquire into the secret cause of political events, were in the habit of attributing those public enmities rather to the predominating influence of the French consuls in the administration of national affairs, than to the existence of any just cause of complaint immediately between Great-Britain and Spain. The epoch and the manner, however, of the commencement of the late hostilities had materially affected the general feelings of the Spanish nation with regard to their ancient ally.

It may appear surprising, that a nation once so distinguished as the Spaniards in science, and in arms, for so considerable a lapse of time as that between the abdication of Charles V. of Austria and Charles IV. of Bourbon, should have been contented with a system of government presenting so few positive advantages, and producing so many real evils to the various classes in the state. The Spanish nation, however, had been for more than two centuries in a state of gradual decay, so that the deterioration was scarcely perceptible in its progress; and it was only by comparing the situation of the country at different periods, that its decay could be ascertained. It is not by any aingle act, but by an accumulation of facts, examples, customs, precedents and laws, that a nation loses its liberty. What is considered by the present generation, at the worst, only as a mist, as seen by succeeding ages as a dark and portentous cloud.

The personal character, too, of a sovereign, or of a minister, has a very powerful influence in even the best organized constitutions on the happiness of a state. The general dispositions and conduct of some of the late sovereigns of Spain had consequently a strong tendency to attach a people, naturally honorable and loyal, and of great sensibility, to their government in general, and to incline them to attribute what hardships they endured, to the malign influence of corrupt counsellors, rather than to the dispositions or intentions of the prince.—These observations, however, are applicable only to the mass of the Spanish people; for an improved system of things, both civil and religious, had been long and earnestly wished for by many of the ablest and most enlightened individuals in the state. Others there were also, who, infected with the *philosophism* of modern times, secretly longed and waited for a general dissolution of the administration in church and state, in order to raise in its stead an edifice more conformable to their conceptions of a perfect government.

When we reflect that all public discussion of matters relating to either religion or government, was almost entirely prohibited throughout the Spanish dominions; and that men desirous of information on these points, had no other source than secretly

* We could not read the following note of Mr. Walsh's letter, p. 21. without a smile at the excessive vanity which characterises the French nation.

"Favier, in his 'Conjectures Raisonnées,' containtained in the 'Politique de tous les Cabinets,' commences a chapter on the subject of Spain in this way: 'De la haine nationale contre les Francois,' and dwells with great indignation on the '*blind and stupid hatred*' entertained so universally by the Spaniards against his countrymen."

to avail themselves of the writings of authors living under more liberal systems of government, we can easily conceive, that an aversion, and a degree of hostility too, must naturally have been produced in the minds of even good men to an administration by which such restraints were imposed on the exercise on the human faculties on subjects the most congenial and important to his nature. Such men may, for various reasons, carefully observe the rules of exterior submission; but their wishes for a change must, in the end, produce an alteration in their language, and also in their conduct. In such a case, how happy it is for the country of which the established constitution acknowledges the duty, and allows the means of improvement, and when reformation may supercede the necessity of revolution!

The dread tribunal of the inquisition in Spain, had been for many years back, gradually withdrawing from public notice. Its powers, however, though seldom exerted, were not diminished. The unfortunate *Olavide*, the founder of the establishments for peopling the SIERRA MORENA, sunk under the power of the holy inquisition, though as much probably for his political as his religious offences. In the beginning of the French revolution, when neither pains nor cost was spared, clandestinely to introduce and disseminate throughout Spain publications calculated to excite disorders in the state, the formidable weapons of the inquisition were actively and successfully wielded, in defence of the established system of government; for any assault on the rights of the temporal sovereign of the kingdom was regarded as a direct attack on the paramount authority of the spiritual head. The alliance between church and state in Spain, was extremely close; or rather, the political and ecclesiastical authorities were, in a great measure, identified. The kings of Spain were the great champions of the church, and the most brilliant era in history of the Spaniards is that, when they proceeded by degrees to take possession of the munificent donations of the pope, with the sword in one hand and the cross in the other.—And, in fact, it was not less by the religious zeal of the missionaries than the heroic valor of the military order, that the vast transmarine empire of Spain was established.

The steady devotion of the church is not therefore founded in a greater propensity to piety, than is felt by other nations only, but in part, by a recollection of former times when they were exalted to so high a pitch of glory by *the sword of the Lord and of Gideon.* The high-minded pride of the Spanish nation, finding no support in recent, turns to the contemplation of events long past: to the victories of Pavia, Lepanto, and St. Quintoin, to their contests with the Moors, and with the Romans. They had suffered many indignities and insults at the hands of Bonaparte and his agents, when the massacre of Madrid and the captivity of the royal family kindled the accumulated combustibles of indignation and revenge into a flame, which spread into every part of the empire, with the rapidity of lightning. There is no instance of any nation so widely scattered, rallying so unanimously, and with so much alacrity, around the standard of their country. Their motto was, "*The* Spanish blood shed at Madrid on the 2nd of *May cries aloud for vengeance.*"

The flowers of the Spanish army was serving under the banners of the enemy in the north of Europe. The iron frontier of Spain on the north-east was in the hands of French garrisons. The metropolis and the greater part of the interior, and the adjoining kingdom of Portugal, were occupied by 100,000 veteran troops, commanded by able and experienced officers. The Spaniards, without arms, without ammunition, and without a public treasury, were abandoned by their government, and left wholly to themselves; and not a few of the grandees and other persons of high distinction, to whom they might look up for bringing the resources of the monarchy into one uniform direction, they had reason, though not quite so much probably as they imagined, to consider as traitors to their country. The bands of society were broken asunder. There was no visible mode of combining their separate force into any regular plan of co-operation. Yet, under all these circumstances, they did not hesitate to enter on a conflict with the most numerous and most warlike nation of Europe, their neighbours, under the direction of the subtlest politician, and first general of the age. Nor was this an arrogant and blind presumption; a mere fit of passion, or frantic enthusiasm. An act of phrenzy may be committed by a single person; not by a great nation, widely spread over different and distant regions and countries, and least of all by the Spaniards, renowned for circumspection, foresight, patience, and perseverance in designs formed on due deliberation. Though deserted by government, they had confidence in the justice of their cause, and in one another. It seemed to be deeply impressed, or rather inborn in their minds, that however severe the conflict might be, and how much soever protracted, the star of Spain would gain the ascendant at last, and ultimately conduct her to national independence and glory.

The confidence of ultimate success, under circumstances so discouraging, is one of the most wonderful, if not the most wonderful feature, in the whole of the origin and progress of the general rising of the Spaniards. It was not confined to one class, sex or age. It was universal. It predominated in the breasts of old and young; of tillers of the ground, shepherds, shopkeepers, monks and women. The enthusiasm of the Spaniards, though exalted, was deliberate. It was the confidence of men who had calmly surveyed the mighty power opposed to them; who were prepared to encounter privations, defeats and disasters; and who were persuaded, that by bringing constantly into play all their means of annoyance, they should be able to exhaust and weary out, at last, the enemy whom they were unable to subdue by a direct encounter.

The first circumstance of encouragement, that would naturally occur to the Spaniards, was the geographical position and great extent of their country. Its peninsular form,—for Portugal was not only a congenial and friendly power, but part of the same country—secured it on all sides, except that of the Pyrennees, a natural rampart of no inconsiderable consequence, from being invaded by land, and combined with the naval power of England, the sworn enemy of the emperor of France, opened a safe and sure communication with her colonies, with Great Britain and Ireland, with Sweden; and, in short, with every nation on the face of the earth, that might be disposed to espouse and maintain the cause of political freedom against unprincipled ambition and aggression; although the continent of Europe might not dare to give any direct aid, by declaring war against the common oppressor, yet in fact they would, even France herself not excepted, contribute assistance in an indirect and passive manner, by obliging him to employ a part of his

armies in watching and keeping them in subjection.

The principal towns and seaports of Spain, isolated from one another, by vast distances, were not all of them to be occupied by an invading army, however numerous. In the interior, and particularly thenorth of Spain, the ground in many parts, is hilly and broken, rising into lofty mountains, with defiles here and there, and in some places, even towns, inaccessible to artillery. The plains of the two Castiles and Estramadura, are scarcely less favorable to invading armies than the rugged regions that separate them from the rest of Spain.—The excessive heat of the climate, and the contagion of intermittent fevers, would be more fatal to an army of strangers, than detachments of natives. The French would have to encounter a great scarcity of provisions, of forage, and a difficulty of transporting these from one place to another.

In the other countries Bonaparte had supplied his magazines from the depots of the countries he had invaded, improvidently suffered to fall into his hands. In Spain no such depots were to be found. Out of evil there sometimes arises good. In former times there had been in every village of Spain, small granaries, called *positos*, where the farmers were obliged to deposit, every year, a certain portion of their harvest, as a security against famine. In the last war with Portugal, government had drained those positos for provisioning the army, sent against that power in 1801, and failed in its promise to replenish them. Nor could the farmers ever be persuaded to confide thereafter any portion of their grain or forage to the public granaries.

The Spaniards, of proper age, might form themselves at first into small bodies, and take every advantage to be derived from local knowledge; and when they should be under the necessity of quitting one district, or province, they might retire to another. They could break up roads, cut down bridges, intercept convoys and intelligence, fall upon the enemy on his flanks; and, in short, harrass him in all possible ways, without allowing him a moment's repose by night or day. By degrees, smaller would be organized into larger masses, and duly trained until a local and raw militia, would become equal, at length, to a regular army. It was a fortunate circumstance, that the Spanish armies had always been recruited upon limited service; by which means there were spread over all the provinces of Spain, veterans who had been trained to arms and who could now train others. Nor was it the least favorable circumstance to the cause of the patriots, that both their kings, the old and the new, with their courtiers, and so many suspicious characters, were dancing attendance in the antichamber of king Joseph, at Bayonne. Add to all these favorable circumstances, that the Spaniards were patient under hardships and privations, and many of them accustomed to make long journies on foot. (TO BE CONTINUED.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, November 13.—Mr. M'Kim presented the petition of James H. M'Culloch, collector of the port of Baltimore, stating the insufficiency of his emoluments, owing to the operation of the laws restricting our commerce, and praying for relief. Referred to the committee of ways and means.—Like petitions have been received from some other collectors.

The Speaker communicated to the house a petition from Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky, stating that he had been prosecuted and convicted, under the sedition law; that one part of his punishment was the payment of a heavy fine, which he prays may be refunded, &c. The petition being read,

Mr. New moved that it be referred, with the accompanying documents, to the committee of claims.

Mr. Basset was opposed to this reference. If the petition had any claim upon the United States, it must be on the ground that the law under which he was convicted was unconstitutional. A claim of this kind could not be recognised by that committee. He thought, therefore, it would be more proper to refer this petition to a select committee.—This was desirable also from the consideration that the committee of claims is generally overburthened with business.

Mr. Randolph, after reminding the house that a committee had been appointed in 1809, "to enquire whether any, and what prosecutions had been instituted before the courts of the United States for libels at common law, and to report such provisions as in their opinion may be necessary for securing the freedom of speech and of the press," which had not reported, and making some general remarks on the subject, moved to amend the resolution by adding to it the following, which was agreed to, and the petition referred:

"With instructions to enquire whether any, and "what prosecutions have been instituted before the "courts of the United States for libels, under the "sedition law or the common law, and by what au-"thority; and to make such provisions as they may "deem necessary for securing the freedom of speech "and of the press."

Thursday, November 14.—The following members form the committee to which Matthew Lyon's petition is referred, viz. Messrs. New, Troup, Cooke, Randolph, Whitehill, Wright and Mosely.

Mr. Rhea, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill providing for the government of the territory of Louisiana, which was twice read and committed. [This bill provides a government of the second grade for Louisiana.]

Mr. Rhea moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"Resolved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying additional duties on all coarse manufactures of flax and hemp." Laid on the table.

Mr. Condit laid the following resolution on the table:—"Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacture of hemp goods, either by protecting impost duties, or by prohibiting the importation of all hempen articles into the United States, with leave to report by bill."

Friday, November 15.—Mr. Rhea proposed the following resolution for adoption:—"Resolved, that a committee on Indian affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the laws of the United States over those parts of the states and territories of the United States to which the Indian title is not extinguished, in such manner as that all white persons residing within any of the said parts of the United States may and shall be liable to the operation of these laws."

After some remarks on the resolution it was laid upon the table.

Mr. Rhea called up the consideration of the resolution which he laid upon the table yesterday, proposing an additional duty on coarse hemp and flax manufactures.

The resolution was considered, and, on motion, the words "and cotton," were added to it by a consent of the mover.

A proposition made by Mr Grundy to extend the enquiry to manufactures, generally, was ordered to lie on the table—yeas 51, nays 47.

Mr. Milnor having made some remarks on the importance of protecting American seamen, stated that protections were fraudulently obtained by many who were not entitled to them, and that the laws made no provision for the punishment of perjury in such cases, offered the following resolution for adoption which was agreed to:—Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and what amendments are necessary to the laws of the United States relating to the protection of American seamen, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, December 18.—Mr. Seybert presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of Philadelphia praying for protection.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, it was resolved, "That the committee appointed on the 11th instant, on so much of the petition of the inhabitants of the state of Ohio, as relates to the opening of a certain road to Vincennes, be instructed to report on the expediency of making provision by law, for laying out two roads, agreeably to a treaty with certain Indian tribes held at Brownstown in 1803."

Mr. Rhea, called for the consideration of the resolution which he had laid upon the table a few days ago, for instructing the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of encouraging the manufacture of coarse hemp, flax and cotton: which being agreed to, some desultory debate took place for and against agreeing to the resolution. It was objected to, because that commitee had already the subject of manufactures generally referred to it, and it was necessary to give them any special instructions. In support of this resolution, it was said to be a common practice to send instructions to committees; that it had been done, a few days ago, to this committee, in relation to the encouragement of iron manufactures; that without such special instructions, the committee might not have their attention called to the articles in question: and besides this it was wished that the house by such reference, evince their disposition to encourage the manufactures of our country.

After the debate had progressed for some time.

Mr. Smilie moved that the resolution lie on the table, which was agreed to, ayes 69.

A resolution was entered into, instructing the committee on public lands, to enquire what alteration ought to be made in the law relating to the location of military land warrants.

Mr. Randolph asked for the consideration of the resolution which he laid on the table some days ago, directing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expenditure of public money, which being agreed to, he made some remarks thereon, pointing out the utility and necessity of its adoption; it was unanimously agreed to and a committee of seven appointed.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dawson:—"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for the relief of infirm and super-annuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army, and of the present army of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise." Ordered to lie on the table.

Tuesday, November 19.—The following engrossed bills were read a third time and passed, viz. "A bill to extend the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans;" and "a bill for the relief of Abraham Whipple, late a captain in the Navy of the United States."

Mr. Dawson called up for consideration the resolution which he yesterday laid upon the table, for appointing a select committee to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the revolutionary and present army It was considered and agreed to without a division. The committee consists of seven members.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the Chair, on the bill for the government of the Territory of Louisiana. The bill being read by paragraphs, Mr. Fisk moved to strike out the 5th section of the bill, which makes it necessary for persons to be in possession of a freehold to have a right to vote. This motion was opposed by Mr. Randolph, on principle, in a speech of considerable length, in which he advocated the freehold qualification for voters. The motion was opposed also by Mr. Rhea, as unnecessary for the attainment of the mover's object; as he stated the qualification for voters was two-fold; one was the possession of a freehold, the other a residence of a year previous to the time of election,

Mr. Poindexter made a motion, which superceded that of the gentleman from Vermont, to strike out all that part of the section which defined the qualification of voters, and insert "*every free white male citizen residing in the said Territory, who shall have attained the age of* 21 *years, and paid a tax.*"

This amendment was debated till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without taking the question, and obtained leave to sit again.

This debate, though protracted to considerable length, embraced a very narrow question, viz. "whether it is better to require voters to hold freehold property, or to suffer every man to possess the privilege of voting who has arrived at the age of 21 years." As already stated, Mr. Randolph took the first ground, and introduced the practice of Virginia to shew that it was attended with the best effects. Messrs. Fisk, Wright, Smilie and Poindexter took the opposite side of the question. They argued that life and liberty are superior to property; that these are dearer to a poor man than all the property of the rich. Mr. Wright said, that the state of Maryland had tried the property qualification for voting, had found it attended with bad effects, and had now abandoned it. It was formerly required, he said, that a voter should be possessed of property to the value of thirty pounds; so that if a man possessed a horse of that value, he was entitled to a vote; but, if the horse happened to die before the election, he lost his priviledge, which was placing the right in the *horse* instead of the *man.* As to freehold qualifications, they were evaded too by deeds made for the occasion, which were afterwards cancelled.

Mr. Randolph, in combatting the principle of *universal suffrage*, said that it was impossible for the gentleman himself (alluding to Mr. Smilie) or any piping hot member from a Jacobin club—for any disciple of *Tom Paine* or of the *Devil*, to carry this principle of equality to its full extent, for even they must exclude from its operation minors and females. He also took occasion to pronounce a strong philippic against foreigners having any part in the government. Mr. Smilie in his reply paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Paine, on ac-

count of his valuable political writings, which had been considered as highly serviceable in the revolution, and which would be always esteemed wherever the rights of man are understood, and reminded him of the foreigners who had assisted in fighting our revolutionary battles. Mr. R. justified his allusion to Paine, said he was sorry the gentlemen had not recollected his Age of Reason, as well as the Rights of Man, and as to any service, which he had rendered by his writings, he thought little of them, the heroes engaged in that great cause did not need the assistance of an English *stay-maker*. In reply, Mr. S said, he never interfered with a man's religious opinion; that was a private concern, which lay between God and a man's own conscience; and as to the profession of Paine, that he apprehended would never lesson the value of his writings.

Wednesday, November 20.—Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of the inhabitants of West-Florida, praying to be annexed with the Mississippi Territory rather than to the Territory of Orleans. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Milnor stated that the present compensation to witnesses who are compelled to appear in the courts of the United States is very inadequate. Several distressing cases of this kind had occurred in Pennsylvania. To remedy the evil, Mr. M. proposed the adoption of the following resolutions:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the compensation of witnesses held under the recognizance to give testimony in criminal prosecutions in courts of the United States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

Agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

The following members form the committee for considering the expediency of providing by law for the relief of disabled soldiers, viz. Messrs. Dawson, Blount, Butler, Davenport, Ormsby, Gold, and Fisk.

Thursday, November 21—The house appears to have been this day very busily employed in doing nothing. Mr. Findley, from the committee of elections reported in part on the case of the contested election of John P. Hungerford of Virginia; the report was unfavorable to the sitting member, but recommended delay in order to obtain further information. The report and documents were ordered to be printed.

IN SENATE,

Wednesday, November 20.—Mr. Smith, (Md.) presented the memorial of the religious society of Friends of the yearly meeting held at Baltimore for the western shore of Maryland, the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania and Virginia and the state of Ohio, complaining against the traffic which has been carried on in negroes and people of color from the middle to the southern states, in which people of color entitled to freedom are frequently carried off, praying for a revision of the law of congress in relation to this subject. Referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Smith of Md. Taylor and Tait.

The Chronicle.

Many petitions have been presented to congress praying the passage of a law to enable the memorialists to import goods from Great Britain and her dependencies, purchased before the issuing of the president's proclamation, all which were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

General *Robert Bowie* (rep) was elected governor of the state of Maryland, without opposition, on Monday, the 12th inst. *George E. Mitchell, John Stephen, James Butcher, Thomas W. Hall* and *Reverdy Gheislin*, Esquires, were appointed his council on the following day

We have no official intelligence from the army on the Wabash.

The ship Cordelia has arrived at Philadelphia from *Batavia*, turned off from that place by the British Blockading squadron—The officers of which informed the captain of the Cordelia that the Dutch governor had *burnt* the city and retired to the interior with the troops and inhabitants.

Many vessels from France have lately arrived in the ports of the United States with valuable cargoes. The United States frigate Constitution was at Cherbourgh about 40 days since. The emperor had gone to Holland, whither he had been followed by our new minister, Mr. Barlow. The accounts, generally, afford us practicable evidence of the repeal of the *French decrees*. Several vessels under seizure have been released, but no new seizures have been made.

We have Lisbon accounts to the 7th ult.—but no news. The armies remained inactive. The markets were improving—flour $ 15.

Late London papers have been received. The king was still alive, and the battle between *Crib* and *Molineaux* (the American negro) had been fought. London was depopulated of its *nobility* and *gentry*, and thousands of persons travelled hundreds of miles to enjoy the *refined* spectacle!—*Molineaux* lost the battle—his jaw-bone and three of his ribs were broken at the eleventh round.

The Editor's Department.

Aided by a SUPPLEMENT to No. 11, issued with the present, we have got through the pressure of the documents acompanying the president's message, in which the reader possesses a complete history of the transactions of our government with the nations of Europe to which they relate. With the correspondence of Mr. Erving, our special minister at the court of Denmark, we shall progress leisurely: and, this series being completed, we shall then have laid the whole body of the documents before our patrons, except the *official* account of the proceedings of the court martial on commodore *Rodgers;* which, if found to differ in any material point from that already inserted, shall be properly noticed. But we have yet other documents of greater importance, because they more immediately interest us, as Americans, to publish; we allude to the reports of the several secretaries, particularly those of the secretaries of state and of the treasury, on the *population* and *manufactures* of the United States. The first has been received, from which it appeares that the whole population of the United States and their territories, is 7,239,903. In our next it shall be published in detail, contrasted with the enumerations of 1790 and 1800, and such other facts of an earlier date as we have been able to collect. While speaking of the documents, a just regard to our own interest may warrant a declaration of the fact, that they alone, as we shall publish them, cannot be obtained in a book-form, fit for preservation and reference, for less than double the amount of the whole annual subscription to the Weekly Register.

We have on hand many valuable articles of miscellany, which shall appear as soon as possable.

"Like causes produce the like effects"—the first four numbers of the WEEKLY REGISTER are not yet re-printed, for the reason given in our last—we expect to forward them in about 10 or 15 days to all the new subscribers who have not received them.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, November 30, 1811. [No. 13

"————————I wish no other herald
" No other speaker of *my living actions*,
" To keep mine honor from corruption
" But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*.

Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 217.)

B.

COPENHAGEN, JUNE 7, 1811.

To his excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz, First Minister of State, &c. &c. &c.

Sir—With my note of yesterday, I transmitted to your excellency a list (No. 1,) of the "convoy cases," twelve in number—the two last in that list are not depending on appeal before the high court as is mentioned in a memorandum opposite to their names; the first eight vessels of the remaining ten were bound immediately from Petersburg and Cronstadt to the United States; they had all paid their sound dues, and several of them had been examined before the Danish marine tribunals on entering the Baltic, and they were all arrested in going out by a British force and compelled to join convoy; when that convoy was attacked by his majesty's gunbrigs, the Americans not conscious of any illegality in the nature of their voyages or of any irregularity in their own conduct, made not any effort to escape; they were captured and brought into port: no question has been made as to the genuine American character of the vessels in question, but they have been condemned under the authority of the article "d" in the 11th clause of his majesty's instructions for privateers, issued on the 10th of March, 1810, which declares to be goood prize "all vessels which have made use of British convoy either in the Atlantic or the Baltic." At the time of this declaration, these vessels were in Russia on the point of sailing, and wholly ignorant of it.

This is a brief history of the "convoy cases"—it is now my duty to protest against the principle assumed in the instruction referred to, upon which they have been condemned: I shall endeavor to shew to your excellency that it is wholly new, not founded in, or supported by any reasoning to be derived from the law of nations—not even countenanced by precedents, and as wholly repugnant to the doctrines heretofore held by Denmark, itself, as it is to the rights and to the interest of the United States.

That the belligerent has a right to ascertain the neutrality of vessels which he may meet with at sea, and therefore under certain suspicious circumstances to bring such vessels into port for examination, I am not disposed to deny: it may also be allowed that the being found under enemy's convoy does afford such reasonable ground of suspicion against the vessels so found, as to authorise their being sent into port for examination—but this is the full extent of the belligerent right on this point; the examination had, and the vessels being found bona fide neutral must be acquitted:—to say that the neutral shall be condemned on the *mere fact* that he was found under enemy's convoy, is to impose upon him a necessity of sailing without protection even against his own separate enemies; for the case might well happen, indeed, has happened, that though neutral with regard to the belligerent powers, he has had an enemy against whom either of the belligerents was disposed to protect him—of such protection the American commerce has often availed itself during the war between the United States and the Barbary powers, nor was it ever supposed by either of the great belligerent powers, that such commerce so protected by its enemy had thus become liable to capture and confiscation; the case might also occur, that of two allied belligerent powers, a third power should be enemy as to one and neutral as to the other; in that case, his seeking protection of the common enemy of these allied powers against that of them to which he was enemy, could not subject them to capture and confiscation by the allied power with respect to which he was neutral; his right in either of these, and in all cases to protect himself against his enemy by availing himself of whatever convoy offers, is unquestionable. I state these arguments against the *broad grounds* taken in the royal instructions above quoted—But it will be said that the belligerent having also an unquestionable right to ascertain the neutrality of vessels, and belligerent rights being paramount to neutral rights where the two happen to be in collision, hence the attempt of the neutral to deprive the belligerent of his right by putting himself under convoy, forms of itself a ground of capture and confiscation. To this I answer,

Firstly, that the belligerent rights where they come into collision with those of neutrals are not to be deemed in *all cases*, paramount, and that nothing can establish such a general rule, but force, which is not law or justice.

Secondly, that no presumption necessarily arises against the neutral from the mere circumstance of his being found under enemy's convoy—but that this point will entirely depend upon the peculiar circumstances of each case.

Thirdly, that where the belligerent and neutral rights conflict all other circumstances being equal, the plea of necessity ought to decide the question in favor of the neutral; in the case supposed, the belligerent is seeking the mere exercise of right, but the neutral is occupied in his self-preservation.

Fourthly, superadded to this reason in favor of the neutral right, is one springing out of the immutable principles of equity; for, since according to modern practice, the neutral has no representative in the judicature by which his cause is tried, that it is no longer an umpirage or a court of arbitration, so his claim to a favorable leaning towards his right in all questionable cases is very much strengthened.

But it is also proper to enquire whether the vessels in question did in fact put themselves under convoy, with a view to avoid examination by Danish cruizers. Now it appears in the first place that they did not seek convoy for any purpose, but that they were forced into it. Apart however from that question, there were not any Danish laws or

ordinances which they knew of subjecting them to capture, nor could they apprehend or anticipate any such, the less as they had previously passed through the sound or belt with safety and without convoy—hence they had not any motive to seek convoy as a protection against Danish cruizers—they had, indeed, other inducements to put themselves under convoy, the decrees of his majesty the emperor of France (since happily for the harmony between the United States and France repealed) were then in force, that system working against the English orders in council produced such a state of things with regard to the commerce of America, that scarcely one of its ships could move on the face of the ocean without being exposed under this unfortunate co-operation of hostile systems, to capture and confiscation; hence it is not surprising, if American vessels have from time to time been terrified into the convoy now of one party now of the other—but had this happened in the cases before us, yet it would not have formed a just ground of capture and confiscation, for the merits or demerits of the Berlin and Milan decrees out of question, those decrees have not been adopted by Denmark—indeed at the time the vessels were taken, his majesty had not assumed any course with respect to the American commerce from which evil was to be apprehended, hence I beg leave to repeat that the vessels in question, cannot be presumed to have sought protection under British convoy for the purposes of avoiding his cruizers. But if the contrary had been proved, if it stood confessed that they had sought convoy against Danish cruizers—in that case they would have been liable to capture certainly, but it is equally certain that they would not have been liable to condemnation. I must again totally deny that the rule laid down in the article of the royal instructions above cited, is supported by any principle to be found in the law, and I can confidently ask your excellency to show me any authorities in its favor. If the writers be silent on the subject, then their silence is to be construed favorably for the neutral, it supposes that his right to sail under convoy in all cases is indisputable, what is not expressed against the claim cannot be implied—but I will add that all the analogies to be drawn from the law, are in favor of the neutral: in this view, the rule laid down in the instructions, by its sweeping latitude forms its own condemnation; for it would comprise not only vessels which might accidently be within sight of, or at any indefinite distance from an enemy's convoy, but vessels found in enemy's harbors under cover of his guns: but the law says that neutral goods so found under his forts, within his territory, or even on board his vessels at sea—which is to be as immediately and totally under his protection as is possible—that these are liable to confiscation but shall be restored to the neutral owners. The doctrine laid down by Grotius in the "de jure belli ac pacis" on this point, has never been refuted, but has on the contrary been adopted by subsequent writers; treaties indeed may have said otherwise, but treaties change not the law, they bind only the parties to them. I may equally ask your excellency to shew me examples in the practice of nations, countenancing the rule laid down in the royal order; and I can quote in favor of the neutral right the example of England, a power which neither your excellency or myself are disposed to extol for her moderation in the exercise of her belligerent rights, or for any disposition which she has manifested favorable to those of neutrals. England herself has never gone to the extent of condemning vessels upon the mere ground of their having been taken under enemy's convoy; but she has captured them in that situation and acquitted them.

I might occupy your excellency's attention by expatiating on the conduct of Denmark in former times, by carrying back your view to a consideration of that great system of neutral rights which she so boldly adopted and so ably supported in the year 1780, which are again recognized in her convention with Sweden in 1794, which she has subsequently co-operated with Russia to establish, and the leading feature of which still appears in the very royal instructions on which I have been commenting; but it would be an ungrateful task, and not necessary to be undertaken because the mere mention of the subject carries conviction to the mind on the point to which I would apply it, and because on every other I have already said more than enough to establish the chief position with which I began, viz. that nothing to be found in the law will authorise the condemnation of neutral property upon the mere fact of its being found under enemy's convoy, and that therefore on due proof of its neutrality it must be acquitted.

I consider it to be a propitious circumstance, that in acting upon this very important question, his majesty's government is unembarrassed by the claims of privateersmen, and that the cases of these vessels are thus presented in the plainest form, unmixed with any extraneous matter; the captures having been made by public ships, leaving the fullest scope to the magnanimity and justice of his majesty's disposition

I have the honor, &c.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

No. 1.

List of American vessels taken in company with the remainder of a fleet under convoy of a British gun-brig and sent into Christiansand by five Danish gun brigs in July, 1810.

Ship Annawan, captain Donaldson, from St. Petersburg, bound to Philadelphia and owned in Philadelphia.

Ship Hesper, Cushing, do. Boston, Newburyport.

Ship Hope, Rhea, do. Providence (R. I.) Providence.

Ship Janus, Gawn, do. Newburyport, Newburyport.

Barque Mary, Ropes, do. Salem, Salem.

Brig Elizabeth, Campbell, do. Philadelphia, Philadelphia.

Brig Hope, Meik, do. Marblehead, Marblehead.

Brig Polly, Graves, do. do. do.

Schooner Rebecca, Meik, Gothenburg, do. do.

Schooner Iris, Russel, do. Salem, Salem.

*Brig Sophia, M'Kentire, do. Liverpool.

*Barque Eliza, Lufftkin, do. do.

No. 2.

List of American cases now pending before the High Court of Admiralty at Copenhagen, June 1, 1811.

Captured May 14, 1810, schooner Egeria, capt. Law, owned in New-York, from New-York, bound to St. Petersburg, detained in Fahrsund.

June 5, do. brig Minerva, Baker, Portland, Portland, do. do.

June 2, do. ship Oscar, Cunningham, Baltimore, Baltimore, do. do.

July 31, do. ship Minerva Smyth, Mann, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Kiel, Kiel.

July 31, do. ship Fairtrader, Craig, do. do. do. do.

*These vessels American, but the cargoes on freight, supposed for English account no appeal declared for either vessel.

July 31, do. brig Ariel, Butler, do. do. do. do.

August 18, do. ship Resolution, Eldridge, New-York, New-York, Gottenburg, Christiansand.

August 8, do. brig Nimrod, Smith, do. do. Elsineur, Aldbourg.

August 8, do. ship William & Jane, Bunker, do. do. Russia, Callenbourg.

August 29, do. brig Richmond, Jervis, Philadelphia, Philadelphia, Gottenburg, Fahrsund.

October, do. ship Pittsburg, Yardsley, do. do. do. Hickiford.

October, do. ship Maria Theresa, Phelps, New York, New-York, Kiel, Fahrsund.

November, do. ship Amiable Matilda, Hague, do do. do. do.

December, do. ship Washington, Almy, do. do. Russia, Callenbourg.

April 1, 1811, brig Rachel, Joseph, Salem, Boston, do. Copenhagen.

April, do. ship Charlotte, Pierce, Boston, do Stockholm, Isle of Bonholm.

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Copenhagen, July 15th, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor herewith to enclose copies of my correspondence with this government since my last communication, viz.

No. 1. Mr. de Rosenkrantz, his note of June 28th, in reply to mine of the 6h and 7th of June.

No. 2. My note to Mr. de Rosenkrantz of June 30th, in reply to the above.

No. 3. Mr. de Rosenkrantz, his note of July 9th, in reply to mine of the 30th of June.

On the 28th of June, I waited upon the minister for the purpose of conversing with him on such part of his note of that date as respected the convoy cases, but did not obtain any thing more satisfactory than what is contained in it; on the 29th, he went into the country, from whence he did not return till the morning of the 2d inst.—in the mean time the cases were pressed forward in the high court —and it was determined to condemn four of them instantly, as though it were to preclude the possibility of any further remonstrance on my part. I had received an intimation of this intention on the 30th of June, and then wrote to Mr. de Rosenkrantz unofficially, hoping that he would be able to arrest the progress of the tribunal. On the 1st inst. having ascertained that intention, I again addressed him in the same way, and in terms rather more forcible. That communication, though unofficial, Mr. de Rosenkrantz, actuated by the most friendly motives, immediately sent to his majesty; yet it failed of its intended effect, and on the second inst. four of the cases were condemned.

On the receipt of the minister's last note (on the 9th) I again waited on him, and warmly remonstrated against this precipitate procedure, and the determination taken to condemn all the convoy cases without admitting any justificatory pleas. He reverted to whatever is found in his written communications to support the determination, and yet seemed to regret that it had been taken, but withal was unable to effect, and did not afford the least encouragement to hope for any modification of it; nevertheless, some of these are cases of great hardship, and I have concluded not to relax my efforts in their favor, whilst any one of them remains uncondemned.

In every other respect the position of our affairs is not unsatisfactory, the privateers are discouraged, and nearly all our vessels pass without interruption —I transmit herewith the list and statements as correct as it is possible to make them, which place in the most distinct point of view whatever has passed in relation to, and the actual state of the business with which I am charged.

With the most perfect respect and consideration, sir, your very obedient servant,

GEORGE W. ERVING.

Affair of the Little Belt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

[These proceedings as officially published, do not appear to differ in any material point from the statement already inserted in the Register, (see page 36.) The following is the address of commodore Rodgers to the court of enquiry, with its judgment on the case.]

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the court:

I avail myself of the present moment to express my thanks for the patient investigation of the merits of the transaction which caused its convention: and I feel perfectly convinced that the evidence adduced is amply sufficient to insure that my conduct in this affair will meet the approbation of every unprejudiced mind, as well for its general tenor as for the lenity shewn to an assumed enemy, whom I had it in my power to destroy by a single broadside more, and that too without any risk of injuring the ship under my command.

Many of the interrogatories put by myself to the witnesses may have appeared to the court superfluous, I fear; but when it considers the odious features of the statement which has been exhibited in the news-papers, said to be captain Bingham's official statement to admiral Sawyer, (dated his majesty's sloop Little Belt, May 21, 1811, lat. 35, 53, long. 71, 49, W. Cape Charles, bearing *west, distant* 48 *miles,*) I am sure it cannot complain of the time I have taken up in proving (while I had it in my power) that unblushing representation to be palpably and wilfully false.

I should not now longer trespass on the time and patience of the court, was it not probable that the present proceedings may be published to the world, and a consequent desire that even my motive for chasing the Little Belt should be known—and this I am the more desirous of, as great pains have been taken by a few individuals who call themselves Americans, to impose a belief that I chased with a hostile intention, not however because I entertain a hope of producing any change in sentiment of men like themselves, (and for the honor of my country, I hope there are but few such) who are disposed to represent all the acts of their government, as well as of its agents, in an odious light; but to undeceive not only my own countrymen, but even every liberal Englishman, who may have been deceived by their sophistry.

That I did chase the Little Belt, I acknowledge; but that I did so with the intention of offering menace or insult to the British flag, I declare, in the presence of my God, is without any foundation whatever; neither would the orders under which I was acting authorise such a course, any more than they would have justified my submitting to an insult from a British, or any other ship of war.

Without further observation or comment than is necessarily connected with the subject, the following are therefore my reasons for having chased that ship:—On the 10th of May, being then at anchor off Annapolis, I got under weigh to proceed to my station at New-York, in consequence of an order from the honorable the secretary of the navy to that effect: in which he acquainted me of his having issued this order owing to his being informed that the trade of New-York had become interrupted

by British and French cruizers. At this time I discovered by the news-papers, that a British frigate, supposed to be the Guerriere, had, in the vicinity of Sandy Hook, and during my absence from the station, impressed out of the American brig Spitfire, bound coastwise, a young man by the name of Diggio, an American, and apprentice to the master of the brig—on the 16th of May, at a little past meridian, being at the time in seventeen fathoms water, about fourteen or fifteen leagues to the northward and eastward of Cape Henry, and about six leagues from the land to the southward of Chingoteak, a sail was discovered to the eastward standing towards us under a press of canvas, which I soon made out by the shape of her upper sails, as they became distinguishable from our deck, to be a man of war. Not having heard of any other ship of war, than the before mentioned frigate being on our coast, I concluded (and more particularly from the direction in which she was discovered) that it was her; and accordingly determined to speak her, as well because I considered it my duty to know the names and characters, if possible, of all foreign cruizers hovering on our coast, as from an impression, if it turned out to be the vessel I had conceived, that her commander from having learnt through the medium of the newspapers the sensation which the before mentioned outrage had produced throughout the United States, might be induced, if he was not totally regardless of American claims to justice, to mention that he had the young man in question on board, and would deliver him up to me, and perhaps at the same time assign some cause for such a gross violation of the sovereign rights of the American nation. At any rate, whether he was so disposed or not, if I could learn from him that the man was on board, I should have it in my power to represent the same to my government, and thereby be the means of more readily effecting his emancipation from vassalage, and the cruel necessity of fighting the battles of the very country whose officer had thus unlawfully enslaved him; and in doing this, I considered I was doing no more than a duty imposed on me by my situation; consequently I felt regardless if, in accomplishing it, a further attempt should be made to insult my country by offering violence to the flag flying over my head—as I was then, am now, and ever shall be, prepared to repel any such insult or injury to the very utmost of the force under my command; and that too without regard to the consequences resulting therefrom.

These, gentlemen, were my motives for having chased the ship which I supposed to be the frigate that impressed Diggio, but which afterwards proved to be his Britannic majesty's ship Little Belt. But even if I had no such reason to justify my chasing, I maintain that the usage of nations, the treaty concluded in 1783, betwen the United States and Great Britain, as well as the British precedents almost without number, gave me that right, if it be admitted that our country possesses any comparative or reciprocal rights whatever.

Although I admit I did chase the little Belt, I nevertheless deny that her commander wished to prevent my coming up with him, otherwise he undoubtedly would not have kept away, and set his studding sails when he was several miles to windward of me; added to this, his conduct was unfriendly, to say the least, as he declined shewing his colors until after it was too dark to distinguish what they were, although he must have perceived, as well from the courses I steered, as from my colors (of which he undoubtedly saw the pendant) that I wished to speak him. Indeed the several circumstances make it apparent to me, that he was ignorant of our force, and wished to procrastinate our meeting only until after it should be dark.

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

The following judgment comes after the evidence and the address, and concludes the report of the proceedings of the court of enquiry:

The court of enquiry, authorized and required by precept issued by the honorable the secretary of the navy of the United States, bearing date the 24th of July, 1811, have in conformity with the same, minutely examined into every circumstances stated in the letter of John Rodgers, Esquire, bearing date, off Sandy Hook, May the 23d, 1811, and addressed to the honorable the secretary of the navy of the United States, relative to the affair between the United States' frigate the President, and his Britannic majesty's ship the Lille or Little Belt; and having taken all the testimony that could in any manner or degree elucidate facts, do, in obedience to the aforesaid precept, state all the facts that have been disclosed.

First—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers, on perceiving his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt to be a ship of war, made every exertion to come up with her before dark.

Second—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the flag of the United States was displayed on board the United States' frigate the President, as soon as his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, was discovered to be a ship of war, and was kept flying until noon of the following day.

Third—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that captain Bingham acknowledged that the broad pendant of the United States' frigate the President, had been distinguished during the chase from his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Fourth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that no colors were perceived flying on board of his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, until she hove too, and that it was then too dark to distinguish to what nation they belonged.

Fifth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers hailed his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, first.

Sixth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers' hail was not satisfactorily answered.

Seventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt fired the first gun.

Eighth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the first gun fired by his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, was without any previous provocation or justifiable cause.

Ninth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the shot fired from his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, was returned from the United States' frigate the President by a single gun.

Tenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the general fire was commenced by his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Eleventh—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after the firing had continued four or five minutes, his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt ceased firing.

Twelfth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that after his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt had ceased firing, and the fire of the United States' frigate the President had, in consequence thereof, ceased; that the former ship in about three minutes recommenced her fire upon the latter.

Thirteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the second fire continued about five minutes, when his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt was totally silenced.

Fourteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that in both instances, when the fire of his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt was silenced, commodore Rodgers exerted himself to prevent further injury being done to her.

Fifteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the United States' frigate the President was lying to with lights hoisted during the night, after the affair with his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

Sixteenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that commodore Rodgers proffered aid to the commander of his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, the morning after the rencontre.

Seventeenth—It has been proved to the satisfaction of the court, that in consequence of the fire from his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt, one boy was wounded on board the United States' frigate the President, one shot struck her main-mast, another struck her fore-mast, and some of her rigging was cut.

Eighteenth—It has been proved to the satifaction of the court, that the letter of commodore Rodgers, bearing date off Sandy-Hook, on the 23d day of May last, and addressed to the honorable the secretary of the navy of the United States, is correct, and a true statement of the occurrences which took place between the United States' frigate the President, and his Britannic majesty's ship the Little Belt.

The court adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at Mechanic Hall, in Broadway, in the city of New-York.

Friday, the 13th of September, 1811.

The court met pursuant to adjournment.

Present, *commodore Stephen Decatur*, President.
Captain Charles Stewart, } Members
Captain Isaac Chauncey. }

The proceedings of the court of yesterday were read and approved.

The court whereupon adjourned without day.

(Signed) STEPHEN DECATUR,
President.

WM. PAULDING, JUN. *Judge Advocate.*

[We close the "affair of the Little Belt" by annexing the following extracts from British official documents, shewing the sentiments of the British government, as to the neutral right, in case of belligerent ships of war frequenting their coasts. We are indebted for them to the research of the editor of the *National Intelligencer.*]

Declaration of his Britannic majesty, James I. published in the year 1604.

"Our pleasure is, that within our ports, havens, roads, creeks, or other places of our dominions, or so near to any of our said ports or havens, as may be reasonably construed to be within the title, or precinct, there shall be no force, violence or surprise, or offence suffered to be done either from man of war to man of war, or from man of war to merchant, &c. but that all, of what nation soever, so long as they shall be within those, our ports and places of jurisdiction, or where our officers may prohibit violence, shall be understood to be under our protection, and to be ordered by course of justice, &c. And that our officers and subjects shall prohibit, as much as in them lies, all hovering of men of war, &c. so near the entry of our havens or coasts; and that they shall receive and succor all merchants and others that shall fall within the danger of any such as shall await our coast, in so near places, to the hindrance of trade to and from our kingdom."

Extract from a proclamation of his Britannic majesty Charles II. dated 8th February, 1667—8

"2. We will and command, that all our officers and subjects, by sea and land, do, as much as in them lies, prohibit the roving and hovering of men of war so near the entry of any of our harbors, or our coasts, as that merchantmen, homeward or outward bound to and from any of our ports, shall apprehend their passage to be unsafe, or their danger of being set upon and surprised, to the hindering and diverting of trade and commerce from our ports: And we strictly charge and require our officers and subjects to rescue, succor and defend all merchantmen and others, that shall happen to be set upon, or surprised so near our coasts, or the entry of our harbors, as may easily be construed to be under our more special care and protection; and that they apprehend and seize all offenders in this kind, in order to bring them to condign punishment, for disturbing and hindering the trade and commerce between our subjects, and those of our neighbors and allies."

Extract of a charge given at an admiralty sessions' held at the Old Bailey, by Sir L. Jenkins.

"You are therefore to enquire, if any men of war under foreign commissions, from any the parties now in war, do lie hovering near any of his majesty's ports, havens or harbors; or skulking within any of those places called the king's chambers, in order to surprize merchants' ships belonging to the king's friends and allies, and to snap them as they are coming or going out of our ports; you are to present such if you know any; and the king's majesty is to be informed of it out of the records and presentments of this court; that they may be seized and arrested, if they be driven, or do course in, or else may be fetched in by his majesty's ships, and punished as wilful violators of the treaties his majesty hath with his neighbors, and as malicious disturbers of our trade.

"You are to enquire if any men of war have presumed to search, stop or carry away by force, our merchants' ships in their course at sea, under pretence of suspicion that they belonged to their enemies: if they have brought them out of their course to their own ports without sufficient cause, such as is allowed by treaty between his majesty and the prince or state from which the man of war has his commission; that is a grevious tresspass, and the party that hath done it, coming into any of his majesty's ports, may be arrested and his ship made to answer and satisfy the merchants' damage. If they have robbed or pillaged them, it is downright *piracy*, as I have already told you."

Treasury Report.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose a report prepared in obedience to the act entitled, "an act to establish the treasury department."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker of the house of representatives.

REPORT.

In obedience to the directions of the "act supplementary to the act entitled "an act to establish the treasury department," the secretary of the treasury respectfully submits the following reports and estimates:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

1. *To the end of the year* 1811.

The actual receipts into the treasury, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1811, have consisted of the following sums—viz:

Customs, sales of lands, arrears, repayments, and all other branches of revenue, amounting together, as appears by the estimate [E] to		$13,541,446 37
Temporary loan of 31st December, 1810,		2,750,000 00
Total amount of receipts		16,291,446 37
Making together, with the balance in the treasury on the 1st of October, 1810, and amounting to		3,459,029 72
An aggregate of		19,750,476 09
The disbursements during the same year have been as followeth, viz:		
Civil department, including miscellaneous expences and those incident to the intercourse with foreign nations		1,360,858 98
Army, fortifications, arms and arsenals	$2,129,000 00	
Navy department	2,136,000 00	
Indian department	142,725 00	
		4,407,725 00
Payments for interest on the public debt		2,225,800 93
Total current expences		7,994,384 91
Reimbursement of the temporary loan (in March and September, 1811)		2,750,000 00
Payments on account of the principal of the public debt		5,058,272 82
Amounting together, as will appear more in detail by the statement [E] to		15,802,657 73
And leaving in the treasury on the 30th of September, 1811, a balance of		3,947,818 36
		$19,750,476 09

The actual receipts arising from revenue alone, and exclusively of the temporary loan, since reimbursed, appear from this statement to have exceeded the current expences, including therein the interest *paid* on the debt, by a sum of more than $5,500,000. But the payments on account of interest, during the year ending on the 30th September, 1811, have, from an unavoidable delay in making the usual remittances to Holland, fallen short of the amount due during the same period; and the real excess of receipts, arising from revenues beyond the current expences, including therein the interest *accrued* on the debt, amounts only to near $5,100,000.

The receipts for the last quarter of the year 1811, are estimated at $3,300,000; and the expenditures (including the payment of arrears of interest, and near $2,160,000 on account of the principal of the public debt) at $4,300,000, which will leave at the end of the year, a balance in the treasury of nearly $3,000,000. It will not, therefore, be necessary to resort for the service of the present year, to the loan authorised by the act of the last session of congress.

2. *Year* 1812.

It is ascertained that the nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which has *accrued* during the three first quarters of the year 1811, exceeds $6,000,000; and it may for the whole year be estimated at about $7,500,000.

The custom-house bonds outstanding on the first day of January, 1812, and falling due in that year, are also estimated after deducting bad debts, at 7,500,000 dollars. This sum may therefore be assumed as the probable amount of receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, on account of duties on merchandize and tonnage; the portion of the revenue arising from importations subsequent to the present year, which will be received in 1812, being considered sufficient to pay the debentures and expences of collection of that year.

The payments made by purchasers of public lands north of the river Ohio, having during the two last years, after deducting the expences and charges on that fund, amounted to near 600,000 dollars a year; that branch of revenue may, for the present, be estimated at that sum. Allowing one hundred thousand dollars for the other small items of revenue, which consist principally of arrears and repayments, the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may therefore be estimated at $8,200,000

The current expences for the same year are estimated as followeth, viz.

1. Expences of a civil nature, both domestic and foreign		$1,260,000
2. Military and naval establishments, according to the estimates of those two departments, and including the additional and permanent appropriations for the purchase of arms, and Indian annuities, viz.		
Army (including 32,000 dollars for militia)	2,581,000	
Arsenals, arms and ordnance	614,000	
Naval department	2,500,000	
Indian department	220,000	
		5,915,000
3. Interest on public debt		2,225,000
Amounting together to		$9,400,000

And exceeding, by 1,200,000 dollars, the probable amount of receipts. The deficit may be paid out of the sum of three millions of dollars in the treasury.

But under existing circumstances, it does not seem eligible to exhaust that fund; and the estimate of receipts being also liable to more than usual uncertainty, the propriety of authorising a loan sufficient to supply the difference, and to defray such other extraordinary expences as may be incurred during the year, is respectfully submitted.

It must at the same time be observed that the sum of 9,400,000 dollars, thus stated as the amount of current expences for the year 1812, includes, in fact, a portion of extraordinary expences arising from the present state of affairs. For if the military and naval expenditures had been estimated at a sum not exceeding the amount actually expended for those objects during the year ending the 30th of September, 1811, that is to say, at 4,400,000, instead of 5,900,000 dollars, the estimate of receipts would exceed that of current expences.

The disbursements on account of the naval establishment, have amounted, in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to	$1,675,000
And in the year ending on the 30th of September, 1811, to	2,136,000
They are estimated for the year 1812, at	2,500,000

The disbursements on account of the military establishment have amounted in the year ending on the 30th September, 1810, to 2,309,000

And in the year ending on the 30th, 1811, to 2,129,000

They are estimated for the year 1812, at 3,195,000

But the detailed annual estimates for the year 1812, will show that they are predicated on the employment of almost the whole of the naval force, and of the whole military establishment of the United States, as authorised by law, covering, besides several other items, all the expenses of more than 17,000 effective men in the land and sea service.

With respect to the payments on account of the principal of the debt, it is evident that an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which will be reimbursed during the year 1812, will be necessary. The payments which, according to law, must be made during that year on that account, consist of

1. Annual reimbursement of six per cent. and deferred stock 1,570,000 00

2. Reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock 565,318 41

Amounting together to 2,135,318 41

This sum, and that payable for interest, amounting together to 4,360,000 dollars, leave, in order to complete the annual appropriation of eight millions, a balance of 3,640,000 dollars which can be applied in no other than in purchases of stock at the prices limited by law. The amount which may be thus applied is therefore uncertain.

PUBLIC DEBT.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt will, from the 1st of October, 1810, to the 31st December, 1811, have exceeded six millions four hundred thousand dollars. With the exception of the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks, there will remain at the end of the year 1811 no other portion of the public debt reimbursable at the will of the United States than the residue of converted stock, amounting as above stated, to 565,000 dollars, and which will be paid in the year 1812.—There being nothing afterwards left, on which the laws, passed subsequent to the year 1801, for the redemption of the debt, can operate, a general view of the result and effect of those laws will now be presented.

Exclusively of near three millions of unfunded debt, since reimbursed, as detailed in the report of 18th April, 1808; the public debt of the United States amounted on the 1st of April 1801, to $79,926,999

The whole amount of principal extinguished during the period of ten years and nine months, commencing on the first of April, 1801, and ending on the 31st of December, 1811, exceeds forty-six millions of dollars, viz.

Foreign debt paid in full	10,075,004
Eight per cent. five and half per cent. four and half per cent. and navy 6 per cent. stocks and temporary loans due on the 1st of April 1801, to the bank of the U. S. all paid in full	12,657,700
Six per cent. and deferred stocks, including the exchanged stock reimbursed	20,820,744
Three per cent. stock including converted stock reimbursed	2,079,269
Registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers	90,093
	46,022,810
Leaving the amount of old debt unredeemed on first January, 1812, and consisting of the following species, viz.	33,903,189
Six per cent and deferred stocks, unredeemed, amount	17,067,098
Three per cent stock 16,157,890	
Converted do. 565,318	16,723,208
1796 6 per cent stock	80,000
Registered debt and debt due to foreign officers	33,885
	33,904,189
And to which adding the Louisiana six per cent. stock being a new debt contracted subsequent to the 1st of April, 1801,	11,250,000
Makes the whole amount of public debt on the 1st January, 1812	$45,154,189

The annual interest on the public debt due on the 1st of April, 1801, amounted to	$4,180,463
The annual interest on the public debt extinguished between the 1st April, 1801, and the 1st January, 1812, amount to	2,632,982
Leaving for the amount of annual interest on the old debt unredeemed on 1st January, 1812	1,547,481
The annual interest on the Louisiana stock is	675,000
Making the annual interest on the whole debt due on 1st January, 1812	2,222,481
Which substracted from the annual interest on the debt due on the 1st April, 1801	4,180,463
Leaves for the difference between the amount of interest respectively payable at those two dates,	1,967,942

The disposable national revenue, or that portion which alone is applicable to defray the annual national expences, consists only of the surplus of the gross amount of revenue collected, beyond the amount necessary for paying the interest on the public debt. A diminution of that interest is, with respect to the ability of defraying the other annual expenses, a positive increase of revenue to the same amount. With an equal amount of gross revenue, the revenue applicable to defray the national expenses is now, by the effect of the reduction of the debt, two millions six hundred thousand dollars greater than on the 1st day of April, 1801. Or, if another view of the subject be thought more correct, the laws for the reduction of the debt have in ten years and nine months, enabled the United

States to pay in full the purchase money of Louisiana, and increased their revenue near two millions of dollars.

If the amount of annual payments on account of both the principal and interest of the public debt, during the last eight years, be contrasted with the payments hereafter necessary for the same purpose, the difference will be still more striking. Eight millions of dollars have been annually paid on that account during those eight years. The whole amount payable after the year 1812, including the annual reimbursement on the 6 per cent and deferred stocks, is 3,792,382 dollars, making an annual difference of more than four millions two hundred thousand dollars, which will be liberated from that appropriation. And this annual payment of about three millions eight hundred thousand dollars, would have been sufficient, with some small variations, to discharge in ten years the whole of the residue of the existing debt, with the exception of the three per cent stock, the annual interest on which amounts only to 485,000 dollars. The aspect of the foreign relations of the United States, forbids, however, the hope of seeing the work completed within that short period.

The redemption of principal has been effected without the aid of any internal taxes, either direct or indirect, without any addition during the last seven years to the rate of duties on importations, which, on the contrary, have been impaired by the repeal of that on salt, and, notwithstanding the great diminution of commerce during the last four years. It, therefore, proves decisively the ability of the United States, with their ordinary revenue, to discharge, in ten years of peace, a debt of forty-two millions of dollars; a fact which considerably lessens the weight of the most formidable objection to which that revenue, depending almost solely on commerce, appears to be liable. In time of peace it is almost sufficient to defray the expenses of a war; in time of a war, it is hardly competent to support the expenses of a peace establishment. Sinking at once under adverse circumstances from 15 to 6 or 8 millions of dollars, it is only by a persevering application of the surplus, which it affords in years of prosperity, to the discharge of the debt that a total change in the system of taxation or a perpetual accumulation of debt can be avoided. But, if a similar application of such surplus be hereafter strictly adhered to, forty millions of debt, contracted during five or six years of war, may always, without any extraordinary exertion, be reimbursed in ten years of peace.—This view of the subject has, at the present crisis, appeared necessary for the purpose of distinctly pointing out one of the principal resources within the reach of the United States. But to be placed on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue "sufficient, at least, to defray the extraordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that of new loans which may be authorized."

Provision for the ensuing years.

The revenue is derived from two sources; the duties on importations and the sales of public lands.

The nett revenue arising from duties on merchandize and tonnage, which accrued during the year 1809, amounted to 6,527,168 dollars.

The nett revenue arising from the same sources, which accrued during the year 1810, as will appear by the statement A. and B. to 12,513,490

The same revenue for the year 1811, is estimated as already stated, at $7,500,000

A portion of the revenue of this year having been collected on British merchandize, imported before the prohibition took effect, the permanent revenue arising from duties on tonnage and merchandize, will not probably, at their present rate and under existing circumstances, exceed $6,000,000 an estimate which is corroborated by the view of the subject exhibited in the statement [B2.]

The sales of public lands north of the river Ohio, have, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1811, amounted, as appears by the statement C, to 207,000 acres, and the payments by purchasers to 600,000 dollars. It has already been stated that those payments on the average of the two last years amount, after deducting the expenses and charges on that fund, to the annual sum of $600,000 the sales in the Missisippi territory, being in the first instance appropriated to the payment of $1,250,000 to the state of Georgia are distinctly stated.

The permanent revenue, or annual receipts after the year 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, may therefore be estimated at	$6,600,000
Which, deducted from the annual expenditures calculated on the same principle, and amounting by the preceding estimate of the year 1812, to	9,200,000
Leaves a deficiency to be provided for, of	2,600,000

An addition of fifty per cent. to the present amount of duties, together with a continuance of the temporary duties heretofore designated by the name of the "Mediterranean Fund," will be sufficient to supply that deficiency, and is respectfully submitted. This mode appears preferable for the present to any internal tax.——With respect to the sales of public lands, besides affording a supplementary fund for the ultimate redemption of the public debt, they may, without any diminution of revenue, be usefully applied as a bounty to soldiers enlisting in the regular service, and in facilitating the terms of loans. But it does not appear that the actual receipts into the treasury arising from the sales, can be materially increased, without a reduction in the price; unless it be by an attempt to offer certain portions for sale in the large cities of the union.

The same amount of revenue would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, would, it is believed, be sufficient in case of war. The same increase of duties would therefore be equally necessary in that event. Whether it would be sufficient to produce the same amount of revenues under existing circumstances, cannot at present be determined. Should any deficiency arise, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes. To raise a fixed revenue of only nine millions of dollars, is so much within the compass of the national resources, so much less in proportion than is paid by any other nation, that, under any circumstances, it will only require the will of the legislature to effect the object.

The possibility of raising money by loans to the amount which may be wanted, remains to be examined. For the fact that the United States may easily, in ten years of peace extinguish a debt of forty-two millions of dollars, does not necessarily imply that they could borrow that sum during a period of war.

In the present state of the world, foreign loans may be considered nearly unattainable. In that respect, as in all others, the United States must solely rely on their own resources. These have

their natural bounds, but are believed to be fully adequate to the support of all the national force that can be usefully and efficiently employed.

The ability and will of the United States faithfully to perform their engagements, are universally known; and the terms of loans will in no shape, whatever, be affected by the want of confidence in either. They must, however, depend, not only on the state of public credit, and on the ability to lend, but also on the existing demand for capital required for other objects. Whatever this may be, the money wanted by the public must be purchased at its market price. Whenever the amount wanted for the service of the year or the whole amount of stock in the market, shall exceed certain limits, it may be expected that legal interest will not be sufficient to obtain the sums required. In that case the most simple and direct is also the cheapest and safest mode. It appears much more eligible to pay at once the difference, either by a premium in lands, or by allowing a higher rate of interest, than to increase the amount of stock created, or to attempt any operation, which might injuriously affect the circulating medium of the country. This difficulty, and it is the only serious one which has been anticipated, will not, indeed, if analysed, appear very formidable. For to take an extreme case, and supposing even forty millions of dollars to be borrowed at eight instead of six per cent. a year, the only difference would consist in the additional payment of eight hundred thousand dollars a year, until the principal was reimbursed; a payment inconvenient indeed, and to be avoided if practicable, but inconsiderable if compared either with the effects of other means of raising money, or with some other branches of the public expenditure.

It appears from the preceding estimates, that nothing more may be strictly wanted for defraying, during the year 1812, the expenses as yet authorised by law than an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which may be reimbursed on account of the principal of the public debt. With a view to the ensuing years, and considering the aspect of public affairs presented by the executive, and the measures of expense which he has recommended, it has been attempted to show—

1. That a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary and sufficient, both under the existing situation of the United States, and in the event of their assuming a different attitude.

2. That an addition on the rate of duties of importations is at present sufficient for that purpose, although, in the course of events, it may require some aid from other sources of revenue.

3. That a just reliance may be placed on obtaining loans to a considerable amount, for defraying the extraordinary expences which may be incurred beyond the amount of revenue above stated.

4. That the peace revenue of the United States will be sufficient, without any extraordinary exertions, to discharge in a few years, the debt which may be thus necessarily incurred.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Treasury Department, Nov. 22d, 1811.

Twelfth Congress.

List of the members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States, according to states—shewing also their *political* character—republicans in *Italic*.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Richard Cutts,
Nicholas Gilman.

MASSACHUSETTS.
James Lloyd, jun.
Joseph B. Varnum.

CONNECTICUT.
Chauncy Goodrich,
Samuel W. Dana.

RHODE-ISLAND.
William Hunter,
Jeremiah B. Howell.

VERMONT.
Stephen R. Bradley,
Jonathan Robinson.

NEW-YORK.
Obadiah German,
John Smith.

NEW-JERSEY.
John Lambert,
John Condit.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Andrew Gregg,
Michael Leib.

DELAWARE.
James A. Bayard,
Outerbridge Horsey.

MARYLAND.
Samuel Smith,
Philip Reed.

VIRGINIA.
Richard Brent,
William B. Giles.

NORTH-CAROLINA.
James Turner,
Jesse Franklin.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
John Gaillard,
John Taylor.

GEORGIA.
Charles Tait,
William H Crawford.

KENTUCKY.
George M. Bibb,
John Pope.

TENNESSEE.
Joseph Anderson,
George W. Campbell.

OHIO.
Thomas Worthington,
Alexander Campbell.

REPRESENTATIVES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
Josiah Bartlett,
Samuel Dinsmoor,
Obed Hall,
John A. Harper,
George Sullivan.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Ezekiel Bacon,
Abijah Bigelow,
Elijah Brigham,
Richard Cutts,
William Ely,
Barzillai Gannett,
Isaiah L. Green,
Josiah Quincy,
William Reed,
Ebenezer Seaver,
Samuel Taggart,
Peleg Tallman,
Charles Turner, jun.
Laban Wheaton,
Leonard White.
William Widgery,
William M. Richardson.

RHODE-ISLAND.
Richard Jackson, jun.
Elish R. Potter.

CONNECTICUT.
Epaphroditus Champion
John Davenport, jun.
Lyman Law,
Jonathan O. Moseley,
Timothy Pitkin, jun.
Lewis B. Sturges,
Benjamin Tallmadge.

VERMONT.
Martin Chittenden,
James Fisk,
Samuel Shaw,
William Strong.

NEW-YORK.
Daniel Avery,
Harmanus Bleecker,
Thomas B. Cook,
James Emott,
Asa Fitch,
Thomas R. Gold,
R. Le Roy Livingston,
Armah Metcalf,
Samuel L. Mitchill,
William Paulding, jun.
Benjamin Pond,
Peter B. Porter,
Ebenezer Sage.
Thomas Sammons,
Silas Stow,
Uri Tracy,
Pierre VanCortlandt, jr.

NEW-JERSEY.
Adam Boyd,
Lewis Condit,
Jacob Hufty,
George C. Maxwell,
James Morgan,
Thomas Newbold,

PENNSYLVANIA.
William Anderson,
David Bard,
Robert Brown,
William Crawford,
Roger Davis,
William Findley,
John M. Hyneman,
Abner Lacock,
Joseph Lefever,
Aaron Lyle,
James Milnor,
William Piper,
Jonathan Roberts,
William Rodman,
Adam Seybert,
John Smilie,
George Smith,
Robert Whitehill.

DELAWARE.
Henry M. Ridgely.

MARYLAND.
Stephenson Archer,
Charles Goldsborough,
Joseph Kent,
Philip B. Key,
Peter Little,
Alexander M'Kim,
Samuel Ringgold,
Philip Stewart,
Robert Wright.

VIRGINIA.
John Baker,
Burwell Bassett,
James Breckenridge,

William A. Burwell,
Matthew Clay,
John Clopton,
John Dawson,
Thomas Gholson,
Peterson Goodwyn,
Edwin Gray,
Aylett Hawes,
John P. Hungerford,*
Joseph Lewis, jun.
William M'Coy,
Hugh Nelson,
Thomas Newton,
James Pleasants, jr.
John *Randolph,*
John Roane,
Daniel Sheffey,
John Smith,
Thomas Wilson,

NORTH-CAROLINA.

Willis Alston, jun.
William Blackledge.
Thomas Blount,
James Cochran,
Meshack Franklin,
William R. King,
Nathaniel Macon,
Archibald M'Bryde,
Joseph Pearson,
Israel Pitkens,
Lemuel Sawyer,
Richard Stanford,

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

William Butler,
John C. Calhoun,
Langdon Cheves,
Elias Earle,
William Lowndes,
Thomas Moore,
David R. Williams,
Richard Winn.

GEORGIA.

Willam W. Bibb,
Howell Cobb,
Bolling Hall,
George M. Troup.

KENTUCTY.

Henry Clay, (Speaker.)
Joseph Desha,
Richard M. Johnson,
Samuel M'Kee,
Anthony New,
Stephen Ormsby.

TENNESSEE.

Felix Grundy,
John Rhea,
John Sevier.

OHIO.

Jeremiah Morrow.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

Geo. Poindexter, delegate

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Jona. Jennings, delegate

ORLEANS TERRITORY.

(Vacant.)

*Mr. Hungerford's seat is contested; the committee of elections have reported in favor of the republican candidate, Mr. *Talliaferro*—but no decision has yet been had.

Colonial population—1753.

The following estimate of provincial population in 1753, (see Marshall's life of Washington) was given as an authentic account from militia-rolls, poll-taxes, bills of mortality, returns from governors and other authorities of the times.

COLONIES.	INHABITANTS.
Nova Scotia	5,000
New-Hampshire	30,000
Massachusetts-bay	220,000
Rhode-Island	35,000
Connecticut	100,000
New York	100,000
The Jerseys	60,000
Pennsylvania and Delaware	250,000
Maryland	85,000
	885,000

COLONIES.	INHABITANTS.
Brought up	885,000
Virginia	85,000
North Carolina	45,000
South Carolina	30,000
Georgia	6,000
Total	1,051,000
Louisiana, French colony	7,000
Canada, do.	45,000
	52,000

UNITED STATES' CENSUS FOR 1790.

DISTRICTS.	*Free white males of 16 years and upwards, including heads of families*	*Free white males, under sixteen years.*	*Free white females, including heads of families.*	*All other free persons.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	
Vermont	22,335	22,328	40,505	225	16	85,539	
New-Hampshire	36,086	34,851	70,160	630	158	141,885	
Maine	24,384	24,748	46,870	538	*none*	96,540	475,327
Massachusetts	95,453	87,289	190,582	5,463	*none*	378,787	
Rhode-Island	16,019	15,799	32,652	3,407	948	68,825	
Connecticut	60,593	54,403	117,448	2,808	2,764	237,946	
New-York	84,700	78,122	152,320	4,654	21,324	340,120	
New-Jersey	45,251	41,416	13,287	2,762	11,423	184,139	
Pennsylvania	110,788	106,948	206,363	6,537	3,737	434,373	
Delaware	11,783	12,143	22,384	3,899	8,887	59,094	
Maryland	55,913	51,339	101,395	8,043	103,036	319,728	
Virginia	110,936	116,135	215,056	12,866	292,627	747,610	827,287
Kentucky	15,154	17,057	28,922	114	12,430	73,677	
North Carolina	69,988	77,506	140,710	4,975	100,572	393,751	
South Carolina	35,576	37,722	56,880	1,801	107,094	240,073	
Georgia	13,103	14,044	24,739	398	29,264	82,548	
Western territory, *south* of the river Ohio	6,271	10,227	15,365	361	3,417	35,691	
					GRAND TOTAL	3,929,326	

A CENSUS OF INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES IN THE YEAR 1800.

NAMES OF STATES.	FREE WHITE MALES.					FREE WHITE FEMALES.					All other free persons except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Total.	GRAND TOTAL
	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six	Of twenty-six & under forty five.	Of forty-five and upwards.	Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen and under twenty-six.	Of twenty-six & under forty five.	Of forty-five and upwards.				
Vermont	29,420	12,046	13,242	16,544	8,076	28,272	11,366	12,606	15,287	7,049	557		154,465	
New-Hampshire	30,694	14,881	16,379	17,589	11,715	29,871	14,193	17,153	18,381	12,142	855	8	183,858	
Massachusetts	63,646	32,507	37,905	39,318	31,348	60,920	30,674	40,491	43,833	35,340	6,552		422,845	
Maine	27,970	12,305	12,900	15,318	8,339	26,898	11,388	13,295	14,496	8,041	818		151,719	
Rhode Island	9,945	5,352	5,889	5,785	4,887	9,524	5,016	6,463	6,939	5,648	3,304	380	69,122	
Connecticut	37,946	19,408	21,683	23,180	18,976	35,736	18,218	23,561	25,186	20,827	5,300	951	251,002	
New-York	50,097	44,273	49,275	61,594	31,855	95,473	39,471	48,116	56,411	28,651	10,374	20,613	586,050	
New Jersey	33,900	15,859	16,301	19,956	12,629	32,622	14,827	17,018	19,534	11,600	4,402	12,422	211,149	
Pennsylvania	103,226	46,061	54,262	59,333	38,585	99,624	43,789	53,947	53,846	33,395	14,561	1,706	602,545	
Delaware	8,250	4,437	5,121	5,012	2,213	7,628	4,277	5,543	4,981	2,390	8,268	6,153	64,273	
Maryland	36,751	17,743	21,929	23,553	13,712	84,703	16,787	22,915	21,725	12,180	19,987	107,707	349,692	
Virginia	93,327	40,820	49,191	50,819	30,442	87,993	39,148	51,209	41,746	34,179	20,507	346,968	886,149	
Kentucky	37,274	14,046	15,705	17,699	9,238	34,949	13,433	15,524	14,934	7,075	741	40,343	220,939	
North Carolina	63,118	27,073	31,560	31,209	18,688	59,074	25,874	32,989	30,665	17,514	7,043	133,196	478,105	
South Carolina	37,411	16,156	17,761	19,344	10,244	34,664	15,857	18,145	17,236	9,437	3,185	146,151	345,591	
Georgia	19,841	8,469	9,787	10,914	4,957	18,407	7,914	9,243	8,835	3,894	1,919	59,699	162,686	
Tennessee	19,227	7,194	8,282	8,352	4,125	18,450	7,042	8,554	6,992	3,491	309	13,584	105,602	
North. West. Ter. (now state of Ohio)	9,362	3,637	4,636	4,833	1,955	8,644	3,353	3,861	3,342	1,395	337		45,365	
Indiana Territory	851	347	466	645	262	791	280	424	393	115	163	135	5,641	
Mississippi Territory	999	356	482	780	290	933	376	353	426	165	182	3,489	8,850	
TOTAL	813,258	342,979	392,756	477,188	262,536	725,197	323,243	402,426	405,179	254,528	109,289	893,605	5,289,573	5,303,666
District of Columbia	1,788	671	1,178	1,332	539	1,577	663	1,027	1,028	463	783	3,244	14,093	

CENSUS.

Aggregate amount of each description of persons in the United States and Territories thereof, agreeably to actual enumeration made according to law, in the year 1810.

NAMES OF THE DISTRICTS AND TERRITORIES.	FREE WHITE MALES. Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen & under twenty-six including heads of families.	Of twenty-six & under forty-five including heads of fam.	Of forty-five & upwards, including heads of families.	FREE WHITE FEMALES. Under ten years of age.	Of ten and under sixteen.	Of sixteen & under twenty-six including heads of families.	Of twenty-six & under forty-five, including heads of fam.	Of forty-five & upwards, including heads of families.	All other free persons, except Indians not taxed.	Slaves.	Totals in each district		
District of Maine,	41,273	18,463	20,403	22,079	13,291	39,131	17,827	21,290	21,464	12,515	969		228,705	700,745	
Massachusetts,	68,930	34,964	45,018	45,854	34,976	66,881	33,191	46,366	49,229	39,894	6,637		472,040		
New-Hampshire,	34,284	17,840	18,865	29,531	14,462	32,313	17,259	20,792	21,940	15,204	970		214,460		
Vermont,	38,082	18,347	19,678	20,791	13,053	36,621	17,341	20,983	20,792	11,457	750		217,895		
Rhode Island,	10,735	5,554	7,250	6,765	5,439	10,555	5,341	7,520	7,635	6,372	3,609	108	76,931		
Connecticut,	37,812	20,498	23,830	23,699	25,484	35,913	18,931	24,973	26,293	22,696	6,453	310	261,942		
New York,	165,933	73,792	85,779	94,882	53,985	157,945	68,811	85,139	85,805	46,718	25,333	15,017	959,049		
New Jersey,	37,814	18,914	21,231	21,394	16,004	36,062	17,787	21,194	21,359	15,109	7,843	10,851	245,562		
Pennsylvania,	138,464	62,606	74,203	74,193	52,100	131,769	60,943	75,960	70,826	45,740	22,492	795	810,091		
Delaware,	9,632	4,480	5,150	5,866	2,878	9,041	4,370	5,541	5,527	2,876	13,136	4,177	72,674		
Maryland,	38,613	18,489	22,688	25,255	15,165	36,137	17,833	23,875	22,908	14,154	33,927	111,502	380,546		
Virginia,	97,777	42,919	51,473	52,567	35,302	90,715	42,207	54,899	51,163	32,512	30,570	392,518	974,622		
Ohio,	46,623	18,119	20,189	22,761	11,965	44,192	16,869	19,990	19,450	8,717	1,899		230,760		
Kentucky,	65,134	26,804	29,772	29,553	17,542	60,776	25,743	29,511	25,920	13,482	1,713	80,561	406,511		
North Carolina,	68,039	30,321	34,630	34,456	21,189	65,421	30,053	37,933	33,944	20,427	10,266	168,824	555,500		
East Tennessee,	18,392	7,618	8,266	7,539	4,998	17,415	7,216	8,559	7,348	4,129	510	9,376	101,367	261,727	
West Tennessee,	26,102	9,552	11,220	12,418	5,658	24,394	9,113	11,305	10,276	4,356	807	35,159	160,460		
South Carolina,	39,669	17,193	20,933	20,488	11,304	37,497	16,629	20,583	18,974	10,926	4,554	196,365	415,115	Total in the Unit. States 7,036,563	
Georgia,	28,002	11,951	14,085	14,372	7,435	26,283	11,237	13,461	12,350	6,238	1,801	105,218	252,433		
Territory of Orleans,	5,848	2,491	2,963	5,130	2,508	5,384	2,588	2,874	3,026	1,499	7,585	34,660	76,556	Total in the Territories 203,340	GRAND TOTAL 7,239,903
Mississippi,	4,217	1,637	2,692	3,150	1,144	4,015	1,544	2,187	1,753	675	240	17,088	40,352		
Louisiana,	3,438	1,345	1,568	2,069	967	3,213	1,265	1,431	1,369	562	607	3,011	20,845		
Indiana,	4,923	1,922	2,284	2,316	1,125	4,555	1,863	2,228	1,880	794	393	237	24,520		
Illinois,	2,266	945	1,274	1,339	556	2,019	791	1,053	894	364	613	168	12,282		
Michigan,	800	351	583	762	340	640	352	368	311	130	120	24	4,762		
District of Columbia,	2,479	1,158	1,520	2,107	866	2,538	1,192	1,653	1,734	832	2,549	5,395	24,023		
	1,035,278	463,183	572,397	572,347	364,736	981,426	448,324	561,668	544,156	338,378	186,446	1,191,364	7,239,903		

Interesting Statistical Table,

Shewing the whole amount of the population of the *United States;* together with their several enumerations as *constitutionally** estimated for the apportionment of representatives; the *number of representatives*, supposing the ratio to be fixed at 35,000, 37,000, 38,000 and 40,000, and the *fractions* thereafter remaining to each, on each supposed ratio. The present ratio is 33,000.

STATES.	Slaves.	Whole No.	Fed'rl no.	Rep. No.	35,000	Fract's.	37,000	Fract's.	38,000	Fract's.	40,000	Fract's.
Massachusetts,	0	700,745	700,745	18	20	745	18	34,747	18	16,745	17	20,746
New-Hampshire,	0	214,460	214,460	5	6	4,460	5	29,460	5	24,460	5	14,460
Vermont,	0	217,895	217,895	4	6	7,895	5	32,895	5	27,895	5	17,895
Rhode-Island,	108	76,931	76,888	2	2	6,888	2	2,888	2	888	1	36,888
Connecticut,	310	261,942	261,818	7	7	16,818	7	2,818	6	33,818	6	21,818
New-York,	15,017	959,049	953,043	17	27	8,043	25	28,044	23	3,043	23	33,043
New Jersey,	10,851	245,562	241,222	6	6	31,222	6	19,222	6	13,222	6	1,222
Pennsylvania,	795	810,091	809,773	18	23	4,773	21	30,773	21	11,773	20	9,773
Delaware,	4,177	72,674	71,004	1	2	1,004	1	34,004	1	33,004	1	31,004
Maryland,	111,502	380,546	335,946	9	9	20,946	9	2,946	8	31,946	8	15,946
Virginia,	392,518	974,622	817,620	22	23	12,620	22	3,620	21	19,620	20	17,620
Ohio,	0	230,760	230,760	1	6	20,760	6	8,760	6	2,760	5	30,760
Kentucky,	80,561	406,511	374,287	6	10	24,287	10	4,287	9	32,287	9	14,287
North-Carolina,	168,824	553,500	487,971	13	13	32,971	13	6,971	12	31,971	12	7,971
Tennessee,	44,535	261,727	248,913	3	7	33,913	7	21,913	7	15,913	6	3,913
South-Carolina,	196,365	415,115	336,569	8	9	21,569	9	3,569	8	32,569	8	16,569
Georgia,	105,218	252,433	210,346	4	6	546	5	35,246	5	20,346	5	10,346
TOTAL.	7,036,563	6,584,260		142	189	249,460	170	302,262	164	352,260	157	304,260

*"Representatives and direct taxes, shall be apportioned among the several states, which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, *three fifths of all other persons*." [meaning slaves.]—Const. of the U. S. art. 1. § iii.. The fourth column in the table contains the number of inhabitants in the several states so calculated.

The Census.

We have abandoned the idea of printing an *extra* number of our tables of the population of the United States, under the belief that, by multiplying the copies, we might reduce the value of the REGISTER, as a *book of reference*, because of their being the more easily obtained by non-subscribers to the work. This may appear a selfish principle; but, in fact, it is merely the exercise of an unquestioned right to secure to the patrons of this publication a certain legitimate advantage over other persons; as we presume that few periodical works in the United States will undertake to insert an account of the census, in detail, as we intend to do, and the high price of the *official* copy forbids its procurement by a large majority of those who might desire to possess it, if to be obtained on reasonable terms. Also, consulting our own convenience, as well as the accommodation of our readers (who might feel disappointed in receiving a whole sheet of *figures*) we have determined so far to deviate from the plan offered in the prospectus as to proceed gradually with the publication of these highly interesting tables, somewhat in the following manner: The present number contains an account of the population of the United States at four different periods—1753, 1790, 1800 and 1810;—the three last from official documents. We shall next commence a *comparative* view of the several *counties* and the several *states*, by the enumerations of 1790, 1800 and 1810: after which will follow a statement of the population of all the *towns*, *townships*, *hundreds*, or other minor divisions of the various *counties* of the different states, clearly and distinctly arranged, as laid down in the official papers; accompanied by such remarks as may be deemed necessary to the complete understanding of the whole subject, and with some interesting tables growing out of the general results, comparative and explanatory.

As a census is taken *but once in ten years*, and as every man feels a desire to know and frequently to refer to the facts regarding his own *state*, *county* or *township*, we presume the detail will not be thought tedious, or be esteemed improper in a work of this kind, calculated to *register* so many important facts in so small a compass, and make them accessible to all. As the matter will be very much compressed, we expect that all these statements may be contained in about twenty of our heavy pages.

The Chronicle.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 16.

Serious fracas.—Within the last three or four days some serious disturbances have taken place between the American seamen and the crews of the French privateers *La Vengeance* and *L'Agile*, (or Francaise) which had been lying in this port for some time past. Investigation into the merits of the case by proper authority, being yet uncompleted, we are unable, as yet, to lay before our readers as accurate a detail of particulars as could be wished. The circumstances, so far as could be ascertained, appear to be these:

On Wednesday night last a quarrel originated at a house in the upper part of the city, between some seamen and a party of the privateersmen. A rencontre ensued, in which three American sailors were stabbed, and their opponents much bruised by bludgeons. The three wounded seamen we hear are since dead—one of them belonged to the brig Hetty, captain Fountain from Philadelphia, named

Taylor—the names of the others, or of the vessels to which they belonged, could not be ascertained.

The seamen yesterday, became so exasperated that they determined on being avenged by destroying the privateers. They accordingly embodied themselves last evening, and before the civil or military authority had the knowledge or opportunity of interfering in the transaction, set fire to L'Agile, and burnt her to the water's edge.

La Vengeance was then taken possession of by a detachment of the Savannah Volunteer Guards conveyed to the upper part of the town, and remained in their custody until between 11 and 12 o'clock at night; when the seamen procured a lighter boat, and a parcel of tar and other combustibles, which were put into the boat; towed towards the vessel and obliged the guard to abandon her, for their own safety, as well as to avoid the painful task of firing on their fellow-citizens. The fire soon communicated, and La Vengeance soon shared the fate of the L'Agile.

Previous to the assemblage of the seamen, yesterday, several of the crews of the privateers had concealed themselves in a vacant store on Auciaux's wharf, where it seems they had some arms and ammunition deposited. On the seamen attempting to get on board the privateer they were fired upon from the upper windows of the store. Captain Miller, of the Champlin, (New-York packet) was dangerously wounded; having one of his eyes shot entirely out; the other much injured; bridge of his nose broken, and his life doubtful. A seaman wounded, (since dead) and a colored person (wounded) were shot nearly at the same time and in like manner.

One of the privateer's crew was killed on the bluff yesterday, in the affray, and another died in jail last night of his wounds. Several others on both sides are wounded, but, we understand, not dangerously. Upwards of one hundred of the rioters are now in jail.

We pretend not to give this as a correct statement. As soon as the matter is fully investigated, we will endeavor to lay before our readers a clearer account of the occurrences.

BATTLE WITH THE INDIANS.

The following is an extract from a letter to a member of congress at Washington, dated

VINCENNES, November 12.

"This day we have just received information that the governor has had a battle with the Indians—thirty men killed and about one hundred wounded. The governor marched up to the Prophet's town in the evening, had a short conference with the Prophet, and it was agreed to hold a council the next morning. A negro had deserted to the Indians, and told them that the governor had but about three hundred men; that he had a great deal of goods with him, and that the next day, when they were in council, that the governor intended to fall upon them and destroy them. This information, it is supposed, induced the Indians to commence hostilities. The Indians commenced the attack in the night. The battle lasted about two hours. They were charged by the regulars and broke. The Prophet's town is burned and the corn destroyed. From this specimen we may now expect an Indian war. The army were not disturbed until they arrived at the Prophet's town, except the wounding of a centinel, supposed to be done by the Indians."

Extract of another letter from a gentlemen in Vincennes to a member of congress, of the same date.

"The governor has had a severe engagement, in which Harrison county suffered great loss. Berry and Spencer are both killed, and a great many of their men. The action continued two hours. By the regulars' bravery the governor proved victorious—defeated the savages—destroyed their towns and their corn. The Indians fell upon them two hours before day, where they were encamped, within three quarters of a mile of their towns, and ran into some of their tents. Randolph was shot through and fell dead—colonel Davies, from Lexington, who commanded the horse, although the horse was not brought into action, yet several of them lost their lives."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville to a member of congress, dated the 16th November.

"An action took place on the 7th November, between the troops under governor Harrison and the Indians under the Prophet. The following are some of the particulars: "I give you a list of a few that were killed in the action—colonels Davies and Owen of Shelby, colonel White of the Saline, captain Spencer and both his subalterns, and captain Berry from Corydon; also captain Bain, of the regulars. There were 170 whites killed and wounded and as many Indians. The Indians made the attack on the night of the 7th instant; they surprised our army, they killed all the guards with arrows and were in the camp before the whites had the least notice of them. The battle was fought in sight of the prophet's town. Three Indians attacked colonel E. Geiger in his tent at one time—he killed one and vanquished the other two; he was shot through the arm. Governor Harrison was shot through the hat and slightly wounded in the head. Thomas Randolph was killed dead; Judge Taylor's horse was killed under him. It is said that major Floyd fought like Cæsar in his shirt tail. The Indians rushed up and came to the point of the bayonet with their tomahawks. There has been dreadful slaughter.

"Since writing the above, I have seen a letter from Hunter to captain Clark; he states that he is slightly wounded, and among the number killed are Jas. Summerville and Stephen Mars—Hunter states that the Indians got all their beef and a great number of their horses; they got about five thousand bushels of corn and burned the prophet's town the day after the action."

In addition to the above we learn that other letters received state, that governor Harrison had an interview with the prophet on the 7th November, and it had been agreed between them to hold a council on the next day—that a negro had deserted from the American army, had went over to the Indians, and told them the intended council was only meant as a decoy to the Indians, whom it was the intention of the whites to massacre when gathered together, and that the American troops only consisted of about two hundred.—[*Nat. Intel.*

Baltimore, November 20.

APPOINTMENTS. *By the President of the United States*—GABRIEL DUVAL, Esq. of Maryland, late comptroller of the treasury of the United States—and JOSEPH STORY, Esq. of Massachusetts, associate judges of the supreme court of the United States, in the places of *Samuel Chase*, Esq. deceased, and *John Quincy Adams*, Esq. who declined to accept the appointment.

By the same.—RICHARD RUSH, Esq. of Penn-

sylvania, comptroller of the treasury of the United States, *vice* Gabriel Duval, appointed a judge.

These important appointments have been ratified by the senate of the United States; who have also, by an unanimous vote, confirmed the appointment of JAMES MONROE, Esq. to the office of secretary of state.

The legislature of Georgia convened at Milledgville the 5th instant. *Mathew Talbot*, Esq. was chosen president of the senate, and *Robert Iverson*, Esq. speaker of the house of representatives. *D. B. Mitchell*, Esq. has been re-elected governor of this state by a very large majority.

With uncommon pleasure we are enabled to state that the *Penitentiary system* is now in full operation in *Maryland*. On Monday, the 18th inst. 54 convicts, working on the roads, were brought into court, and privileged to make their election—to remain as they were, or enter the workhouse; 47 chose the latter. As the semi-barbarous wheelbarrow-law expires, future criminals will be condemed to expiate their faults by labor and confinement in the Penitentiary.

We have a very interesting report from the treasury of Maryland. "The states' capital," consisting chiefly of stock of the United States; stock in several banks of this state; and in turnpike and other companies, amounts to the enormous sum of £604,412 2*s*. 6½*d*. ($1,611,760)—besides some balances, due the state, of about £4,000 more. The probable receipts of the ensuing year, are estimated at £61,104 6*s*. 1*d*.—which, added to the balance remaining in the treasury, after deducting the estimated expences of 1812 (£39,938) leaves, *subject to appropriation*, £63,516 17*s*. 2½*d*. The detail is laid off for our next.

[Why should the state of Maryland persist in the old, inconvenient, *anti-national*, and absurd method of keeping her accounts in *pounds, shillings* and *pence?* From the legislative body we have a right to expect wholesome examples—we presume every individual is endued (at least) with wisdom enough to discern that the decimal manner of keeping accounts, adopted by the laws of the United States, and generally practised by the states and the people, is the most *certain* as well as the most *easy*—it is therefore to be wondered that no member has thought of making a motion to effect so good a change. *Let us, as far as we can, shew ourselves a* DISTINCT AND SEPARATE PEOPLE.]

In the district court of North Carolina, held at Raleigh two weeks ago, judges Marshall and Potter presiding, in the case of the United States *vs.* Robert Mitchell and others, for a violation of the embargo laws, a verdict was found against the defendants for between 26 and $27,000!

Lisbon papers to the 18th of October, afford us no news.

Count *Pahlen*, late minister to the United States from Russia, presented his letters of recal a few days since to the president. It is understood he is going to the Brazils in a similar capacity. He is succeeded by M. *Andre de Daschkoff*, who has presented his letters of credence, &c.

One hundred and ninety-two Scotch emigrants, from the Isle of Skye, have lately arrived in one ship at Wilmington, N. C. They comprise many families, and are said to intend to settle on Cape Fear river in that state.

We have rumors of some strange things that have appeared on the trial of general WILKINSON, before the court martial, now sitting at Fredericktown; not as implicating the character of the general; but as coming from *congress-hall*, instigating the famous *Thomas Power* to be active in procuring proof to destroy him. When the facts are properly made known they shall be recorded.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 22.—After transacting some minor business, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill *for apportioning the representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.*

To fill up the blank in the bill various numbers were proposed—35,000—37,000---38,000---39,000 and 40,000—each member endeavoring to procure for his own state as small a *fraction* [unrepresented] as possible. The yeas and nays were several times called: for 35,000 there are 48 yeas—76 nays; for 40,000, 50 yeas—72 nays; the motion for 38,000 was negatived without a division—But the question, shall the blank be filled with 37,000? was carried as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bigelow, Bleecker, Blount, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Champion, Cheves, Clay, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goodwyn, Gray, Grundy, O. Hall, Hawes, Hufty, Hungerford, Hyneman, Jackson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Law, Lefevre, Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Potter, Randolph, Rhea, Roan, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Sevier, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stow, Sturges, Tallmadge, Tillman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson and Winn—102.

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Boyd, Calhoun, Chittenden, Dinsmoor, Fisk, Green, B. Hall, Harper, Morgan, Quincy, Ridgely, Eb. Seaver, Seybert, Stow, Strong, Sullivan and Taggart—18.

Mr. *Dawson* moved to fill the other blanks in the bill as follow:—New-Hampshire, five members: Massachusetts, eighteen; Vermont, five; Rhode-Island, two; Connecticut, seven; New-York, twenty-five; New-Jersey, six; Pennsylvania, twenty-one; Delaware, one; Maryland, nine; Virginia, twenty-two; North Carolina, thirteen; South-Carolina, nine; Georgia, five; Kentucky, ten; Ohio, six; and Tennessee, six.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Nov. 24—The annual report from the secretary of the treasury was received (*see preceding pages*) and referred as usual, to the committee of ways and means. The bill for the apportionment of representatives was then taken up—a motion for *recommitment* being lost (ayes 56—nays 76) it passed its *third reading* without opposition. The ratio, therefore, is one representative for every 37,000 souls, or 170 members in the whole. The bill has yet to pass the senate.

Mr. *Randolph*, after some pointed prefatory remarks, moved that "the committee on the military establishment, &c. be instructed to enquire whether any, and what, alterations are necessary in the rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States," with a view to *the abolition of corporal punishment*. The motion lies on the table.

On motion of Mr. *Poindexter*,

Resolved, That so much of the petition from the citizens of West Florida as relates to the annexation of that province to the Mississippi Territory, be referred to the committee appointed on the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of said territory, praying admission into the union on an equal footing with the original states; and that so much as relates to land claims be referred to the committee on public lands.

Tuesday, Nov. 16.—Mr. Little offered a resolution requesting the president to cause to be laid before the house a list of impressments of Americans, by what authority or nation, distinguishing native Americans; and such other information relating to the subject as may be in the possession of the executive. The list to commence in 1793. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea called for his resolution for laying additional duties on hemp and flax manufactures, &c. The yeas and noes, on the motion of Mr. Rhea, were called on the question. Will the house consider the resolution? Yeas 44, noes 69.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill providing for the more convenient taking bail in causes depending in the courts of the United States. After considerable debate the committee rose, and the bill was recommitted to the select committee who reported it for amendment, and four new members were added to the committee.

Mr. Nelson presented the petition of the Alexandria Protestant Episcopal Society, praying for an act of incorporation. (A bill was passed last session, incorporating this society, but returned by the president with constitutional objections.) It was referred to the committee on the district of Columbia.

Wednesday, Nov. 27—The speaker presented a report of the secretary of the treasury, exhibiting a statement of all duties and drawbacks on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported and exported for the years 1808—'9—'10. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house was occupied the greater part of the day on the contested election of Mr. Hungerford, a sitting member for Virginia. The rival candidate, Mr. Talliaferro, was permitted to address the chair on his own behalf—Mr. H. replied at considerable length, and Mr. T. rejoined. The house rose without coming to a decision. Monday next is assigned for discussing the propriety of repealing the statutes of limitation, as to claims against the United States.

Thursday, November 28.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, relative to foreign coins.

Mr. Morrow observed that he held in his hand a resolution relating to a subject of very great importance to the state he had the honor to represent (Ohio.) The late occurrences on the Wabash must convince every person of the absolute necessity of putting our frontiers in a proper state of defence against Indian hostility. He had long been of opinion that it was as absurd to expect to make men soldiers without putting arms in their hands, as to undertake to make them mechanics without the use of tools. He accordingly offered the following resolution, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be authorised to loan to the state of Ohio ——— stand of arms, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, and ——— pieces of field artillery, on the legislature of that state making such provision by law as shall in his opinion afford security for their safe keeping and return, save damages sustained by loss and use in actual service.

The business of the contested election between Hungerford and Talliaferro was then resumed.

☞The senate, as yet, has been chiefly occupied with private petitions, and minor matters, and in preparing business.

The Editor's Department.

We deem it a due to *plain dealing* to call the attention of our subscribers to the terms on which the Register is printed. *See the prospectus, page* 2. On or before the publication of this (the 13th) number, every subscriber retained to himself the right of withdrawing his name at any time, on payment of what might be due for the numbers received, to the editor or his agent—but that thereafter, he made himself responsible for one year's subscription, to be paid at the expiration of six months from the commencement of the publication, or on issuing the 26th number. The general plan is now fairly before the public, though we hope many improvements will result from experience, and our extending means of information—and, as we expect a scrupulous regard to the conditions of payment, without which the work must lose its vitality, we esteem it candid to notify our readers what they are, wishing to receive every man's money of his own free will, and for value received.

On this occasion it may be proper to observe, that the subscription list to the Register increases *daily*. This distinguished patronage spurs on exertion; if it is continued, we shall, during the ensuing summer, present our subscribers with some valuable plates—maps, plans, views, or portraits, useful or pleasing; being determined to spare no reasonable expence, (*when able to bear it*) to render the Weekly Register as splendid as useful.

This is also a fit opportunity to give notice, that the price of the *first volume*, should any remain in the editor's hands, will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers at the time it shall be completed.

☞Frequent applications has been made at this office to purchase the numbers of the Register containing the documents—the public are respectfully informed that this paper cannot be sold, or given away, except to regular subscribers, on any pretence whatever.

With much exertion, and at a considerable *extra* expense, having disposed of the chief of the public papers we shall return with pleasure to *Miscellany*. As this paper literally circulates from "Maine to Georgia, and from the Atlantic beyond the Mississippi," we felt it our first duty to insert all important things of *general* concern, before we attended to the local matters even from our own state; the proceedings of whose legislature shall be noticed in our next. We have on hand several biographical, geographical, philosophical and other tracts, which we much desire to present to our readers; some of them shall appear in the ensuing publication.

To printers of newspapers. More than a hundred propositions have been made to us for an exchange of papers, eleven-twelfths of which have been neglected, because of the existing inequality. We have selected such papers as we thought might be useful, and freely exchanged with those editors who were so obliging as to publish our prospectus—if any such have been omitted, they shall receive complete files when the fact is made known to us—but we *cannot* undertake to effect a general exchange; though disposed reasonably to accommodate our *brothers of the type*.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, December 7, 1812. No. 14

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*.

Legislature of Maryland.

Communication from the Executive Council of Maryland to the General Assembly.

IN COUNCIL.

Annapolis, November 4, 1811.

Gentlemen.—It is to us a source of great pleasure, to be enabled to inform the general assembly, that the building erected for the purpose of carrying into effect the act concerning crimes and punishments, passed at November session, 1809, is now completed, and in all respects prepared for the reception of those criminals, who may be condemned to work and labor therein. This valuable institution, we confidently trust, will fully answer the wise, politic, and humane views of the legislature, and while it shall greatly promote the moral improvement of those unhappy persons, who may become victims to the lawless violence of their own unbridled passions, will effectually enforce every necessary purpose of the criminal justice of our country. In cherishing this hope so consolatory to the philanthropic feelings of the heart, we derive much encouragement from the happy experience of our sister states, whose enlightened policy it has been to reduce to actual experiment what before was only admired in theory and speculation. Under the wise and superintending care of the legislature, this useful establishment cannot fail to prove an efficient corrective of vice, and a powerful auxiliary to virtue. In conformity to the direction of the legislature, expressed at their last session, a copy of the resolution relative to the divisional line between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia, has been transmitted to the governor of that commonwealth, to whom the wish of the general assembly, that a similar resolution might be passed by the legislature of that state, was also communicated. To this proposition, no answer has yet been received; to what cause the omission is to be ascribed, has not yet been understood, and therefore cannot be stated, or even conjectured. No commissioners have been appointed on the part of this state, because as the concurrence of both parties interested was essential to the accomplishment of the object of the resolution, it was deemed unnecessary to make an appointment until it was ascertained that a similar proceeding would be adopted by the legislature of Virginia.

The resolution empowering the executive to grant indulgence to certain debtors of the government, upon the terms and conditions therein stated, has not been acted upon, because no application has been made for the extension of payment thereby authorised.

As directed by a resolution of the legislature, the executive have appointed a person to take care of and preserve the public arms deposited in the arsenal at the seat of government; the duties of which trust they believe to have been regularly and attentively executed. The executive have also contracted for such repairs of the state house as they deemed necessary for its preservation, which have been in part executed. They think it at the same time proper to suggest that a further appropriation will be indispensable to execute the object of the general assembly, and repair the depredations committed by time upon that valuable and costly building.—Upon this subject, however, it is supposed unnecessary further to enlarge, as the means of information are equally accessible to all.

The resolution relative to an exchange of laws with our sister states, has been complied with.—Conformably to a resolve of the legislature passed at their last session, we have caused to be printed for the use of the state, one thousand copies of chancellor Kilty's compilation of English and British statutes, upon such plan and arrangement, as to consult economy, and make them conveniently assort with the revised code.

They beg leave also to remark, that no time has been lost in adopting every practicable means to have arsenals properly fitted up and prepared, at Fredericktown and Easton, for the reception and safe keeping of the public arms.

Conformably to the provisions of an act of the general assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and eight, the executive have purchased twelve hundred stand of arms, two field pieces, fifty braces of horsemen's pistols, and one hundred horsemen's swords, all of which have been received, except the pistols, which it is expected will be sent on as soon as practicable; twelve hundred cartridge boxes have also been contracted for, one half of which have been received: the remainder are ready for delivery, and are daily expected.

The governor and council herewith transmit to the general assembly, sundry communications from the executive departments of our sister states, upon the subject of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the United States, inhibiting any citizens thereof from accepting, claiming or retaining any title of honor, or nobility, without consent of congress, or accepting or retaining any present, pension, office, or emolument, from any foreign power. They also transmit sundry communications which have been received from our sister states, relative to an exchange of laws. The general assembly will likewise receive herewith a copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of New York, together with a communication from the commissioners thereby appointed, the object of which seems to be to solicit our aid and co-operation in improvement of the internal navigation of that state.

Congratulating you, gentlemen, upon your safe arrival at the seat of government, and hoping, from the united wisdom and exertions of all, the happi-

est results for the common good, in the management of our public concerns.

We have the honor to be,
With high consideration and respect,
Your fellow citizen,
EDWARD LLOYD.

[Mr Lloyd's constitutional period of service having expired, Robert Bowie, esq. was elected governor of the state of Maryland, as already noticed. The following is his reply to the joint letter written by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates, informing him of his appointment.]

Notingham, November 13th, 1811.

GENTLEMEN.—Your joint letter of the 11th instant, announcing my appointment to the government of the state, was handed to me yesterday by express. Satisfied with the good opinion of my fellow citizens, hitherto expressed by the various situations to which, at different times, they have thought proper to summon me, and engaged in the management of my private concerns, I had formed a determination, correspondent with my wishes, never again to return into public life; but at the present interesting crisis of our affairs, a call so important as that which is contained in your letter, has determined me, however reluctantly, to wave all private, personal considerations, and to exchange my present retirement for the more active performance of public duties. I accept the appointment—and permit me, through you, to express to the honorable bodies over which you respectively preside, my sincere acknowledgments for the confidence which they have thought proper to repose in me, at the same time, to inform them, that I shall attend at Annapolis on Friday next, to qualify agreeably to the constitution and form of government of this state.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, with the highest consideration, your obedient servant,
ROBT. BOWIE.

To the honorable, the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates.

The following resolutions were introduced into the senate, by Mr. Lloyd, late governor, on the 19th ult.

Whereas, it is highly important, at this eventful crisis in our foreign relations, that the opinions and feelings of every section of the union, should be fairly and fully expressed: Therefore, we, the legislature of Maryland, do *resolve*, that in the opinion of this legislature, the measures of the administration, with respect to Great Britain, have been honorable, impartial and just; that, in their negociations they have evinced every disposition to terminate our differences, on terms not incompatible with our national honor; and that they deserve the confidence and support of the nation.

Resolved, that the measures of Great Britain have been, and still are destructive of our best and dearest rights; and being inconsistent with justice, with reason, and with law, can be supported only by force: Therefore, if persisted in, by force should be resisted.

Resolved, that the measures of the administration with respect to France, we highly approve. They have been fully authorised by the law and by the *fact*.

Resolved, that the acts of injustice and violence, committed on our neutral rights by France, have excited all that indignation which a lawless exercise of power could not fail to do; but having now ceased to violate our neutral rights, we trust that the period is not far distant, when by acts of ample justice, all cause of complaint will be removed.

Resolved, that the president's message, moderate, impartial and decisive, deserves *all our praise*. It points out the best course to an honorable independence.

Resolved, that the independence established by the aid and valor of our fathers, will not tamely be yielded by their sons. The same spirit which led the Maryland regulars to battle, still exists in the state and waits only for its country's call.

TREASURY REPORT.

Extracts from the Treasurer's Report, showing the Funds and Expenditures of the State of Maryland, including the permanent expenses.

THE STATE'S CAPITAL.		l.	s.	d.
Six per cent. stock of the United States,	$344,632 34			
Ditto redeemed by the U. States,	187,123 64			
Deferred 6 per cts.	672,205 95			
Redeemed	186,766 85			
Leaving with 3 per cts. $335,104 74 the sum of	979,052 55 or	367,144	14	09
Loaned to Charlotte Hall school,		1,000	00	00
Installed bonds, valid,		8,795	17	1
Uninstalled, do. do.		3,344	17	4
Due from clerks and sheriffs		6,985	00	9 1-4
Stock in Potomac company		45,166	13	4
in Bank of Baltimore		39,825	00	00
Union Bank of Maland		15,900	00	00
Farmers' Bank of Maryland		71,250	00	00
Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore		29,062	10	00
Hagerstown Bank		7,500	00	00
Baltimore and Fredericktown turnpike		3,750	00	00
Baltimore and York turnpike		1,875	00	00
Union Manufacturing company of Maryland,		2,812	10	00
		604,412	2	6 1-4

(About one million six hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty dollars.)

Balances due from supervisors of roads, *l*1757 14 4—and from the Poor House in Baltimore county *l*2400.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

From Nov. 1, 1810, till Nov. 1, 1811.

Balance in Treasury Nov. 1, 1810	*l*43,718 9 3 1-2			
Receipts from Nov. 1, 1810, until Nov. 1, 1811	62,750, 16 4			
		*l*106,469	5	7 1-2
Expenditures from November 1, 1810, till Nov. 1, 1811;		45,672	2	2 3-4
Deduct sundry appropriations due to the 1st Nov. 1811, and then remained unpaid		7,196	12	3
		53,600	11	1 3-4
Also, journal of accounts of the present session estimated at $30,000		11,250	00	00
		42,350	11	1 3-4

Add to this the probable receipt for the ensuing year	61,104	6	1
	103,454	17	2 3-4
Estimate of expense for 1812,	39,938	00	00
Subject to future appropriations	63,516	17	2 3-4

REVENUE OF MARYLAND, &c.

Received from the 1st of November, 1810, to the 1st of November, 1811, on the following, to wit:

	l.	s.	d.
Balance remaining in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1810	43,718	9	3 1-2
For Escheats, caution and improvements on land	960	19	8 1-4
For confiscated property	507	15	3
For taxes under the Act for establishing and securing the salary to the chancellor	372	10	5
For bonds taken for money lent	281	12	6
For bonds taken for vacant land in Alleghany county	282	4	10 1-2
For bonds taken for Indian lands	398	15	00
For fines, forfeitures and amerciaments	2,340	00	7 1-4
For marriage licenses	1,451	19	10
For ordinary, retailers, hawkers and pedlars' licenses	5,574	13	11 1-2
For militia fines	75	1	3 1-2
From the treasurer of the Eastern Shore	3,191	5	5 1-2
From the president, directors and company of the Bank of Baltimore	3,186	00	00
Do. Union bank of Maryland	1,113	00	00
Do. Farmers' Bank of do.	5,343	15	00
Do. Mechanics' bank of Balt.	2,615	12	6
Do. Hagerstown bank	750	00	00
From the president, managers and company of the Baltimore and Yorktown Turnpike road	56	5	00
From Benjamin Harwood trustee for the dividends of interest and reimbursement of principal on stock	9,117	15	9 1-2
From Wm. Marbury for a balance due from him on the auditor's books	5,054	7	10
From the United States for dividend of interest and reimbursement of principal on stock transferred to the treasurer of the Western Shore, on behalf of and for the use of the state of Maryland,	20,082	15	4
	106,469	7	1 1-2

The probable annual demand on the treasury, for 1812:

			l.	s.	d.
The governor's salary			1000	0	0
Five counsellors			1000	0	0
Six chief judges of the judicial districts,	$13200	30000	11250	0	0
Twelve associate judges, do.	16800				
The chief judge of the court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery of Baltimore county,			525	0	0
Chancellor			1275	0	0
Treasurer of the Western Shore			750	0	0
Treasurer of the Eastern Shore			168	15	0
Trustee			75	0	0
Auditor			300	0	0
Printer			450	0	0
Clerk to the council			300	0	0
Clerk to the house of delegates			112	10	0
Clerk to the senate			56	5	0
Messenger to the council			156	5	0
Armourer, Eastern Shore			30	0	0
Armourer, Western Shore			38	10	0
Half pay list			1236	15	0
Contingent expenses			500	0	0
Donation to the academies and schools in the different counties,			1575	0	0
Indian annuities			138	15	0
Judge of the land office, Eastern Shore			150	0	0
Register of the land office; Eastern Shore			7	10	0
Register of the land office Western Shore			11	5	0
Adjutant general $500			187	10	0
Brigade inspectors, 12, $60 each, $720			270	0	0
Arms and accoutrements to be purchased for the state, $15000			5625	0	0
Penitentiary, for the purchase of stock of raw materials, provisions, working tools, and implements; physician's account and salaries to the keeper and assistant keeper of the penitentiary house, $4000			1500	0	0
Journal of accounts for the session of 1812, say $30,000			11250	0	0
			l39938	0	0

Geography—Louisiana.

CORRECTED AND COMMUNICATED BY THE AUTHOR.

Manners and customs of the antient inhabitants—government—historical epocha—comparison between their situation under the former, and the present governments.

There is scarcely any thing more difficult, and consequently more rare, than correct delineation of character. This task is usually undertaken by friends or enemies, and the result is either panegyric or satire. Even amongst such as are unbiassed, how few the happy copyists, who can paint nature with her own colors, so as to be recognized by every beholder, and from every point of view.

Conscious of this difficulty, I entertain humble hopes of success, or being able to satisfy the expectations and enquiries of the intelligent reader. And this, more particularly, where there are no striking and prominent features, but the traits of an infant colony delicately marked.

A colony, will not remain long separated from the parent stock, until it exhibits a peculiar and distinct character. Climate, situation and country, although not exclusively the agents in forming this character must, nevertheless, be admitted to have great influence. Nor do the manners of the parent country continue invariable; other times, other men, other circumstances, produce the most surprising changes, while the colony beyond the sphere

of their influence retains its pristine customs and manners. The Spaniards of Mexico, are said to bear a stronger resemblance to their ancestors of the fifteenth century, than to their present brethren of Old Spain; the French inhabitants of the Mississippi, have little resemblance to the gay, but dissolute, and frivolous Frenchmen of Louis the fifteenth and sixteenth, and still less, to those who have felt the racking storm of the revolution.

To the country on both sides of the Mississippi, the general name *Les Illinois*, was given. It was inhabited by a powerful nation of that name, and at present reduced to a handful of miserable creatures. After the discovery of the Mississippi, by Mons. Jolliet, and the priest Marquette, from Canada, a number of Canadian traders, about the year 1686, settled in Kaskaskia,* originally a large Indian town. By degrees a number of families were induced to quit Canada, for a country represented as much more desirable. A monastery of Jesuits was established here, which succeeded in converting a number of the Indians to christianity. I am credibly informed, that they had at one time twenty-five hundred catechumens. In time, these people, as it has ever been the case, were found to degenerate and diminish, from their intercourse with the whites: and the French were left the possessors and proprietors of their village.

About the beginning of the last century, the celebrated scheme of *Law and company*, was set on foot, and supported by the high reputation for wealth and fertility, which Louisiana had already acquired. To further this delusion, it was represented in still more glowing colors, and it became the paradise of Frenchmen. The Illinois, were regarded as of immense importance; the attention of the nation was turned towards them, and notwithstanding the failure of Law's project, this remote colony flourished surprisingly. Besides Kaskaskia, which became a rich and considerable town, there were several large villages, a lucrative fur trade was carried on, and an extensive agriculture. These settlements sent to New Orleans, in one year, (1746) eight hundred thousand weight of flour. But, at this time there was not one permanent establishment on the west side of the Mississippi; although resorted to by traders, and the lead mines known and worked. Twenty-five or thirty years after the failure of Law's scheme, when the French government, with something more substantial in view, had formed the plan of securing the immense and fertile valley of the Mississippi, and of connecting it with Canada, immense sums of money were expended. Fort Chartres, which is said to have cost the crown nine millions of livres, was built, and the village of Fort de Chartres rose by its side. But, such alas! are the reverses to which the affairs of men are subject, the village has disappeared forever, and the fort is but a noble ruin. The post was deemed an important one, at which there was stationed an officer of high rank with a suitable command. Much of the elegance and refinement of the officers; was communicated to the susceptible inhabitants.

The war between France and England which broke out about the year 1754, deprived France of her possessions in this part of the world. In consequence of this, Illinois, experienced a sudden and rapid decay; which was again accelerated by the conquest of general Clark, for the United States in 1779. The greater number of the wealthy and respectable, descended the Mississippi and settled in New Orleans, and the lower country. Others crossed the Mississippi, and established St. Louis and St. Genevieve. Scarcely any but natives of the country remained. The foreigners chiefly returned to the countries, from whence they first emigrated.

Such is the origin of the greater part of that class of the population of this territory, which I have designated by the name of the ancient inhabitants.—They are chiefly natives of the country; but few families are immediately from France, or even from New Orleans or Canada.

In the character of these people it must be remembered; they are essentially Frenchmen; but without that restlessness, impatience and fire, which distinguishes the European. There is even in their deportment something of the gravity of the Spaniard: yet, extremely fond of every kind of gaiety and amusement. From the gentle and easy life which they led their manners and even language, have become soft and mild—the word *paisible*, expresses this characteristic In this remote country, there were few objects to urge to enterprize, and few occasions to call forth, and to exercise their energies. The necessaries of life were easily procured, and a beggar was never heard of amongst them. Ambition soared far hence, for here there was no prey.—Hospitality was exercised, because no one thought of being otherwise; a tavern amongst them is but a late thing. Judges, codes of law, and prisons were of little use, where the utmost simplicity of manners prevailed, and every one knew how far to confide in his neighbor. In such a state of things, to what end are learning and science? The schools were few, they were merely taught to read and write, and a little arithmetic. The number of those who were lovers of knowledge, or had made any proficiency was small. From the habits of these people, it would naturally be expected, that they would have been little accustomed to reason on political subjects. These inhabitants, were as remarkable for their tame and peaceable disposition, as the natives of France are for the reverse.

Amongst their virtues, we may enumerate, honesty and punctuality in their dealings, hospitality to strangers, friendship and affection amongst relatives and neighbors. Instances of abandonment on the female side, or of seduction are extremely rare. The women make faithful and affectionate wives, but will not consent to be considered secondary personages in the matrimonial association. The advice of the wife, is taken on all important as well as on less weighty concerns, and she generally decides.

In opposition to these virtues it must be said, that they were devoid of public spirit, of enterprize or ingenuity, and were indolent and uninformed.

They are catholics, but very far from being bigoted or superstitious, as some travellers have said.—They have been more justly charged with a neglect of their priests. They were however strict observers of the rules and discipline of their church and of all the different holy days in the calender. Their *fetes* were considered as the most interesting occasions; they doubtless contributed much to their social happiness. Of late this attention to the ceremonies of their religion is much relaxed, since other objects of pursuit and interest have been opened to their view. The Catholic worship, is the only one yet known in the territory, excepting in private families, and in few instances of itinerant preachers

* Perhaps the same with Quis-quisque, near which a party of the unfortunate expedition of Hernandes de Soto, were defeated and almost destroyed, about the year 1559. A tradition prevailed amongst the Kaskaskians, of their having destroyed the first white men they had ever seen.

Amongst the ancient inhabitants, there could not properly be said to have been more than two classes, the wealthy or intelligent, and those without education or property. But they all associated, dressed alike, and frequented the same ball room.—They were in fact nearly all connected by the ties of affinity or consanguinity: for so extensive is this connection, that I have seen the carnaval, from the death of some common relation, pass by cheerless, and unheeded. The number of characters excluded from society was exceedingly small.——What an inducement to comfort ones self with circumspection and propriety! the same interest at stake, the same sentiments, that in other countries influence the first classes of society were here felt by all its members. Unhappily the strugglers in the cause of virtue are faint, when there is no prospect of a reward from our fellow men; and to yield is little dreaded when the loss is small, for we value ourselves according to the estimation of the world. How many from having been unjustly despised, have become truly despicable, and how many from unmerited praise have been formed into the most valuable characters!

Their wealth, consisted, principally, in personal property; lands were of a secondary value except when improved. Slaves were regarded in the light of *bien sonciere*, or real property, and in fact, the highest species. Plate and money, the representative of wealth, and generally considered a very good one, and merchandize occupied the next place.—Lead and peltry, were frequently used in the place of a circulating medium.

There was little variety in the employments of the inhabitants. The more enterprising and wealthy, were the traders, with exclusive privilege of trading to a particular nation, or section of country, and at the same time kept a small stock of goods at their houses, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, but not in open shops or stores as in the United States. There were no taylors or shoemakers; such as pursue these occupations, are Americans. The few mechanics, principally carpenters and smiths, who exercised their trades, scarcely deserved the name. The lead mines I have already observed, engaged a considerable number. The government gave employment to very few, excepting at St. Louis. By far the greater proportion was engaged in agriculture; in fact it was the business of all, since the surplus produce of the country was too inconsiderable to be depended upon.——A number of the young men embraced the employment of boatmen, which was by no means disreputable.—It was a desirable thing for a young fellow to have it in his power to say, that he had made a voyage in this capacity. They took a pride in their occupation, as if it afforded a field for generous ambition. They certainly possess great dexterity as oarsmen.

——*Adductis spumant fretaversa lacertis. Infindunt pariter sulcos; totamque dehiscet convatsum remis rostrisque tridentibus æquor.*

But this occupation amongst many other changes has been reduced to the same footing as with the Americans. It is true the greater part of those who followed this employment, were little more respectable than the same class in all countries; but the circumstance of their being engaged in it was not sufficient to exclude them from balls or respectable societies, and on such occasions they conducted themselves with the utmost propriety.

There were no domestic manufactures. The spinning wheel and the loom were alike unknown. So deficient were they in this respect, that, although possessed of numerous herds, the churn was not used; they made butter by beating the cream in a bowl, or shaking it in a bottle.

Their amusements were cards, billiards, and dances; this last of course the favorite. The dances were cotillions, reels and sometimes the minuet. During the carnaval the balls follow in rapid succession. They have a variety of pretty customs, connected with their favorite amusement. Children also, have their balls, and are taught from infancy a propriety and decorum of behavior highly pleasing. They learn a certain ease and freedom of address, and are taught the secret of real politeness, *self-denial*; but which by the apes of French manners, is mistaken for an affected grimace of complaisant regard, and a profusion of bows, scrapes and professions.

Their language, every thing considered, is much more pure than could be expected; their manner of lengthening the sound of words, although languid, and without the animation which the French usually possess, is by no means disagreeable. It is more soft than the European French, but is very different from the language of the Creoles of the islands. They have some provincialisms, and some words are in use, which in France have become obsolete, but in general, the French language is well spoken. The ancient inhabitants are far from being deficient in understanding; their minds are quick and sprightly.

In their persons, they are well formed, of an agreeable, pleasant, countenance; indicating cheerfulness and serenity. Their dress was formerly extremely simple; the men wore a blanket coat, or of coarse cloth or coating, with a cap behind in place of the cape, which could be drawn over the head; from which circumstance it was called a *capot;* it was made something like a frock coat.—They wore a blue handkerchief on their heads; no shoes, and seldom any stockings; moccasins were used by both sexes, and hats were rarely seen. The dress of the ladies was likewise simple, and the variations of fashion were few: they were however dressed in a much better taste than the other sex.—Yet, these manners will soon cease to exist but in remembrance and description: every thing has changed. The American costume is generally introduced, among the more genteel. I never saw any where greater elegance of dress than I have at a ball in St. Louis. We still see a few of both sexes in their ancient habiliments; capots, moccasins, blue handkerchief on the head, a pipe in the mouth, and a long queue behind.

The condition of their slaves, when compared with most countries, where slavery is tolerated, is not hard or severe. Their labor is not great, or painful, they are allowed many privileges, and are well clothed and fed. [Better information satisfies me that this encomium is unmerited.]

The *government* of the province, though a mixture of the civil and military, was not complicated. Each district had its commandant, and the smaller villages or settlements their syndics. They were the judges in civil matters under a certain amount, and the captains of the militia. These were appointed by the governor at New Orleans, to whom there was an appeal from their decisions, and to whom were referred such matters as exceeded their jurisdiction. Arbitration, under the direction of the commandant, had in some degree the effect of obviating his want of authority. A party complaining obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, of the complaint and command to render him justice; if this had not the

desired effect, he was notified to appear before the commandant at a certain day and answer the complaint; and if this was neglected, a serjeant was sent with a file of men to bring in the delinquent. The lieutenant governor, who resided at St. Louis, was the commander of the militia, and had a general superintendance of the public works, and affairs of the province, but I am not informed of the exact extent of his powers. The laws of Spain were in force here; but it does not appear that any others had taken effect, besides the laws respecting lands, and such as related to the municipal arrangements. Laws regulating social contracts are so intimately interwoven with the manners of a people, that it is no easy task to separate them; hence, *la coutume de Paris* the common law of France, was the system by which their contracts were governed.—The judges, in administering justice according to the American jurisprudence, are often perplexed, by the article of session, which provides that respect should be paid to the usages and customs of the country. A few troops were kept up in each district, throughout the province, but too inconsiderable to afford much protection to the inhabitants. This country being so remote from the main possessions of Spain, it was not regarded with much attention, when we consider its natural importance. *The rod of government was so light as scarcely to be felt;* the worst of the governors were content, with imposing on their king, by exorbitant charges for useless fortifications and public works, or for supplies never furnished. I have heard of some oppressions practised on strangers, but I have been informed by a number of Americans settled here before the change, that the Spanish government treated them with a particular attention and respect. I believe instances of individual oppression were few; I attribute this, not so much to the nature of the government, as to the state of society.

The present government appears to be operating a general change; its silent, but subtle spirit, is felt in every nerve, and vein, of the body politic. The United States, acting upon broad principles, cannot be influenced, by those contemptible partialities, that would cause distinctions between their adopted children, and their own sons. The United States do not want colonies—they will not hold others in the same state as that which they themselves so nobly despised. They are, in fact, both natives of the same land, and both can claim *freedom* as their birth right.

It requires many hands to work the complicated machinery of our government; the object of which is to enable men, as much as possible, to govern themselves. Each of the principal towns, has its officers, its legislatures, in which, the ancient inhabitants have the principal voice. They have been placed on the bench, they are jurors and magistrates; titles are distributed, which, although of little consequence in themselves, yet, serve to make a man feel that he counts something; for instance, the commissions of general, major, colonel, captain, &c. Thus, one might suppose, that their manners, and habits of thinking are ripening for the reception of a free government. The Americans* have communicated to them, their industry and spirit of enterprize, and they in turn, have given some of their more gentle and amiable qualities.—Upon the whole, the American manners and even language, begin to predominate. The young men have already been formed by our government, and those growing up will have known no other. A singular change has taken place, which, one would think, ought not to have been brought about, by a transition from a despotic government to republicanism; luxury has increased to a considerable degree, the different classes of society have become distinctly marked. On the other hand, more pains are taken in the education of youth; some have sent their sons to the seminaries of the United States, and all seem anxious to attain this desirable end.—Several of the young men have received commissions in the army of the United States. The young ladies are instructed with more care, and the sound of the piano, is heard within their walls for the first time.

Personal property, a few articles excepted, has fallen on an average, two hundred per cent. and real property has risen nearly five hundred. The cultivators raised little produce, beyond what was necessary for their own subsistence, it was, therefore, held at what price they pleased;† and in this they were somewhat justified by the high rates of merchandize. Their agriculture was so limited, that there have been instances, of their being supplied, on the failure of their crops, from the inundation of the Mississippi, by the Spanish government. The low value of lands was owing to the vast quantities of it, which lay waste and unoccupied, in proportion to the extent of the population, and the consequent ease with which it could be procured. Rent was hardly known.

It may be a question whether the poorest class have been benefited by the change. Fearless of absolute want, they always lived in a careless, thoughtless manner; at present the greater part of them obtain a precarious subsistence. They generally possess a cart, a horse or two, a small stock of cattle, and cultivate trifling garden spots. At St. Louis, they have more employment than in the other villages; they make hay in the prairie, haul wood for sale, and are employed in small jobs about town—some are boatmen, and patroons, a kind of fresh water sailing masters. At St. Genevieve they pursue a little more agriculture, having portions in the great field, but this will most probably be taken from them, by the greater industry of the American cultivators, who can afford to give double the sum for rent; their chief dependence is in the employment they have from the lead mines, and the American merchants. A number of late have removed to the country and are settled on public lands, where they cannot expect to remain long;—Those who live in the more remote villages, are less affected by the change, but there is little prospect of their being better situated. But few of them have obtained riquettes or permissions from the commandants to settle on lands; in fact there was no safety from the depredations of the Indians, in forming establishments beyond the villages. Land was only valued for what it would produce, and any one could obtain as much as he chose to cultivate. This uninformed class, perhaps the most numerous; have been so little accustomed to look before them on political subjects, that they have scarcely begun to see

*This name has been given exclusively to the citizens of the United States, by foreign nations.—Perhaps, from their having been the first American colony that became an independent nation.—Bonaparte, I hope, has involuntarily given rise to several more.

†But, it is to be observed, that produce did not bear the same proportion to merchandize that it does now; for instance, from six to ten bushels of corn, were necessary for the purchase of a common handkerchief, which now can be had for one.

their situation. But, I fear they will feel, there are hundreds that do not own a foot of land. Poverty is stealing upon them with a slow but sure step. It is only of late years that they have become sensible of the advantages of ownership in land. The Americans will occupy the greater part of that which has been put in order for cultivation; and the ranges for cattle with the liberty of taking wood, in the neighborhood of most of the villages, is already abridged. Something ought to be done for them by the government: it would be a well placed generosity. It would be doing nothing more than acting consistently with the principles upon which these people have been brought into "the bosom of the American family;" not to augment the number of *subjects*, and extend our territory, but to encrease the sum of human happiness. Could it ever have been supposed that the consequence of a change from the Spanish government to that of the United States would be destructive of their happiness and prosperity.

Until possession of the country was taken by us, there was no safety from the robberies of the Osage Indians. That impolitic tenderness and lenity which the Spaniards, and even the French government have manifested towards them, instead of a firm, though just course, gave rise to the most insolent deportment on their part. I have been informed by the people of St. Genevieve, who suffered infinitely the most, that they were once left without a horse to turn a mill. The Osages were never followed to any great distance, or overtaken. This cowardly and despicable conduct only served to encourage them. They generally entered the neighborhood of the villages, divided into small parties, and in the night, stole in and carried away every thing that they could find, frequently breaking open stables, and taking out the horses.—After uniting at some place of rendezvous they marched leisurely home, driving the stolen horses before them, and without the least dread of being pursued. They have not dared to act in this manner under the present government; there have been a few solitary instances of robberies by them, within these three or four years, but they are sufficiently acquainted with the American character to know, that they will be instantly pursued and compelled to restore. The following well attested fact will serve to shew the insolence of the Osages under the former government. A young couple were on their way from Big River to St. Genevieve, with their company, to have the matrimonial knot fixed by the priest; they were met by sixty of them, robbed of their horses, and stripped entirely naked!—It must be said however, that they have been rarely known to take away the lives of such as may have chanced to fall into their hands The insolence of the other nations, who come openly into villages, the Piorias, Loups, Kickapoos, Chacktaws, Cherokees, &c. is inconceivable. They appeared to be the masters of the town, and excited general terror. The houses have on some occasions, been closed up, and the doors barred by the terrified inhabitants; they were not always safe even there. It is strange how these people have disappeared within these few years: there are at present scarcely enough to supply the towns with game.

The historical epocha of this territory are few and simple. Shortly after the first formation of the settlement, by the treaty of '63, it was ceded to Spain—the secret treaties between this power and France of 1762 were not known, and perhaps never would have been if France had proved successful in her contests with Britain. The history of Louisiana, generally, until it came into the hands of the United States, is the history of this territory. By the treaty of Ildefonso, October 1800, this country was re-ceded by Spain to France; the situation of France at that period, not permitting her to take possession, she ceded it to the United States. The fears of its falling into the hands of the enemy, and the sum to be received for it, were also strong inducements.

On the part of the United States, possession was taken of this territory in 1804, by captain [now major] Stoddard, who was the first civil commandant. According to the act of Congress which divided it from the district of Orleans, with the name of the district of Louisiana, it was placed for the moment under the government of the territory of Indiana. Governor Harrison of that territory accordingly organized the government and put it in motion. In 1805 it was erected into a territory by the name of the *Territory of Louisiana*.——For these things I must refer the reader to the different acts of Congress.——Two important treaties were made with the Indians, one with the Sacs and Foxes and the other with the great and little Osages.

If I am asked whether the ancient inhabitants are more contented and happy under the new order of things, or have reason to be so? I should consider the question a difficult one, and answer it with hesitation. It is not easy to know the secret sentiments of men, and happiness is a relative term. It is true I have heard murmurrings against the present government, and sorrowing after that of Spain —which I have attributed rather to the chagrin of the moment than to real and sincere sentiment.—But I have not seen any of those signs which unequivocally mark a suffering and unhappy people.—The principal source of uneasiness arises from the difficulties in settling the land titles between the United States and the ancient inhabitants. Nearly all the larger claims still remain unsettled, while the claimants still continue in a state of vexatious doubt and uncertainty, whether they are to be rich or restricted to circumstances, perhaps, more moderate than under the Spanish government—for these persons have, in a great measure, lost their influence, and are superceded in trade and lucrative occupations by strangers——their claims are consequently their chief dependance. But this subject embraces such a variety of considerations, that it is not possible to do justice to it by a few remarks. It is a subject upon which the claimants, are feelingly alive. There is do doubt but that the United States will do them justice. This anxiety is a tacit compliment to our government, for under the former the lands would not have been worth it.—Completed titles carry with them their own proof, and there is no doubt, but that the United States will feel bound to perfect, an inchoate or incomplete title, which would, in all probability, have been perfected by Spain. I think further, that equitable circumstances should be considered, and rigid, or strict proof not required; and a title resting even upon slender grounds, with respect to Spain, and doubtful whether it would have been confirmed by her, should be taken into view where there is no evidence of fraud. It would not be for the honor of the United States, that *rigid and niggardly justice* should be done to a people who came into their power, without their own choice, and without being consulted. It is difficult to comprehend how six years should have transpired, without an apparent approach to this final adjustment. It is not any wonder there should be heart-burnings and discon-

tent; that they should give vent to their impatience, and accuse the United States of injustice. When I say this in favor of the inhabitants, I am not so much influenced by wishes for their welfare, as anxious for the character of my country.

The poorer class reason but little; but it is in the power of the United States to prevent them from feeling. There is a middle class whose possessions, or claims, were not extensive, but sure, and with the increased value of property, have obtained since the change of government, a handsome competence —These upon the whole are the most satisfied; I have heard many of them express their approbation of the American government. They feel and speak with the freedom of men, and are not slow in declaring, that formerly the field of enterprize was occupied by the monopoly of a few, it is now open to every industrious citizen. There are some things in the administration of justice, which they do not yet perfectly comprehend: the trial by jury, the delays, and multifarious forms, of our jurisprudence. They had not been accustomed to distinguish, between the slow, and cautious advances of *even handed justice*, and the quick despatch of arbitrary will. In their simple state of society, the administration of justice was equally simple; but they are not aware, that when a society becomes extensive, and its occupations, relations, interests more numerous, people less acquainted with each other, the laws must be more complex. The trial by jury, is, however, foreign from the customs and manners of their ancestors; it is therefore not to be expected that they should at once comprehend its importance and utility.

From the change of government, they derived security from the insults of the Indians; a more extensive field, and a greater reward was offered to industry and enterprize; money became more plenty, and merchandize, comparatively cheaper. Landed property has increased in value. In opposition to this, it may be said that formerly, they were more contented, and had less anxiety; there was more cordiality and friendship, they constituted but one family, without clashing interests, and living in the utmost harmony with each other. The idea of becoming extinct, by dissolving before a people of a different race, and of losing their habits, manners, sentiments, and language might excite unhappy sensations. Already the principal villages look like the towns of the Americans: are not the cherished customs and manners of our fathers and of our own youth dear to us all? Is it not better to see them vanish as a dream? Sentiments like these must sometimes steal into their breasts. They awake, and their HOME has disappeared.

But is it likely that this state of society could have been of long continuance? That very policy of encouraging American emigrants, if continued, would by this time, have overwhelmed them by a torrent of emigration: and it would have been the receptacle of the worthless part of the Americans.—They would not have been able, isolated as they were, to withstand the accumulating wave of American population. Had they been transferred to France, they might have been assailed by the horrors of the conscription: had they continued attached to Spain, what miseries might not have reached them from the convulsed state of the Spanish monarchy. And is it nothing, to exchange the name of colonists. Creoles, for that of citizens of an independent nation, where they can aspire to the highest offices and honors. There are some who can feel what it is to be exalted to the dignity of freemen. Never will they again be transferred from one nation to another; they have become the brothers of the Americans, AND IF THEY ARE EVER SOLD AGAIN, IT WILL BE FOR BLOOD.

I own allowances must be made for those parting pangs, which on this occasion would naturally be felt. Like two streams, that come from climes, remote from each other, although flowing in the same channel, they will not soon unite their contributary waters, and mingle into one.

Philosophical Disquisitions.

No. II.

Having explained the manner in which the planets and moons, were formed we are naturally led to the consideration of minor changes produced in each individually. When the earth was first formed, it must have been primitive matter without the least vestige of furniture; as a proof of this, read the 2d v. of the 1st chapter of Genesis: "And the earth was without form and void" The first sensible change, then, that was produced on the surface of this naked mass was probably brought about by the action of light from the sun, disengaging latent heat, which volatilized its surface; as a proof of this read the 3d v. of the 1st chapter of Genesis: "And God said, let there be light, and *there was light*."—Light, whether it is received from the sun or fixed stars, or diffused throughout space, is hard to tell. It is the opinion of some philosophers, that heat is produced by the action of light on matter, and that without light there can be no heat, whether this is the case or not, we will first suppose heat acted upon the earth's surface, dissolved it and gave rise to an atmosphere.

This atmosphere is composed of every possible modification of matter existing in a variety of forms, assuming a gaseous state; this æriform gas acts upon the surface from which it was raised. It now becomes a secondary cause, producing effects, which must necessarily grow out of these causes. Now it seems evident, that a certain portion of hydrogen, which is a component part of the atmosphere, might unite to a certain portion of oxygen, which is the principal of combustion, and form water; which is mentioned in the 2d and 6th vs. of the 1st chapter of Genesis. Another component part of matter called carbon, might unite with the two first mentioned, and form the first and most simple germ of the vegetable kingdom, which is mentioned in Genesis 1st and 11th vs. This germ, in a short time, might have been roused into action by the stimulating effects of an atmosphere. The exciting cause continues its action upon the germ, until it is evolved, and its evolution depends entirely upon the manner in which the cause acts. The affinities of the primitive principles, which first form a vegetable, becomes greater by their frequent union with each other; and in proportion as their affinities increase, the more perfect becomes the vegetable.

The vegetable kingdom, now continues improving by the more perfect union of its parts, until a distinction is made between the primitive vegetable, and those of a more perfect order. It now possesses organization, which exhibits a phenomenon called life. Vegetation now goes on by rapid strides towards perfection, until we observe motion and sensation; here the vegetable kingdom ends, and the animal begins. At first it would seem difficult to draw a line between the vegetable and animal kingdoms; but I look forward to a time, when naturalists will arrive at such a state of perfection in the works of nature, as not only to draw the exact boundary between vegetable and animal manner, bu-

will prove, that there is one continued chain from the most simple form of vegetable existence, to the highest order of animal organization. For my part, I am perfectly satisfied upon this subject, no candid philosopher will doubt, but that the highest order of the vegetable kingdom is but one degree below the lowest grade of animal existence. This then being a fact, which I trust will not be doubted, may not the most simple form of animals, derive their existence from the higher class of vegetables, by their perfection, in structure and organization? I think it highly probable, and shall take it for granted that this is the case.

After an animal is formed from the more perfect order of vegetation, it is dependent on it afterwards, for subsistence, it looks up to it for protection and a mean by which it is supported and nourished. As the animal goes on progressing in improvement, it becomes capable of continuing its species, without the assistance of the parent vegetable, merely by the action of one organized body upon another.

How the male and female, of the most simple animals, first came in contact, seems hard to tell—but as I have entered the field of conjecture, I hope it will not be considered a piece of impudence or presumption, if I should continue the journey. It seems probable, that when the most simple animal organization was first formed and motioned, exciting matter continued its action upon it, and caused this organized body to give out principles, affinities, &c. which were, in every respect, similar to the original: these united and formed an organized body, similar to the first. Now the similarity and affinity which exists in the one, must necessarily exist in the other, because the principles are the same, and the exciting matter, which acts upon the one, is equal to the exciting matter which acts upon the other, and of course, the motions produced in the one, correspond with the motions produced in the other. In consequence of these motions produced in each, by exciting matter, principles are evolved, which by their union, would form an organized body, partaking of the form, colour, &c. of the originals.—Agreeably to the laws of affinity, the two originals united, as soon as this union took place, the disengaged principles from them, likewise united, and formed a tertium quid. The affinities of the two originals, now, are lessened in consequence of their mutual embraces, the first affinity acts with the greatest force, the second with a less, and the third with a still less force, until there is an indifference on the part of both. The affinities which exist between the organic germs, increase until they are evolved. The animal now borrows its support not only from its vegetable parent, but begins to commit outrages on its own species. Now the first spark of intellectual intelligence begins. A sponge, which by some naturalists, is supposed to be the first order of animals, have the power of dilating and contracting its cells, in such a manner, as to take in food and drink, when it comes in contact with its mouth. Simple vegetation is pushed forward by stimulants; but by intellectual intelligence, I mean a power of acting, choosing, and designing in a body, properly organized, the different organs of which are capable of a variety of motions, superior to simple vegetation, or the first degree of animation. Animal matter has now become so much changed and modified, that a variety of causes and effects are produced. It not only possesses motion and sensation in a high degree, but it is endowed with thought; motion produces organization, the great variety of exciting matter, which is the effect of motion, acts upon organization, producing sensation, or the power of feeling. A certain quantity of sensation produces desire or aversion, this is thought or perception, which takes place in that part of an animal which is the most exquisitely organized; this is the highest point of improvement, to which matter can be carried by complicated affinities: The brain, therefore, is matter in the highest possible state of perfection; at least, when we speak with reference to terrestrial affairs.

The reader will observe, I have made no mention of the soul. It is left to its proper guardians; what it is, or in what form it exists, is not for me to determine. I am, therefore, of opinion, that the mind exists independent of the soul, and that it is no ways connected with it, that it has no connection with any thing, but matter on which it is continually acting. Mind, then, seems to be nothing more than matter disengaged from the brain of an animal, for purposes best known to God himself. I infer, that it is matter, from this circumstance, that when the exciting matter, which is necessary for the support of life, is withdrawn, it ceases to exist, or exert any influence at all upon inanimate matter. As an example, we will withhold the ordinary portion of food necessary to the healthy state, in this case, the mind becomes enfeebled—continue this abstraction, and in a short time the mind is incapable of acting at all; it perishes with the body; this is invariably the case with respect to mind, when any stimuli are withheld, necessary to healthy motion. I beg pardon for this digression.—From what has been said, it is evident that there are various stimuli, from a variety of causes, producing different effects.

The stimulus of the atmosphere acts upon the lungs, the vital part called oxygen is absorbed, for the purpose of keeping up a sufficient degree of heat to preserve the animal in a healthy state; the stimulus of food acts upon the stomach, it is necessary to the growth of all animals, as well as plants; these and a thousand other stimuli are continually acting upon all animals from the first commencement of their embryo state, down to the closing scene of life. All the variety of stimuli act upon the organ, for which they were intended by the author of our existence.

Animals, as well as vegetables, are compelled to exist; they are forced into existence, by exciting matter acting upon other matter prepared to receive it. Existence, or life, then, is nothing more than an effect produced by a great variety of exciting matter. It has always been called exciting causes, but as I suppose all causes, which act upon an animal, to be nothing more than matter in a peculiar form, I use the term exciting matter.

The learned Dr. Rush defines life to be "the effect of stimuli acting upon the organs of sense and motion." I define it to be exciting matter acting upon organized animal matter, producing motion in the animal upon which it acts. There is no difference between the doctor's definition and mine—his stimuli must be matter, as well as his organs of sense and motion. Dr. Brown, supposes life to be "exciting causes acting upon excitability, producing excitement." His exciting causes must be matter, as well as his excitability and excitement. We only differ about words. The fact is, we are unacquainted with animal and vegetable life: we know it to be effects, produced from causes, and that is enough for our purpose. We observe a great variety of phenomena, it is true; our senses convince us of figure, color, sensation, thought, &c. and it is entirely unnecessary, that we should know the variety of motions, which produce the great variety of

causes and effects, in matter. We know all matter possesses motion:——motion is nothing but a change of figure, this change of figure is continually taking place all over the universe, which universe is entirely kept up and supported by it. One set of vegetable and animal productions spring up, run their course and rot; a new set follow the old and run a similar course, so that all matter is nothing more than composition and decomposition of a few primitive principles, and the great variety of changes which are continually taking place is brought about by complicated affinities, which will never be properly understood.

The reader will, perhaps, reproach me for having started out with two first principles, and increased the number to several millions; but is this more strange, than that myriads of beings should originate from a single stock? Adam and Eve were first formed and from them have descended the whole human race; this is, likewise, the case, with regard to every other class of animals.

It may, likewise, be objected to my theory, that exciting matter cannot act upon animal matter to produce sensation and thought. Is it not as reasonable to suppose, that sensation and thought are produced by exciting matter on animal matter, as to suppose motion is produced by it? Where is the difference? If you are at a loss to account for sensation and thought, you must, likewise, be at a loss to account for motion; you, therefore, dare not deny sensation and thought from exciting matter, as you cannot account for motion from its application.

CEBES.

Swiss Decree.

SOLEURE, Sept. 20.

The subsequent particulars are the substance of a decree of the diet of the confederation relative to the Swiss soldiers in the service of England.

"The diet of the confederation having considered, that notwithstanding the decree issued under its authority in compliance with the wishes of the French emperor prohibiting all recruiting and enrolment for the military service of those powers with which Switzerland is not in alliance, it is discovered that there are in the English service certain individuals of whom his imperial majesty requires of the Swiss government the immediate recall; the said diet convinced that the near relations between France and the confederation with respect to commerce, make it obligatory upon the latter to accommodate itself to the wishes of his imperial majesty, and to remove every obstacle which may impede the recruiting of the Swiss regiment already engaged in the service of France and decrees as follows:

ART. I. The Swiss now in the British service are recalled, and to the end of the present year is allowed for their return; and those, who, after that term shall be found disobedient to this order, shall forfeit their right of citizenship and their property.

ART. II. Every Swiss, who after the publication of this decree, shall enter into the military service of England, shall suffer the same penalties.

ART. III. The landamman will submit the present decree to the cantons for their ratification, without delay, and the government will provide that all possible means of publicity be given to it, that none may plead ignorance of the same.

Foreign relations.

The committee of foreign relations have made a very important and interesting report (see congressional proceedings, page 252.) The resolutions attached to this report—aye, and others of a much stronger and more pointed nature, have long since been "carried" by the *nation*, by "ayes and noes," at the places of voting. The sentiment of a people was never more clearly expressed, on any subject, than it has been in America on the matters treated of by this committee—they are ripe for any thing but submission: and should this report be adopted, and immediately receive effect, congress will do nothing more than ratify the deliberate judgment and cool determination of their constituents, who "have counted the costs of the contest, and found nothing so dreadful as voluntary" debasement.

For the honor of our country, however, we hope, before these resolutions shall assume the forms of law, that the representatives of the people will search their own hearts, and ascertain, if it be possible, whether they have fortitude to give energy to them and persevere in them—whether they can bear the brunt and bustle of the new order of things that may ensue—whether they can be apalled by clamor, or will suffer their plans to be unhinged by the threats and menaces of a discontented minority. This preliminary is indispensably necessary; such another *retrograde movement* as the tenth congress made, would, we fear, undermine the republican institutions of our country, by inducing the people to apprehend that government, so constituted, *cannot* have energy enough to preserve its own dignity.

The American nation was delighted with the famous report of the committee of foreign relations, some years ago, when Mr. *G. W. Campbell* was its chairman—they have frequently been gratified with the striking ascendancy of their statesmen in the field of argument—they have admired *Madison's* correspondence with Rose, *Armstrong's* with Champagny, and found many excellent things in the letters of Mr. *Pinkney* to the marquis Wellesley.—But what of all these? Have they, or either of them, removed one cause of complaint? The noble stand taken in "Campbell's report" was timorously (I had nearly said traitorously) abandoned—the eloquent truths of *Madison* redressed no wrong, though they confused his adversary——and the honest bluntness of *Armstrong*, with the polished indignation of *Pinkney*, have done as little for us—the people are wearied of words; and too many have begun to look upon the state papers of their country (which *ought* to be most interesting to them) as chiefly calculated to fill up the columns of our newspapers in a dearth of *foreign* matter, rather more gracefully than old advertisements, setting forth the virtues of *Blackhead's essence of pitchforks*, and the like.

The doleful story told by the committee is truly humiliating—it would hardly be believed in future ages that America had submitted to such indignities, were not the facts substantiated in the archives of her government: but so it is; we have given line upon line, and remonstrance upon remonstrance—sent message after message, with despatch upon despatch, bundles of papers, mountain high, like Pelion upon Ossa. From England we have not gained a single point—the whole chain of injury remains unbroken—nay, it would appear, that a bloody link of it had been extended even to the

shores of the *Wabash*. In the language of the report *"Forbearance has indeed ceased to be a virtue"*

If congress shall adopt these resolutions, and manfully give them that energy and spirit the posture of affairs demand, they may certainly calculate upon the zealous support of their fellow-citizens.—In foreign countries, and in England particularly, much stress has been laid upon the political divisions prevalent amongst us—*but it is a fact*, that the whole number of the opponents of the present administration is far short of the number of the tories and disaffected we had in the revolutionary war—and that, of those opponents, when the question shall be put, *"For America or England?"* a very small and contemptible portion, indeed, will fail to rally round the standard of government. If any there are who shall refuse it, a war will not be without its blessings—*for it will weed our country of traitors.*—I never have held that miserable opinion of the people of the United States that some men have professed, for sinister views; and the time may shortly arrive when the truth will appear, that, though, with the spirit of freemen, we may dispute among ourselves, a *foreign* power, touching a part, will make an enemy of the whole.

Many are disposed to think the report of the committee is not sufficiently strong—we believe, if carried into effect, it will speedily bring all questions in dispute to issue A permission to arm necessarily implies a determination to support an exercise of it. The arming of the merchantmen will therefore bring the matter to a test, and the preceding resolutions are evidently bottomed on this anticipation. It is well known that if an impressed American citizen runs away from a British vessel of war, that he would be treated as a *deserter* if retaken—if he refuses to obey the imperious man-stealer who dragged him from his home, his country and his friends, he is punished for *mutiny*—and, if more than all, he "he seeks his long lost liberty through blood and slaughter," and indignantly bursts the bonds that held him, he is esteemed guilty of *piracy*. The constant usage of England will surely interpret any resistance on the part of an American vessel as an act of hostility; and the consequence will be, open HONEST *war*, or an abandonment of her cruel, unjust and unreasonable pretensions. We shall soon ascertain whether the prince regent and his ministers are actually as mad as the king himself—as ready to dash out their [politically] brains against every necessary resisting obstacle, as he, poor simple creature, is to break his scull against the walls of his chamber, and the things it contains.* If so they are, why let it come. The people of the United States do not wish the downfall of England; they would much rather she might preserve her present high standing in the world, provided her government would learn moderation, and practise justice; and, believing that a war with US more than any thing else, would lead thereto, seeing that we alone possess ability to attack her in the tenderest points [*her commerce and manufactures*] have on *that* very account deprecated the long apparent necessity for taking such an attitude as might tend to it.

But the cup of humiliation has been drained of its very dregs—forbearance has become a crime, and patience ceased to be a virtue. Added to the long list of causes for complaint against England, the late affair on the *Wabash* is not the least calculated to excite our sensibility. It is notorious, that ever since the peace of 1783, the British agents in *Canada* have cherished and *supported* a hostile disposition in the Indians towards us; though, under every administration, the deluded aborigines have been treated with mildness and fatherly care. The speech of lord *Dorchester*† cannot be forgotten—particularly as it has been succeeded by an uninterrupted chain of circumstances calculated to keep its *infernal* principles alive. The tomahawk of the savage was up, waiting for the signal; the signal has been given; the murdered innocents at *Wyoming* bleed afresh, and the perfidious race, with their more wicked allies, must feel the force of a just resentment, to prevent a repetition of slaughter and death. H. N.

*See page 151.

On the same.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

We do not object to any article of the warlike preparations with which the report of the committee of foreign relations concludes, as far as they go. But we look upon them to be materially inadequate. If it is meant to take Canada, the addition to the army is vastly inferior to what it ought to be. Militia cannot be relied upon for operations of any great extent, or for service of a long duration.—Volunteers, such as can be favorably distinguished from militia, are not to be raised. Another deficiency respects the navy, which ought to be immediately enlarged, or laid by as totally useless.——There is no medium. It is too small as an instrument to chastise England, or to afford our coast and commerce any valuable protection against her.

The arming of merchantmen meets our peculiar approbation; and we should extremely regret to see the intrigues of Bonaparte's adherents prevail in frustrating the salutary measure. If armed merchantmen cannot cope with British men of war, the trade ought to be protected by powerful escorts of the public navy, against the exercise of any act of force or indignity not warranted by the law of nations. But the utility and the expediency of arming the merchantmen would be peculiarly evinced in the repression of French and Danish piracy. The marauders, which line our coast and infest our cities, would be so cramped and harrassed as to spoil their projects, and render buccaneering a trade not much worth. We should then hear of comparatively very few burnings of our vessels and robberies of our citizens. The vessels, which might have occasion to visit the Baltic, would be easily placed out of danger from the combined robberies of the Danes and French. For most of the piracies have been perpetrated there by a force calculated to infest only an unarmed trade. But it may be objected, that the armed merchantmen will be restrained by instructions accompanied with the demand of security, from exercising their power against any vessels but those of Great Britain. Could such a restriction be enforced, we grant that nobody would go to the expense of arming—for scarcely a British cruizer is to be met against which a merchantman could effectually defend herself——there being no British privateers. Should Congress act so unwisely as to limit defence to one power only, it would be war, but not war begun in that declared and magnanimous form, which the spirit of our democratic preservers promises. Still it is not to be expected, that an American having provided himself with the means of defence would tamely receive insult or injury from equal or inferior force, merely because the aggressor was a French freebooter or a piratical Dane.

†This speech shall be published in the REGISTER

As to the money necessary to accomplish every public purpose, to signalize our revenge, ensure justice, and render the glory of democracy triumphantly resplendent, that is the smallest consideration of any. Since the Smith's have strayed from grace, Mr. Gallatin's eyes have been opened. He has discovered, that 40,000,000 of dollars may be borrowed at shaving interest, and in case that fails, larger duties may be laid upon the dead carcase of commerce, and we may receive another fillip from internal taxes. When we laugh at his ways and means, and their annual inconsistency as he happens to be in good or ill humour with his patron, we by no means wish to be understood that the resources of the nation are insufficient to maintain its honor and avenge its wrongs. Those resources are double at least what they were when we drew the sword and threw the scabbard away in the war of the revolution.—Wise and patriotic statesmen would draw them forth and render them efficient for every purpose for which they might now be required. But whether they can be beneficially wielded by the men in power is another question, which would be solved soon after the war commenced; when, if they proved incompetent, if they did not manifest humiliation by retiring, the sublimed spirit of the people would correct their errors and remedy their folly. War is in some respects a distressful season, but it is the parent of noble feelings and the touchstone, in republics, of real talents and worth. State juggling becomes high treason; and want of capacity, a certain passport to contempt and oblivion.

It is now nearly thirty years since the general peace closed the scene of American glory in arms.—A recurrence to that period freshens indeed the memory of much evil and suffering, but it inspires the heart with hope and confidence in any struggle which is necessary to be repeated for objects the most precious to patriotic pride, such as swelled the bosoms of the heroes of that day. But it must never be forgotten that they were too stern stuff to be converted into the tools of personal ambition or of individual passion. They fought for their country under her banners, but disdained to be seen near the dirty streams of faction. So it will be again.—A war will purify the political atmosphere, and break down the entrenchments by which chicanery fortifies itself in undue prerogatives. Idiots who bellow in public bodies will be sent to Bedlam, and impostors to the stocks. All the public virtues will be refined and hallowed; and we shall again behold at the head of affairs citizens who may rival the immortal men of 1776, when the dignity, firmness and wisdom of congress caused it to be compared to a Roman senate. How different from that of our own days.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 2.—Agreeably to the order of the day, the senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration.

On motion by Mr. Bayard, to strike out the words "thirty-seven," being the ratio fixed by the house of representatives as necessary to entitle to a representative; it was determined in the affirmative as follows:

For striking out—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Crawford, Cutts, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Lloyd, Robinson, Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Varnum.—18.

Against striking out.—Messrs. Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Lambert, Pope, Reed, Smith of Md. Taylor, Turner, Worthington.—16.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor to fill up the blank with the word "forty," and determined in the negative—13 to 21.

On motion by Mr. Bayard to insert the words "thirty-five" in lieu of the words stricken out, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows:

For the motion—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Crawford, Cutts, Dana, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Varnum—22.

Against the motion—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Franklin, Gaillard, Lambert, Pope, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—12.

The bill being amended on the foregoing principles, was ordered to be read a third time as amended.

Tuesday, December 3.—The bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third census, was read a third time and passed.

The senate took up for consideration the bill making further provision for the corps of engineers.

And further amendments having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading (leaving the academy still at West Point.)

December 4.—The bill making further provision for the corps of engineers, was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, November 29.—The house were engaged until a late hour on this day, in the discussion and decision on the contested election of general Hungerford, of Virginia.

The report of the committee of elections in this case, states, that further time should be allowed to the sitting member to procure testimony, &c.

The report was overruled by the house; the sitting member was declared not to be entitled to his seat, and JOHN TALLIAFERRO, esq. declared to have been duly elected.

Mr. Porter from the committee on foreign relations, made the following REPORT, which was referred to a committee of the whole:

The committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message, which relates to our foreign affairs, beg leave to—REPORT IN PART,

That they have endeavored to give to the subject submitted to them, that full and dispassionate consideration which is due to one so intimately connected with the interest, the peace, the safety and honor of their country.

Your committee will not encumber your journals and waste your patience with a detailed history of all the various matters growing out of our foreign relations. The cold recital of wrongs, of injuries and aggressions known and felt by every member of this Union, could have no other effect than to deaden the national sensibility and render the public mind callous to injuries with which it is already too familiar.

Without recurring then to the multiplied wrongs of partial or temporary operation, of which we have so just cause of complaint against the two great belligerents, your committee will only call your attention, at this time, to the systematic aggression of those powers, authorised by their edicts against neutral commerce—a system, which as re-

guarded its principles, was founded on pretentions that went to the subversion of our national independence: and which, although now abandoned by one power, is, in its broad and destructive operation as still enforced by the other, sapping the foundation of our prosperity.

It is more than five years since England and France, in violation of those principles of justice and public law, held sacred by all civilized nations, commenced this unprecedented system, by seizing the property of the citizens of the United States, peaceably pursuing their lawful commerce on the high seas. To shield themselves from the odium which such outrages must incur, each of the belligerents sought a pretext in the conduct of the other—each attempting to justify his sistem of rapine as a retaliation for similar acts on the part of his enemy. As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which if engrafted into our municipal code would excuse the crime of *one* robber, upon the sole plea that the unfortunate object of his rapidity, was also a victim to the injustice of another. The fact of priority could be true as to one only of the parties; and whether true or false, could furnish no ground of justification.

The United States thus unexpectedly and violently assailed by the two greatest powers in Europe, withdrew their citizens and property from the ocean: and cherished the blessing of peace, although the occasion would have fully justified war, sought redress in an appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the belligerents. When this appeal had failed of the success which was due to its moderation, other measures, founded on the same pacific policy, but applying to the interests, instead of the justice of the belligerents, were resorted to. Such was the character of the non-intercourse and non-importation laws, which invited the return of both powers to their former state of amicable relation, by offering commercial advantages to the one who should first revoke his hostile edicts, and imposing restrictions on the other.

France, at length, availing herself of the proffers made equally to her and her enemy, by the non-importation law of May, 1810, announced the repeal on the first of the following November, of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. And it affords a subject of sincere congratulation to be informed, through the official organs of the government, that those decrees are, so far at least, as our rights are concerned, really and practically at an end.

It was confidently expected that this act on the part of France, would have been immediately followed by a revocation on the part of Great Britain of her orders in council. If our reliance on her justice had been impaired by the wrongs she had inflicted; yet when she had plighted her faith to the world that the sole motive of her aggression on neutral commerce was to be found in the Berlin and Milan decrees, we looked forward to the extinction of those decrees, as the period when the freedom of the seas would be again restored.

In this reasonable expectation we have, however, been disappointed. A year has elapsed since the French decrees were rescinded and yet Great Britain, instead of retracting *pari passu* that course of unjustifiable attack on neutral rights in which she professed to be only the reluctant follower of France, has advanced with bolder and continually increasing strides. To the categorical demands lately made by our government for the repeal of her orders in council, she has affected to deny the practical extinction of the French decrees; and she has, moreover, advanced a new and unexpected demand, increasing in hostility the orders themselves. She has insisted, through her accredited minister at this place, that the repeal of the orders in council must be preceded, not only by the practical abandonment of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they infringe the neutral rights of the United States; but by the renunciation on the part of France, of the whole of her system of commercial warfare against Great Britain, of which those decrees originally formed a part.

This system is understood to consist in a course of measures adopted by France and the other powers on the continent subject to, or in allience with her, calculated to prevent the introduction into their territories of the products and manufactures of Great Britain and her colonies; and to annihilate her trade with them. However hostile these regulations may be, on the part of France towards Great Britain; or however sensibly the latter may feel their effects, they are, nevertheless to be regarded only as the expedients of one enemy against another, for which the United States, as a neutral power, can, in no respect, be responsible: they are, too, in exact conformity with those which Great Britain has herself adopted and acted upon in time of peace as well as war. And it is not to be presumed that France would yield to the unauthorised demand of America what she seems to have considered as one of the most powerful engines of the present war.

Such are the pretentions upon which Great Britain founds the violation of the maritime rights of the United States—pretentions not theoritical merely, but followed up by a desolating war upon our unprotected commerce. The ships of the United States, laden with the products of our own soil and labor, navigated by our own citizens and peaceably pursuing a lawful trade, are seized on our own coasts, and at the very mouths of our harbors, condemned and confiscated.

Your committee, are not, however, of that sect whose worship is at the shrine of a calculating avarice. And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes, we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen.—Although the groans of these victims of barbarity for the loss of (what should be dearer to Americans than life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamors at the loss of property; yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag, carried on with unabated rigor and severity. If it be our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country by protecting the property of the merchant, then indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more impressive is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants in advancing, under the mantle of its laws, the interests of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great Britain, your committee need only say—That the United States as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purposes of transporting in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a

market in the ports of friendly nations, and to bring home, in return, such articles as their necessities or convenience may require—always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great Britain in defiance of this incontestible right, captures every American vessel bound to or returning from a port where her commerce is not favored: enslaves our seamen, and in spite of our remonstrances perseveres in these aggressions.

To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American name, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced. The occasion is now presented when the national character, misunderstood and traduced for a time by foreign and domestic enemies, should be vindicated.

If we have not rushed to a field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence, which sustained our fathers in the successful assertion of their rights against foreign aggression, is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation, than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sanctified by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them, not for ourselves only, but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated. And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress, which has been sought for by justice, by remonstrance and forbearance in vain.

Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures, which in their opinion ought to be pursued, would at this time earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, "That the United States be immediately put into an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And to this end, they beg leave to submit, for the adoption of the house, the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the military establishment as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought to be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law.

2. That an additional force of ten thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistments.

3. That it is expedient to authorise the president, under proper regulations, to accept the service of any number of volunteers not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigences of the government may require.

4. That the president be authorised to order out from time to time such detachments of the militia, as in his opinion the public service may require.

5. That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission.

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

The house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 2. John Taliaferro, declared by the house to be entitled to the seat lately occupied by John P. Hungerford, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Gold reported an amendment to the bill respecting taking affidavits and bail in and for the circuit courts of the United States, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The amendment of the senate to the bill "extending the time for opening the several land offices established in the territory of Orleans," was agreed to by the house. So the bill requires only the signature of the president to become a law.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill allowing further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by right of pre-emption in the Mississippi territory; which was gone through, reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Little, from the committee appointed to wait on the president of the United States, with a resolution passed on Friday, calling for certain information, reported that they had performed that duty, and received for answer that the president would cause due attention to be paid to the request of the house. And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, December 3. Mr. Dawson, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and of the present army of the United States; which was read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house.

On motion of Mr. Randolph,

Ordered, that the committee appointed to enquire into the faithful application of public monies, be authorised and empowered to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Newton,

Resolved, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alteration and amendments are necessary to be made in the several acts of congress establishing ports of entry and delivery.

An engrossed bill allowing a further time for completing the payments on certain lands held by the right of pre-emptions in the Mississippi Territory, was read a third time and passed.

Wednesday, Dec. 4. On motion of Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to report a bill explanatory of the act laying duties on manufactured copper.

Apportionment bill.—The amendments of the senate to the bill for the apportionment of representatives were then considered.

Mr. Stanford moved that the further consideration thereof be postponed until to-morrow; which was determined in the negative—Yeas 56—Nays 72.

After considerable further debate the house then adjourned. [For Thursday's proceedings see page 256.]

The Documents.

On a slight consideration of the subject we designed to have offered some remarks on the correspondence between Mr. *Monroe* and Mr. *Foster*, respecting the *orders in council*. But, on reflection, as we *modestly* believed we could not "argufy the topic," better than the *secretary of state*, we thought it as well to abandon the idea!—Perhaps, however, it may be right to call the attention of our readers to this conclusion, inevitably to be drawn from a careful perusal of the arguments of these gentlemen, *pro* and *con*, *that Great Britain demands, as a condition for the revocation of these orders, that we should compel France and the powers of the continent, with whom she is at war to receive her manufactures and produce.* THIS IS THE PLAIN ENGLISH OF THE MATTER, IN SHORT HAND.

The Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

We learn that letters from Vincennes announce the return to that place of the United States' troops and volunteers who were present at the late engagement near the Prophet's town. It is not understood that the Indians made the least attempt to impede their return. Indeed their complete dispersion, and the loss they encountered on the field of battle, probably put it out of their power.

A letter from an officer in col. Boyd's regiment of regulars, states that the officers and men, volunteers as well as regulars, displayed great bravery and determined courage. The loss of the regular troops is said to have been, including the wounded that have died since the battle, about 20 killed and 57 wounded.

Extract of a letter from governor Harrison to the secretary of war, dated head quarters, near the Prophet's town, Nov. 8th, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that the dawn of yesterday terminated an action between the troops under my command, and the whole of the Prophet's force. Their precipitate retreat leaving a number of their warriors dead on the field, and the subsequent abandonment of their town, (which was partially fortified) attest for us a complete and decisive victory: It has, however, been dearly purchased. A number of brave and valuable men have fallen victims to their zeal for their country's service. The behavior of the regulars and militia troops was such as would have done honor to veterans. I arrived at my present position (a mile from the town) on the evening of the 6th instant—a correspondence was immediately opened with the Prophet, and there was every appearance of a successful termination of the expedition, without bloodshed. Indeed there was an agreement for a suspension of hostilities, until a further communication should take place on the next day. Contrary, however, to this engagement, he attacked me at half past four o'clock in the morning, so suddenly, that the Indians were in the camp before many of the men could get out of their tents. A little confusion for a short time prevailed, but aided by the great exertions of the officers, I was soon enabled to form the men in order. The companies which were hard pressed were supported, several successful charges made, and about day-light, the enemy were finally put to flight. Our killed and wounded amount to 179, of these 42 are now dead. I have not been able to ascertain the number of Indians in the action, it must however have been considerable.

The principal chief of those Potawatemies, who have joined the Prophet, is wounded, and in our possession. I have taken care of him, and shall send him back to his tribe. At a more leisure moment I shall do myself the honor to transmit a more particular account of the action, and of our previous movements, and am, with the highest respect, sir, your humble servant.

WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The hon. Wm. Eustis, secretary of War.

BALTIMORE, December 7, 1811.

FOREIGN. We have London advices to the 20th of October, with late dates from France, Portugal and Spain. In England the crops of wheat and other grain, have been very deficient, and a large foreign supply will be demanded. American wheat is rated at 13*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* 6*d.* *per* 70*lbs.* Flaxseed, clover-seed, rice and tar are in demand. A serious dispute is reported to exist between the marquis Wellesley and Mr. Perceval; "*when rogues fall out,*" *&c.*—Bonaparte is collecting a considerable army (30,000 men) at Cherburg with the ostensible view of attacking the islands of Jersey and Guernsey—*it is also said* that he is making preparation to take possession of Denmark; a most improbable report.—Captain *Bingham*, late of the Little Belt, has been made a post-captain and *promoted* to the command of a frigate—for his *gallant* attack on the President. The king of England still lived but was pronounced incurable. An Englishman by the name of Wagstaff, detected in putting on board a vessel for New-York a quantity of spindles used in spinning cotton, in which vessel he himself also designed to have left the country, has been committed to prison, and doubtless, will be severely punished.——From Ireland we expect interesting news: this nation has long been in a ferment. The catholic delegates were determined to hold their convention in Dublin in October last, the lord lieutenant's proclamation to the contrary notwithstanding. Public anxiety was wound up to the highest pitch, to know the course that would be pursued. The prevailing opinion at Sierre Leone is, that the celebrated traveller, *Mungo Park*, died at Tombucto.——An American schooner, with 400 slaves on board, was lately captured in the African seas by the British. The emperor of the French, in his late tour, was accompanied by all the ministers of state except the duke of Bassano, who remained at Paris to receive Mr. Barlow. The many vessels visited by French privateers and public vessels near the coasts of France, though bound to or from England, and suffered to proceed unmolested, gives us happy assurance that the decrees are repealed. The British, on the contrary make numerous captures of American vessels passing to and from the ports of France—between 80 and 100 are known to have been seized since the revocation of the French edicts. A division of the French army, said to be commanded by marshal Soult, appeared in the neighborhood of Algesiras, about the 10th of October, and compelled the Spanish general Ballesteros, to seek protection under the batteries of Gibraltar. His force was less than 6000 men, and he effected his retreat without much loss. The French are in full possession of St. Roque.

Various rumours have reached us of the unsettled state of Mexico; but as we have little other intelligence than what comes from the *royalists* (on which we place no dependence) and indeed not much of

that, we know not what credit to give them. It appears, however, that a bloody civil war was raging in the internal provinces. May "*the Gods*"* be defeated.

The war in Turkey has assumed a more active and vigorous character. Some warm actions have taken place on the left bank of the Danube, in which the Russians claim the victory. The army of the Vizier is receiving great reinforcements. But on the 18th of Oct. a Turkish frigate arrived in England, conveying, it was said, official intelligence of peace having been concluded between Turkey and Russia.

The British parliament is to assemble for the dispatch of business in the first week in January. The restrictions on the regency are to cease in six weeks thereafter. *Price of Stocks*, Oct. 20.—3 per cent; consols for money, 63 1-8—1-4—for account 63 5-8—omnium 1 dis.

The prince regent has appointed *Charles Stuart* Esq. (minister to *Portugal*, and member of the Portuguese Regency,) rear-admiral *George Cockburne*, and *John Philip Morier*, late *Charge d'Affaires* to the United States, commissioners to mediate on the affairs of the Spanish colonies, and *Old Spain*. [A decree lately passed the Spanish Cortes for the above purpose; which, from various circumstances, we are assured will avail them nothing. The tree of liberty is too deeply planted (we trust,) in South America, to be cast down by foreign force, or undermined by foreign emissaries. The people have tasted the sweets of civil and religious freedom, and will not part with them easily]

The cardinals sent by the emperor of France to the pope have returned to Paris without accomplishing the object of their journey. The holy father firmly resisted all they demanded, not deigning even a reply. He spoke only to the Italian cardinals.

The Messengers. Lieutenant Biddle, of the U. S. navy, and Mr. Taylor, arrived in this city on Saturday evening, from Washington. They are to wait here for their despatches (which are expected by this morning's mail;) on the receipt of which they will embark immediately in the U. S. sloop of war Hornet, capt. Lawrence, for France and England.

[*N. York paper.*

The general assembly of N. Carolina convened at Raleigh on the 19th ult. Gen. JOSEPH REDDICK was chosen speaker of the Senate, and WM. HAWKINS speaker of the house of commons.

The legislature of Virginia convened at Richmond on Monday last. *Robert Taylor*, esq. was re-elected speaker of the senate, and *James Barbour*, esq. speaker of the house of delegates.

The convention elected in Orleans Territory to frame a constitution, &c. met at the time appointed by law; but, without commencing the business for which they were convened, adjourned for 14 days, on account of the continued insalubrity of the atmosphere at that place.

It is understood that *Cæsar A. Rodney*, Esq. has resigned the office of attorney general of the United States; and that *William Pinkney*, esq; is to be his successor, who has resigned his seat in the senate of Maryland.

Extract of a letter from colonel Hawkins, the Creek agent, dated September 20, 1811, to a gentleman of respectability near Columbia.

"I am now at Tookaubatchee, attending on the national council just convened, to prepare their minds for the opening of roads through the Indian country in conformity with the orders of government.

"A deputation arrived last night of 19 Choctaws, 47 Cherokees, and 16 Shawanees, from the north-west, including two or three from tribes unknown to us, for want of interpreters. The Shawanees were accompanied by a Creek, who has resided among them for the last twenty years. A great number of our chiefs are assembled.

"The Cherokees inform me, they have entire confidence in the justice of our government, and so far as the road from Tennessee passes through their land, they have given their consent. They heretofore had some doubts relative to the affairs of their nations; but the just conduct of our government has now united them in an unshaken confidence in it—their business here is to adjust some matters relative to property between the Creeks and them, and to meet the Chickasaws in relation to their land claim."

*The Spaniards—so called by the natives on account of their pride.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 5.—The speaker laid before the house sundry resolutions of the people of St. Louis, U. L. expressive of their wishes for an alteration in the form of government of that territory.

The bill from the senate making provision for the corps of engineers, was referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

The amendment of the senate to the bill for apportioning representatives was then taken up, and after some time spent therein, the question on agreeing was taken and determined in the negative—ayes 65—noes 64—the speaker voting in the negative. A committee of three members was appointed to confer with a committee of the senate relative to this disagreement between the two houses.

The Editor's Department.

Fearing to fatigue our readers with *political* matter, we have postponed several articles of that nature to make room for *miscellany* The next paper will be valuable in statistics; with the succeeding (No. 16) shall be issued a supplement, to dispose of a greater portion of the matter that presses upon us, from the meeting of congress and the several state legislatures. To get in hereafter more articles specially designed as *records*, a very small, but beautiful type will be procured as soon as possible.

ERRATA. In the table (page 237,) for *present* number of members in the house of representatives from Massachusetts, for "13" *read* 17.

And, in the motion made by Col. *Little* (page 240) respecting American seamen, *strike out all that part which makes a distinction between native and adopted citizens.* It is astonishing how this distinction could have been drawn by the reporter, seeing there was nothing like it in the resolution, or the design of the mover; whose principles, I know, are hostile to such discrimination.

Died, on Tuesday morning last, in the 38th year of his age, Mr. GEORGE DOBBIN, of this city, printer, and one of the proprietors of the "American." For the decease of an *honest man* society mourns; and, as his acquaintance was general, few persons have been more extensively and sincerely lamented. His warm heart, liberal ideas, and gentlemanly deportment—plain sincerity, active charity and universal benevolence, secured him the love of all. He was at peace with mankind living; and died with a blessed assurance that his peace was made with his God. Eulogy is lost in bringing to mind the practical virtues of our endeared and departed friend

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"————I wish no other herald
" No other speaker of *my living actions*,
" To keep mine honor from corruption
" But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 227.)

Translation of a note from count Rosenkrantz, to Mr. Erving, dated 28th June, 1811.

The undersigned minister of state, chief of the department of foreign affairs, has laid before the king, his master, the notes which Mr. Erving, special minister from the United States of America addressed to him on the 7th current. He is charged to assure this minister that his majesty has seen with great satisfaction, that the president of the United States recognizes the reciprocal utility of the relations which unite the two governments.

The king having always had it at heart to maintain a good understanding with the American government, would be much pained if he could be convinced that the subjects of the United States who have carried on commerce and navigation either in the ports of his majesty, or in the waters which wash the shores of his states, and in the adjoining latitudes, have had just cause to complain of the treatment which they have met with there, in consequence of the privateering which his majesty has been forced to authorize by the war into which the Danish nation have been drawn by the government of Great Britain. His majesty is persuaded that the vessels captured under the flag of the United States have not been brought into his ports unless there was reason to suppose that the vessel was not duly authorized to carry that flag, or that she was engaged in an illicit trade. The ordinances as to privateering which was published on the 28th of March of the last year, prescribed to those fitting out privateers, the conduct they were to pursue, and it also fixed the responsibility to which they were subjected. The high court of admiralty watches over the execution of this ordinance, which has met the approbation of all the governments of Europe.

If there had been many vessels under the American flag brought in, it is because there have been a great number of them furnished with false papers, that evidently carried on a simulated and justly prohibited commerce. It was naturally very difficult for the courts to distinguish at first the navigation which was fair and in rule (en regle) from that which was devoted to the service of the enemy of Denmark. The conduct of the navigators who followed the latter, compromitted those who had nothing to reproach themselves with; but in every case where the high court of admiralty discovered that the papers on board proved that the vessel was really American, and that the captain had not made an improper use of them, to cover the property of the enemy, passing it off as American, the vessels and cargoes have been released. There was one cause of seizure and of process against American vessels which in a certain degree applied to those that produced false papers or to those in whose documents there were irregularities. This was the certificate of origin granted to American vessels by the French consuls residing in the ports of the U. States. The French government caused it to be officially declared to the court of Copenhagen, on the 22d of September, that the consuls of France would not grant any more certificates of origin, and that every American vessel that had them on board, had false papers, and was to be treated accordingly. Taking into view the strict and happy union which subsisted between the king and his majesty the emperor of the French—his majesty could not but pay attention to his communication. He therefore ordered that the certificates of origin, which had been thus declared to be all false, should be considered by the prize courts as false documents, which would authorize the condemnation of the vessel that had them on board.—The undersigned, having been afterwards informed by the charge des affaires of his majesty in the United States, and recently by Mr. Erving, that the consuls of France in the United States had not received the order of their government to abstain from granting these certificates until the 13th of November of last year, by the *Hornet*; and that they had not ceased granting them until after that period, and having reported this to his majesty, he immediately directed that the certificates in question should no longer be injurious to the vessels that were furnished with them, provided that these certificates bore date prior to the 13th of November, of the last year.

The king has not confined himself to giving this proof of his attention to the remonstrance made to him on the part of the government of the United States: his majesty has also, having in view the representations made by the special minister of the United States, just ordered that the cases of the following vessels under the American flag brought into the ports of his dominions, viz.

Minerva,	Captain Baker,
Resolution,	Eldridge,
Pittsburg,	Yardsley,
Maria Theresa,	Phelps,
Amiable Matilda,	Hague,
Minerva,	Smith,

should be reported to him by his chancery before the definitive sentence was pronounced—in case the supreme court of admiralty should find the charges alleged by the captors were so well founded, as to make it probable that the sentence would be unfavorable to the vessels. Mr. Erving will be pleased to observe that these are vessels acquitted in the first instance by the prize courts, and in whose cases appeals had been made by the captors. His majesty had also determined to cause to be reported to him in the same manner the cases of the following vessels:

Oscar,	Captain Cunningham,
William and Jane	Bunker,
Washington,	Almy,
Rachel,	Joseph,
Charlotte,	Pierce;

in which the masters of the vessels have had recourse to an appeal to the decisions of the supreme court. The undersigned flatters himself that Mr. Erving will find in this compliance of the king his master, an evident proof of the desire of his majesty to see that the most exact justice may be observed towards the American vessels brought into the Danish ports.

His majesty who has seen with great satisfaction that the president of the United States properly appreciates the sentiments of justice and equity which animates him; feels gratified in manifesting to him that he desires to preserve and to cultivate on his part, the relations of good understanding and of amity, which have always subsisted between the Danish government, and that of the United States of America. It is enjoined on the undersigned to charge Mr. Erving with assuring his government that the intentions of the king his master, are invariable in this respect.

In regard to vessels under the American flag, arrested at sea by Danish cruizers, and which were found under the convoy of British ships of war, Mr. Erving will permit the undersigned to have the honor of observing to him that when the fact is fully proven, the searching after, and the use made of the protection of the enemies of Denmark in the seas which wash the shores of his majesty's dominions, or in those which environ them, cannot be viewed by the Danish government, but as having taken from those vessels their original character of neutrals.—But the king, not having been willing that the courts should attribute to vessels under the American flag the having placed (de s'etre mis) under the protection of his enemies unless the fact was proven, has very recently directed that proofs the most evident be required to establish the fact that a vessel under the American flag had been (ait ete) under English convoy. The undersigned cannot but urge in favor of the principle established by the 11th article of the ordinance for privateering, the argument, that he who causes himself to be protected by that act, ranges himself on the side of the protector, and evidently renounces the advantages attached to the character of friend to him, against whom he seeks the protection. If Denmark should abandon this principle, the navigators of all nations would find their account in carrying on the commerce of Great Britain under the protection of English ships of war, without running any risk. We every day see that this is done, the Danish government not being able to place in the way of it sufficient obstacles. The undersigned will add a single observation, which will serve to convince Mr. Erving that this principle is in the view of his majesty as just as it is invariable—it is, that every Danish vessel which should make use of English convoy is condemned—if she is convicted of it in like manner as a foreign vessel.—It is but too well known that in all times during maritime wars, neutral navigation has been exposed to embarrassments and delays. The Danish navigation has had experience of it in its time. It is therefore that the king has established rules for privateering which place the navigation truly neutral under cover from vexations. His majesty would equally have wished, entirely to have prevented captured vessels from experiencing delays of any importance when it was found that they had their papers on board in order (in regle) and that they had not improperly used them to carry on a simulated commerce on account of the enemy of Denmark. He is convinced that he has taken for this purpose all the measures in his power, and he is resolved carefully to watch over their execution. These measures, and the will (volonte) of the king, offer sure guarantees to the commerce of the United States, that the vessels under their flag will be able to navigate in the seas and waters visited by the Danish cruizers, without any risk of being molested by them or brought in if their papers are in order (en regle) and there is no reason to suppose that they have been improperly used. The vessel which is destined to carry into any port whatever produce and merchandize which are not admitted into that port according to the laws of the state to which it belongs, will not be considered as in rule (in regle) and the navigators who may aim at employing their vessels in this way, will only have to blame themselves if their enterprize leads to injury.

The undersigned, in acquitting himself as he has just done of the orders of his sovereign, cannot deprive himself of the honor of again reminding Mr. Erving, that the navigation and the commerce of the citizens of the United States, found a reception and an outlet for the productions of their country, in the ports under the dominion of the king of Denmark, at a time when they did not enjoy the same advantages in the ports of the greater part of the states of Europe. This circumstance will sufficiently prove to the American government that that of Denmark is fully aware of the reciprocal utility of the relations of commerce and a good understanding between the two nations.

The undersigned has the honor, &c.

ROSENKRANTZ.

Copenhagen, 28th June, 1811.

Malthus on Population.

An Analytical review of the "Essay on the principle of Population, by T. R. Malthus, A. M." with some remarks more particularly applicable to the present, and probable future state of the United States.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 147.]

Until within a few years past the preventive check will be found to have operated almost exclusively in Norway. The military enrollments, which enjoined a service of ten years, included every man under the age of thirty six. The choice of the soldiers was left to the officers, who generally preferred the oldest on the list as being the most effective men; and as none of these were permitted to marry without the special consent of his officer, and a certificate from the minister of his parish that he was possessed of enough to support a wife; those who were not in very good circumstances, rather than encounter the trouble, expense and difficulty of obtaining these requisites, preferred to remain single till the expiration of their service; so that the men were, for the most part, pretty far advanced in life before they thought of marrying. Other obstacles to early marriages existed in the peculiar state of the country. There are no large manufacturing towns to give employment to a redundant population; every man is an artisan and every family includes within itself, its own artificers, butchers, bakers, brewers, &c. The farmer who owns a quantity of land, divides it into such portions as are adequate to the support of a family, and lets them out to a certain portion of married laborers, who are called housemen, and who in return are obliged to work for the farmer at a fixed and low price whenever called upon. A vacancy among these housemen is the only prospect which presents itself to the laborer of supporting a family; and as the mortality is very small, being only as one to 48, it is not surprising that we find from the registers, the proportion of marriages to the population only as 1 to

130. Until a vacancy happens the young men and women remain with the farmer as servants. The natural consequence of this state of the country is, that the lower classes of people in Norway are placed in a much better situation than might be expected from the nature of the soil and climate. Along the sea coast, on the contrary, where the hopes of procuring adequate supplies of food from fishing, induce the people to marry more frequently and early, the rise of population above their means of subsistence renders them miserably poor and wretched in comparison to the interior inhabitants.

The great improvements which have lately been made in agriculture, the division of the land into smaller farms, and the consequent increase of the number of housemen, have tended to give a considerable start to the population.

The only difference between Norway and Sweden in respect to the population is, that in the latter country, agriculture seems to be better understood, the farms are divided into smaller tenements: and the impediments to early marriage, of course fewer. The proportion of marriages to the population as registered, is as 1 to 112. In proportion, however, as the preventive check is less prevalent, the positive checks operate with greater force. Whether from the natural unhealthiness of the soil, the habits of the people, or the nature of the government, which has been constantly directing its efforts to increase the population without attending to the means of supporting it, the mortality of Sweden is very great; the average proportion of deaths being to the population as 1 to 35. The medical colleges, the lying-in and foundling hospitals which were established by government for the purpose of encouraging population, or at least of impeding the mortality, have not been found in any degree to answer the desired end. Indeed our author is of opinion that hospitals of that description, so far from producing any good effect, directly tend to increase the evils of society by holding out encouragements to vice.

Considering the very great natural resources of Russia, its population may be looked upon as comparatively much inferior to that of most other countries. This is ascribed to two causes, both powerful in their operation, namely, the hospitals before spoken of, and the abject slavery to which the boors and peasants are condemned, being considered as much the transferable property of the noblemen, as the cattle which graze their fields. The revenue of a Russian nobleman arises from a capitation tax upon all the males of his estate. Each family is allowed a certain portion of land sufficient to support it and pay the tax. According to their increase, new divisions of land are occasionally made; and if it is found that one farm has yielded more than the support and tax of the farmer, it is divided into two. It thus becomes the interest of the boor not to pay much attention to the cultivation of his land beyond those necessary purposes, as the consequence would be the loss of half his farm at the next division. To which may be added the indolence and ignorance which must necessarily accompany a state of ignominious bondage. As the imputation of inhumanity or a want of a proper respect for the condition of the poor, may be cast upon the author from what has been said respecting institutions apparently beneficial to the general interest of society, and so honorable to the motives of their founders, as hospitals for the reception of foundling children and lying-in women; it would be doing him injustice not to make the reader acquainted with the facts and arguments upon which he has founded his opinion of their injurious tendency. We cannot do this better than in the author's own words. "In the *maison des Enfans trouves*, (or foundling hospital) the mortality is prodigious. No regular list is published, and verbal communications are always liable to some uncertainty. I cannot therefore rely upon the information I collected upon the subject; but from the most careful enquiries which I could make of the attendants at the house in Petersburgh, I understood that one hundred a month was the common average. In the preceding winter (which was the winter of 1786) it had not been uncommon to bury eighteen a day. The average number received in the day is about ten, and though they are all sent into the country to be nursed, three days after they have been in the house, yet, as many of them are brought in a dying state, the mortality must necessarily be great. The number said to be received appears, indeed, almost incredible; but from what I saw myself, I should be inclined to believe, that both this and the mortality before mentioned might not be far from the truth. I was at the house about noon, and four children had just been received, one of which was evidently dying, and another did not seem as if it would long survive.

"A part of the house is destined to the purpose of a lying-in hospital, where every woman that comes is received and no questions are asked. The children which are thus born are brought up by nurses in the house, and are sent into the country like the others. A mother, if she choose it, may perform the office of nurse to her own child in the house, but is not permitted to take it away with her. A child brought to the house may at any time be reclaimed by its parents, if they can prove themselves able to support it, and all the children are marked and numbered on being received, that they may be known and produced to the parents, when required, who, if they can not reclaim them, are permitted to visit them.

"The country nurses receive only two rubles a month (which is only about fifty cents a week;) yet the general expences are said to be one hundred thousand rubles a month. The regular revenues belonging to the institution are not nearly equal to this sum; but the government takes on itself the management of the whole affair, and consequently bears all the additional expences. As children are reclaimed without any limit, it is absolutely necessary that the expences should also be unlimited.—It is evident that the most dreadful evils must result from an unlimited reception of children, and only a limited fund to support them. Such institutions, therefore, if managed properly, that is, if the extraordinary mortality do not prevent the rapid accumulation of expence, cannot exist long except under the protection of a very rich government; and even under such the period of their failure cannot be very distant.

"At six or seven years old the children who have been sent into the country return to the house, when they are taught all sorts of trades and manual operations. The common hours of working are from six to twelve, and from two till four. The girls leave the house at eighteen, and the boys at twenty or twenty-one. When the house is too full, some of those who have been sent into the country are not brought back. The principal mortality of course takes place among the infants who are just received, and the children which are brought up in the house; but there is a considerable mortality among those which are returned from the country, and are in the firmest stages of life. I was in some degree surprised at hearing this, after having been particularly struck with the extraordinary degree of neatness, cleanliness and sweetness which appeared to

prevail in every department. This degree of neatness, almost inconceivable in a large institution, was to be attributed principally to the present empress dowager, who interested herself in all the details of the management, and when at Petersburgh seldom passed a week without inspecting them in person. The mortality which takes place in spite of all these attentions is a clear proof, that the constitution in early youth cannot support confinement and work for eight hours in the day. The children had all rather a pale and sickly countenance, and if a judgment of all the national beauty had been formed from the girls and boys of this establishment it would have been most unfavorable.

"The *maison des Enfans trouves* at Moscow is conducted exactly upon the same principles as that at Petersburgh; and Mr. Tooke gives an account of the surprising loss of children which it had sustained in twenty years, from the time of its first establishment in 1786. On this occasion he observes, if we knew precisely the number of those who died immediately after reception, or who brought in with them the germ of dissolution, a small part only of the mortality would probably appear to be fairly attributable to the foundling hospital; as none would be so unreasonable as to lay the loss of these certain victims to death to the account of a philanthropical institution, which enriches the country from year to year with an ever-increasing number of healthy, active, and industrious burghers. It appears to me, however, that the greater part of this premature mortality is clearly to be attributed to these institutions, miscalled philanthropical. If any reliance can be placed on the accounts which are given of the infant mortality in the Russian towns and provinces, it would appear to be unusually small. The greatness of it, therefore, at the foundling hospitals, may justly be laid to the account of institutions which encourage a mother to desert her child, at the very time when, of all others, it stands most in need of her fostering care. The frail tenure by which an infant holds its life will not allow a remitted attention, even for a few hours. The surprising mortality which takes place at these two foundling hospitals of Petersburgh and Moscow, which are managed in the best possible manner, as all who have seen them with one consent assert, appears to me incontrovertibly to prove that the nature of these institutions is not calculated to answer the immediate end they have in view, which I conceive to be the preservation of a certain number of citizens to the state which might otherwise perhaps perish from poverty or false shame. It is not to be doubted, that if the children received into these hospitals had been left to the management of their parents, taking the chance of all the difficulties in which they might be involved, a much greater proportion of them would have reached the age of manhood, and have become useful members of the state.

"When we look a little deeper into this subject, it will appear that these institutions not only fail in their immediate object, but by encouraging, in the most marked manner, habits of licentiousness, discourage marriage, and thus weaken the main spring of population. All the well informed men with whom I conversed on this subject at Petersburgh, agreed invariably, that the institution had produced this effect in a surprising degree. To have a child was considered as one of the most trifling faults which a girl could commit. An English merchant at Petersburgh told me that a Russian girl living in his family, under a mistress who was considered as very strict, had sent six children to the foundling hospital without the loss of her place. It should be observed, however, that generally speaking six children are not common in this kind of intercourse. Where habits of licentiousness prevail, the births are never in the same proportion to the number of people, as in the married state; and therefore the discouragement to marriage, arising from this licentiousness, and the diminished number of births which is the consequence of it, will much more than counterbalance any encouragement to marriage from the prospect held out to parents of disposing of the children which they cannot support. Considering the extraordinary mortality which occurs in these institutions, and the habits of licentiousness, which they have an evident tendency to create, it may be said, perhaps with truth, that if a person wished to check population, and were not solicitous about the means, he could not propose a more effectual measure, than the establishment of a sufficient number of foundling hospitals, unlimited in their reception of children. And with regard to the moral feelings of a nation, it is difficult to conceive that they must not be very sensibly impaired by encouraging mothers to desert their offspring and endeavoring to teach them that their love for their new born infants is a prejudice which it is the interest of their country to eradicate. An occasional child-murder, from false shame, is saved at a very high price, if it can only be done by the sacrifice of some of the best and most useful feelings of the human heart, in a great part of the nation.

"On the supposition that foundling hospitals attained their proposed end, the state of slavery in Russia would, perhaps, render them more justifiable in that country than in any other; because every child brought up at the foundling hospitals becomes a free citizen, and in this capacity is likely to be more useful to the state than if it had merely increased the number of slaves belonging to an individual proprietor. But in countries, not similarly circumstanced, the most complete success in institutions of this kind, would be a glaring injustice to other parts of the society. The true encouragement to marriage is the high price of labor, and an increase of employments, which require to be supplied with proper hands; but if the principal part of these employments, apprenticeships, &c. be filled up by foundlings, the demand for labor among the legitimate part of the society must be proportionately diminished, the difficulty of supporting a family be increased, and the best encouragement to marriage removed."

The author notices an extraordinary fact recorded in the registers for the city of Petersburgh, for which, however, he does not pretend to account, and which is directly the reverse of what has been observed in all other countries; namely, the much greater mortality of female children than of male. Of 1000 boys born, 147 only died within the first year—but of the same number of girls, 310.

There is so little difference in the general operation of the checks to population to be found in the middle countries of Europe, that our author has thought it sufficient to direct the reader's attention to the register of marriages and deaths without a reference to each particular country. From the results furnished by these, the inference is clearly deducible that the former are dependent on the latter, or that they reciprocally influence each other. In countries, therefore, where no great or sudden increase in the means of subsistence is to be expected, the government acts unwisely to hold out encouragements to marriage, as they would be only so many means of increasing the mortality. Montes-

quieu has justly observed, in his *Esprit des Loix*, that wherever there is a place for two persons to live comfortably, a marriage will certainly ensue: particular laws, therefore, to encourage the propagation of the human species, are not only superfluous, but destructive of the happiness of the people. The exact proportion which marriages bear with deaths is strongly exemplified in Holland. *Crome* and *Sussmilch*, two statistical writers, of acknowledged accuracy, have estimated the average proportion of marriages to inhabitants as 1 to 108, and by the same calculation the mortality as 1 to 36. But in certain Dutch villages it appeared from the registers that the proportion of marriages was 1 to 64, a number which Sussmilch endeavored to account for by the various trades and means of getting a livelihood in Holland; but this extraordinary deviation from the mean proportion is more correctly solved by the same register, by which it appeared that the mortality was 1 to 22 instead of being in the usual proportion of 1 in 36. This increased number of marriages, therefore, produced no increase of population, being occasioned merely by the vacancies which death had created in employments, whereby a family might be supported. A further illustration of the subject will be found upon recollecting the contrast exhibited in the state of Norway. In that country the mortality was stated to be 1 in 48, and the marriages only 1 in 130. Thus it will be seen that an exact relative PROPORTION is maintained.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

British Statistics.

NATIONAL DEBT—EXPENDITURE—TAXATION

National Debt.

When queen Anne came to the throne in 1701, the debt was	£16,394,702
When George I. came to the throne in 1714	54,145,362
When George II. came to the throne in 1727	52,092,235
When George III. came to the throne in 1760	146,632,844
At the close of the American war the debt was (1784)	257,213,043
At the close of the war against "revolutionary France" (1801)	579,911,447
January 5, 1810	811,393,082

Description of debt, from papers laid before Parliament, in February, 1809.

CAPITALS AT 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM—			
Bank of England, and annuities created in 1726,	£12,686,800	0	0
South sea, old and new annuities in 1751,	25,984,684	13	11½
Consolidated annuities	379,757,656	8	8¼
Reduced annuities,	148,448,550	5	2
Total at 3 per cent.	566,857,691	7	9¾
CONSOLIDATED ANNUITIES AT 4 PER CENT.	59,116,984	17	2
CAPITALS AT 5 PER CENT.			
Consolidated annuities	50,104,095	19	4
Annuities created in 1797 and 1802,	1,916,346	18	0
TOTAL CAPITALS,	678,015,119	2	3¾

Debt of IRELAND *payable in Great Britain.*

Consolidated annuities, 3 *per cent.*	30,238,875	00	00
Reduced annuities, 3 *per cent.*	16,028,750	00	00
Consolidated annuities, 4 *per cent.*	3,254,375	00	00
Ditto do. 5 *per cent.*	572,000	00	00
Total Irish debt payable in G. B.	50,094,000	00	00

Debt of the EMPEROR OF GERMANY, *payable in Great Britain.*

Consolidated annuities, 3 *per cent.*	7,502,633	6	8
Total funded debt of G. B.	735,611,762	8	11¾

Debt of IRELAND *payable in Dublin.*

3 *per cent. per annum*	6,630,962	17	1
4 *per cent.*	227,600	0	0
5 *per cent.*	12,875,450	11	3
Total Irish debt, payable in Dublin	19,783,023	8	4

Total *funded* debt of G. B. and Ireland, January 1, 1809,	755,395,775	17	3¾
Unfunded debt of GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.			
Exchequer bills,	£40,093,200		
Treasury bills,	1,302,817		
Army, barracks, ordnance, navy, civil list advances	9,470,311	19	4¾
Total Irish *unfunded* debt	570,747	6	0
TOTAL BRITISH DEBT, January, 1809,	806,832,851	16	10½

The present amount of the national debt is variously stated by different writers. It is *somewhere* between 830 and 850 millions of pounds; a "*handful of millions*," to use the appropriate and significant words of a member of the house of commons, is of no great consequence—one way or the other.

As the greater part of the debt bears only *three per cent. per annum*, and £100 of its *stock* will produce no more than from 60 to £65 in *money*, the British financial writers estimate its *real* amount to be about 500 millions, *because* (say they) *it might be purchased for that sum in cash.*

The following facts will explain to the reader why such great quantities of stock have been created at such low rates of interest.

In 1806, the British government borrowed 18 millions of money—but the stock created by it was exactly £29,880,000; thus—they gave £70 stock, 3 per cent. reduced; £70, 3 per cent. consols.; and £10, 5 per cent navy; making £150 stock for £100 money; besides, there was £2,880, 00 *more stock created than the money produced, at this rate.* Whether this was a *bonus* to the lenders, we are unable to say—the facts are as stated.

Again—in 1808, £10,500,000 were raised—for every £100, the lenders agreed to take £118 3s. 6d. in the 4 per cents—making a stock of £12,408,475, and so bearing a *real* interest of nearly *5 per cent.* besides the usual *discounts* and *premiums.*

The foregoing may serve to give a general idea of the nature of the British funds. But we do not pretend to understand the subject minutely, or comprehend clearly, the financial operations of this government. They are surrounded by mystery; and

completely known only to the few who "gamble" in them. The annexed explanation of terms will assist the reader to feel the *monied pulse* of the nation, on seeing the price of stocks quoted in the newspapers:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS.

Navy five per cent. annuities, produced from about fifty millions of stock, partly formed out of navy bills, converted, in 1784, into a stock bearing interest at five per cent. whence the name.

Four per cent. consolidated annuities, produced from the same quantity of stock as the last, bearing interest at four per cent. as the title indicates; these annuities are called consols. or consolidated, from the stock having been formed by the consolidation of several debts of government.

Three per cent. reduced annuities, produced by about 170 millions of stock formed from several debts, that originally bore a higher rate of interest, but which, on various conditions, has been reduced to the rate which the name of the stocks express.

Three per cent. consolidated annuities produced by above four hundred millions of stock, in part formed by the consolidation of several stocks, bearing interest at three per cent.

N. B. When the word consols. is indefinitely used it is always understood to mean these annuities.

Three per cent. imperial annuities, produced by above eight millions of stock created by loans to the emperor of Germany, with the security of the interest being paid by the government of this country, whenever the emperor should fail in his engagement.

Five per cent. Irish annuities, produced by about two millions of stock formed by loans for the use of Ireland, before the union.

Bank stock, is a capital of nearly 12 millions with which the company of the bank has accommodated government with various loans, and with which they carry on the banking business, purchase bullion, &c. The dividends on bank stock are now ten per cent.; so that the profits of the company are near twelve hundred thousand pounds per annum.

India stock, forms the trading capital of the East India company; this stock (consisting of six millions) produces an annual dividend of 10½ per cent.

South sea stock and annuities consist of, or are produced from a capital of nearly twenty millions. The greatest part of this is lent to government, for which the company receive three per cent. but from the increase of other profits, the dividend to the proprietors is 3½ per cent.

The terminable annuities are,

Bank long annuities, so called from the annual payment being from their origin made payable at the bank, and from their being granted for a greater length of time, than other terminable annuities.—These annuities extend to the beginning of the year 1806, and the annual payments are about eleven hundred thousand pounds.

Imperial short annuities, formed in the same manner, and upon the same conditions, as the imperial three per cent. annuities; they extend to May, 1809.

Besides the permanent loans to government, which have created the perpetual and terminable annuities, various sums have been raised from time to time, as temporary loans, on what are called exchequer bills, from being made payable at the treasury of the exchequer.

Exchequer bills are issued for different hundreds or thousand of pounds, and bear an interest of 3½ per cent. per diem, from the day of their date to the time when they are advertised to be paid off.

Navy bills are merely bills of exchange, drawn at 90 days date, and are given by the commissioners of the navy for the amount of supplies, for the use of that department, and the interest upon those amount to three per cent. per diem.

India bonds are issued by the East India company, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Omnium is a term denoting the different stocks formed by a loan, while any part of the loan remains unpaid. For example, suppose 20 millions of money were to be raised, and for every *l.*100 in money, are to be given *l.*100 stock in the 3 per cents. *l.*50 stock in the 4 per cents. and 6s. 3d. per cent. in the long annuities; then if any person engage to advance *l* 10,000 in money, upon paying the first instalment, (for the money is usually advanced at the rate of about 10 per cent. per month, until the whole is paid) he will receive three receipts, which separately contain an engagement to answer to the person possessing them *l.*10,000 stock in the three per cents. *l.*5,000 stock in the four per cents. and *l.*31 10s. in the long annuities, upon the whole of the instalments being paid, at or before the appointed time—While these three receipts are sold together, and before the whole of the instalments have been paid they are called omnium, as they are made up of all, or of several of the stocks.

Script is a term given to each of the receipts of the omnium, they are sold separately;—thus, in the foregoing supposition, if the receipt containing the engagement to transfer the *l.*10,000 in the 3 per cent. be sold without the other two receipts, this would be called a sale of script. Immediately the whole of the instalments upon any script is paid, the transfer of the stock is made to the person who holds it, and there is usually a discount allowed for any prompt payment.

N. B. When the stock created by any loan is formed in only one sort of stock, there is, properly speaking, no omnium; though, then by a misnomer, the script receipt is called by that name.

The prices of the stocks, &c. are exhibited in the lists that are published, in this manner:

The value of any perpetual annuity, thus:

Three per cent. consols. 63 1-8, 64 3 4, 1 2.

Signifies that the value of *l* 100 stock of these annuities sold on the day this price is given, for *l.*63 2s. 6d. in money at the beginning of the market, that this stock rose to *l* 64 15s. and left off at *l.*64 10s.

The value of any terminable annuity, thus:

Bank Long Annuities, 16 3-8, 16 1-16.

Signifying that any annual payment of these annuities was worth 16 3-8 years purchase at the beginning and left off at 16 1-16 years purchase at the end of the market.

The value of either exchequer bills, or India bonds, thus:

Exchequer bills, 2 *a* 4 premium, or India bonds, 1 pr. 2 discount.

This signifies that every *l.*100 in exchequer bills bore a premium of 2s. at the beginning which advanced to 4s. at the end of that day; and that every *l.*100 in India bonds, sold at first at 1s. premium and afterwards sold at 2s. discount.

The value of omnium is expressed thus,

Omnium 3 1-2 premium;

And signifies that every *l.*100 of omnium, sold at a premium *l.*3 10s.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE.

When queen Anne came to the throne, 1701, the whole annual expenditure, including the interest on the national debt, was *l.*5,610,987 *pence*

When George I. came to the throne (1714) just after queen Anne had been at war 11 years	6,653,581 *peace.*
When George II. came to the throne, 1727,	5,441,248 *peace.*
When George III. came to the throne, 1760	24,456,940 *war.*
At the end of the American war, and beginning of Pitt's administration, 1784	21,657,940 *peace.*
At the latter end of the war against "revolutionary France," 1801	61,278,218 *war.*
For the year 1809	82,027,288 *war.*
1810	83,099,186 *war.*

TAXATION.

When queen Anne came to the throne in 1701, the yearly amount of taxes was	£4,212,353
When George I. came to the throne in 1714	6,762,643
When George II. came to the throne, 1727	6,522,540
When George III. came to the throne, 1760	8,744,682
After the end of the American war, 1784	13,300,921
At the close of the war against "revolutionary France," 1801,	36,720,071
For the year 1809	70,240,229
1810 (nett revenue)	70,235,792

☞ The sinking fund to be noticed hereafter.

Kingdom of Sicily.

An unexpected, but very important change, has lately taken place in the foreign policy of this kingdom. Sicily has long been the subsidiary and ally of Great Britain, who, by her fleets and armies have undoubtedly preserved it from the French; though, perhaps, with a view to secure the *real* sovereignty of the country to themselves, or preserve an important depot for their trade in the Levant, &c. The latter end of July last the queen issued a proclamation ordering all the English travellers to quit the capital, Palermo, without delay, *"in consequence of their having interfered too much with the government of the country"*—at the same time several *princes* [Sicily is full of them] were seized *"for having conspired against their sovereign, and for applying for the assistance of Great Britain to withstand the legal authority."* The queen has declared she will be independent of the English, and that she will not accept any further pecuniary aid from them. At this critical juncture, lord William Bentinck, the British minister, arrived at Palermo; he was politely received, but speedily returned home on ascertaining the unfriendly disposition of the court. One report stated that the British forces were withdrawn, and that the queen was left at perfect liberty "to manage her own concerns in her own way" —but another account says, that in a full assembly of the cabinet ministers, at which the prince regent presided, held at London on the 5th October, it was resolved immediately to seize on the island, and dispossess the *"legitimate"* authorities. Lord William Bentinck left England shortly after to make new efforts on behalf of his government with the Sicilian court.

The change is thus accounted for—the queen of Sicily (who, though the king is living, appears to direct all the concerns of the government) is aunt to the emperor of Germany, who is father-in-law of Bonaparte; the wife of the latter, it is presumed has interfered on behalf of her kinswoman, and probably induced him to make some favorable overtures to the Sicilian government, which, seeing an end to all hopes of recovering its continental dominions, through the aid of the British, may easily be supposed inclined to enter upon any arrangement calculated to secure the remains of the monarchy.

This beautiful island, once esteemed "the granary of the world," and still capable of the most luxuriant vegitation, by bad government and a numerous and truly worthless *nobility* and *clergy*, has been reduced to a most miserable state—the people are lazy and vicious, having but little encouragement to be otherwise, and the state of society is at the lowest ebb of debasement. The number of inhabitants are said to be about 1,500,000—Palermo contains 120,000.

Miscellaneous.

PRUSSIA.—State of the remnant of the Prussian monarchy in 1809:

Provinces.	*German square miles.*	*Population.*
Lithuania	315	376,578
Eastern Prussia	386	454,734
Western Prussia	343	367,067
Pomerania	442	490,106
The New Marche	209¼	265,714
Electoral Marche, country of Magdeburg on the right bank of the river Elbe,	416	708,992
Silesia	668	1,896,359
	2,779 1-4	4,559,550

☞ The German mile is rather more than four miles *English.*

Las Viseaynas, or the Basque Girls.

From a PICTURE OF MADRID, *taken on the spot. By* CHRISTIAN AUGUSTUS FISCHER. *Translated from the German.*

La corta! la corta! To court! to court! is the device of all the country girls in Biscay. They forsake their native mountains in great numbers, and hasten to the fine and matchless city of Madrid. Here they are sure of getting places, as on account of their cleanliness and industry they are usually preferred to all others. Most of them arrive in spring and autumn. They commonly make the journey with the muleteer and carrier from Bilboa, who packs them like a bale of goods, two by two, on a mule. They are also distinguished by their long tresses, parti-colored handkerchiefs on their heads, yellow jackets, and red striped petticoats, such a girl finds a place in a few days, and a few weeks afterwards she is seen walking about in a Spanish cloak, *mantilla* and a *basquina*, or Spanish upper petticoat, like a lady of fashion.

The Basque girls are handsome; their graceful shape, lovely complexion, and captivating vivacity, render them extremely attractive. They understand the art of emptying men's pockets, without granting them any favor; and usually amass a little capital, without having committed any indiscretion.

Incredible as it may appear, it is however true, with a few exceptions, all a Basque girl thinks of, is to lay by something, which having done, she gaily hies back to her mountains with the little treasure. There she is sure of finding a bridegroom, for whom she preserves all a maiden can give.

Population of the United States.

Having published (in the 13th number of the Register) four views of the population of the several states of the United States, we now proceed to give a *comparative view* of the different *counties* of the several states, by the enumeration of 1790, 1800 and 1810.

State of Vermont.

COUNTIES,	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.
Addison,	6,412	*none.*	6,449	23,541	*none.*	23,581	19,877	*none.*	19,993
Bennington,	12,218	16	12,254	26,849		26 944	15,848		15,893
Chittenden,	7,278	*none.*	7,301	18,152		18,228	18,053		18,12[illegible]
Orange,	10,468		10,529	9,361		9,377	25,198		25,247
Rutland,	15,534		15,565	21,422		21,439	24,787		29,486
Windsor,	15,705		15,748	21,476		21,479	34,732		34,877
Windham,	17,635		17,693	14,451		14,617	26,719		26,760
Caledonia,				23,723		23,813	18,711		18,740
Orleans,				13,451		13,517	5,811		5,838
Essex,				12,732		12,778	3,081		3,087
Franklin,				8,762		8,782	16,327		16,427
GRAND ISLE,							3,431		3,445
TOTALS,	85,268	16	85,539	153,908		154,465	217,163		217,913

New-Hampshire.

Rockingham,	42,778	98	43,169	45,067	*none.*	45,427	49,665	*none.*	50,175
Strafford,	23,515	23	23,601	32,528		32,614	41,509		41,595
Cheshire,	28 687	16	28,772	38,713		38,825	40,927		40,988
Hillsborough,	32,694	*none.*	32,871	43,694		43,899	48,920		49,149
Grafton,	13,423	21	13,472	23,023	8	23,093	28,398		28,462
Coos,							3,971		3,991
TOTALS,	141,097	158	141,885	182,998	8	183.585	213,390		214,360

Massachusetts—District of Maine.

York,		*none.*	28,821	37,562	*none.*	37,729	41,952	*none.*	41,877
Cumberland,			25,450	37,628		37,913	42,465		42,835
Lincoln,			29,962	29,975		30,100	42,828		42,992
Hancock,			9,549	16,274		16,316	29,940		30,031
Washington,			2,785	4,411		4,436	7,834		7,870
Kennebec,				24,233		24,402	32,390		32,564
OXFORD,							17,617		17,630
SOMERSETT,									12,910
TOTALS,			96,540	151.001		151,719	227,736		228,705

Massachusetts—Proper.

Suffolk,	43.819	*none.*	44,875	26,777	*none.*	28,015	32,897	*none.*	34.381
Essex,	57,033		57,913	60,288		61,196	71,028		71,888
Middlesex,	42,140		42,737	46,458		46,928	52,435		52,789
Hampshire,	59,230		59,681	71,877		72,432	75,669		76,275
Plymouth,	29,032		29,535	29,626		32,073	34,747		35,169
Bristol	30,980		31,709	33,072		33,880	36,248		37,168
Barnstable,	16,982		17,354	19,030		19,293	21,975		22,211
Dukes,	3,232		3,265	2,912		3,118	3,134		3,290
Nantucket,	4,510		4,620	5,289		5,617	6,507		6,807
Worcester,	56,398		56,807	60,702		61,192	64,342		64,910
Berkshire,	29,968		30,291	33,391		33,885	35,754		35,907
Norfolk,				26,890		27,210	30,989		31,245
TOTALS,	373,324		378,787	416,393		422,845	465,303		472,040
Total in Massachusetts,			475,327			573,746			700,745

NOTE.—The *difference* between the *totals* and the amount of *free white males*, the *slaves* being deducted, shews the number of those denominated "all other free persons, except Indians not taxed," meaning *free people of color*. To shew the whole progress of *this people*, as well as the increase or decrease of *slaves*, two distinct and comprehensive tables will be added. Since the census of 1790 many new counties have been formed in several of the states—unable to ascertain, clearly, of what older counties they are composed, to aid *local* calculations, we have nevertheless distinguished those formed between 1790 and 1800 by inserting them in *italic*; and those established between 1800 and 1810 by printing them in SMALL CAPITALS.

Rhode-Island.

COUNTIES.	In 1790			In 1800.			In 1810		
	Free whites	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
Newport	13,120	366	14,30[illegible]	13,758	185	14,845	15,546	44	16,294
Providence	23,521	82	24,391	24,878	5	25,854	29,493	13	30,769
Washington	16,364	339	18,075	15,122	124	16,135	14,085	10	14,969
Bristol	3,021	98	3,211	3,610	48	3,801	9,476	37	5,072
Kent	8,434	63	8,848	8,060	20	8,487	8,848	4	9,834
TOTALS	64,470	948	68,825	65,438	380	69,122	73,214	108	76,931

Connecticut.

Hartford	7,336	263	38,028	41,337	67	42,147	43,806	17	44,733
New Haven	30,172	433	30,830	31,276	236	32,162	36,263	52	37,064
New-London	31,885	586	33,200	33,443	209	34,888	33,151	77	34,707
Fairfield	35,126	797	36,250	36,975	276	38,208	39,682	83	40,950
Windham	28,597	184	28,921	27,553	35	28,222	27,988	21	28,611
Litchfield	38,199	233	38,755	40,511	47	41,214	40,606	4	41,375
Middlesex	18,494	221	18,855	19,551	72	19,874	20,353	57	20,723
Tolland	11,955	47	13,106	14,107	9	14,419	13,529		13,779
TOTALS	233,374	2,764	237,946	244,721	951	251,002	255,179	310	261,942

New-York.

Richmond	2,949	759	3,835	3,805	675	4,563	4,630	437	5,347
King's	3,017	1,432	4,495	3,920	1,479	6,740	5,450	1,118	8,303
Queen's	12,897	2,309	16,014	13,934	1,528	16,893	16,173	809	19,836
Suffolk	14,216	1,098	16,440	17,562	886	19,464	19,329	413	21,113
New-York city and county	29,661	2,369	33,131	54,122	2,868	60,489	86,550	1,686	96,373
West Chester	22,227	1,419	24,003	25,687	1,259	27,428	28,342	982	30,272
Duchess	42,970	1,856	45,266	42,695	1,699	45,235	49,048	1,262	51,434
Orange	17,325	966	18,492	25,997	1,145	27,676	32,454	966	34,347
Ulster	26,324	2,906	29,397	19,669	2,257	22,272	24,073	1,437	26,576
Columbia	26,054	1,6[illegible]	27,732	23,361	1,471	35,322	30,661	879	32,396
Albany	71,642	3,924	75,736	31,882	1,808	34,043	33,023	772	34,661
Montgomery	28,219	589	28,848	21,226	466	21,700	40,037	712	41,214
Washington	13,992	47	14,042	35,375	80	35,573	41,159	315	44,289
Ontario	1,052	11	1,075	15,052	57	15,218	41,528	212	42,032
Rockland				5,734	551	6,353	7,150	316	7,758
Clinton and *Essex*	1,582	17	1,614	8,394	58	8,514	7,941	29	8,002
							9,474	*none.*	9,477
Rensellaer				29,439	890	30,442	35,197	750	36,309
Saratoga				22,052	358	24,483	32,475	107	33,147
Otsego,				21,544	48	21,636	38,595	74	38,802
Delaware				10,182	16	10,228	20,171	55	20,303
Green				12,005	520	12,584	18,798	367	19,536
Tioga				6,839	17	6,889	7,799	61	7,899
Steuben				1,766	22	1,788	7,130	87	7,246
Cayuga				15,779	53	15,871	29,681	75	29,843
Onondago				7,377	11	7,406	25,823	50	25,987
Herkimer				14,410	61	14,479	21,905	64	22,046
Oneida				21,924	50	22,047	33,581	81	33,792
Chenango				15,610	16	15,666	21,615	13	21,704
Schoharie				9,443	354	9,808	18,394	316	18,945
SULLIVAN							6,054	43	6,108
FRANKLIN							2,714	3	2,717
JEFFERSON							15,100	*none.*	15,140
ST. LAWRENCE							7,863	5	7,885
LEWIS							6,404	4	6,433
MADISON							24,932	35	25,144
CORTLAND							8,866	*none.*	8,868
BROOME							8,077	23	8,130
SENECA							16,464	101	16,609
ALLEGANY							1,921	21	1,942
GENNESSEE							12,563	11	12,588
NIAGARA							8,932	8	8,971
SCHENECTADY							9,595	318	10,201
TOTALS	314,142	21,324	340,120	558,610	20,613	586,050	918,870	15,017	959,220

New-Jersey.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.
Hunderton	18,661	1,301	20,153	19,521	1,220	21,261	24,097	1,229	25,981
Sussex	18,996	439	19,500	21,918	514	22,534	24,802	478	25,459
Burlington	17,270	227	18 095	20,563	188	21,521	22,747	1,119	24.555
Essex	16,454	1,171	17,785	20,550	1,521	22,269	23,940	93	24 979
Monmouth	14,969	1,596	16,918	17,771	1,633	19,875	20,014	1,504	22,151
Morris	15,532	636	16,216	16,875	775	17,750	20,778	856	21,828
Middlesex	14,498	1,318	15,956	16,063	1,564	17,890	18,418	1,298	20,381
Gloucester	12,830	191	13,363	15,408	61	16,115	18,784	74	19,744
Bergen	10,108	2,301	12.601	12,129	2,825	15,156	12 444	1,968	14,778
Somerset	10,339	1,810	12,296	10,777	1,863	12,815	11,694	29	12,761
Salem	9,891	172	10,473	10,679	85	11,371	13,673	2,180	16,603
Cumberland	7,990	120	8,248	9,182	75	9,529	12,081	42	12,670
Cape May	2,416	141	2,571	2,888	98	3,066	3,440	81	3,632
TOTALS	149,956	11,423	184,139	194,325	12,422	211,149	226,868	10,851	245,562

Pennsylvania.

Philad City and suburbs,*	40.442	273	42,520	36,955	55	41,220	47,368	2	53,722
Philad The remainder of the county*	11,460	114	11,871	37,174	30	39,789	53,320		57,488
Montgomery	22,375	114	22,929	23,590	33	24,15	29,029	3	29.703
Bucks	24,559	261	25,401	26,827	59	27,490	31,377	11	32,371
Delaware	9,144	50	9,483	12,157	7	12,809	13,912		14,734
Chester	27,249	145	27,937	30,902	46	32,093	37,775	7	39,596
Lancaster	35,254	348	36,147	42,439	178	43,403	52,326	44	53 927
Berks	29,913	65	30,179	32,223	19	32,407	42 618	4	43.146
Northampton	24,094	23	24,250	29,813	8	30,062	37,956		38,145
Luzerne	4.880	11	4,904	12,743	18	12.839	18,010		18,109
Dauphin	17,908	212	18,177	22,011	93	22,273	31,604	26	31,883
Northumberland	16,963	89	17,161	27,684	29	27,797	36,130	3	36.327
Mifflin	7,461	59	7,562				12,016	9	12,132
—— and *Centre*				13,460	23	13,609			
Centre							10,566	1	10,681
Huntingdon	7,498	43	7,565	12,876	32	13,008	14,668		14,778
Cumberland	17,814	223	18,243	24,829	228	25,386	26,185	307	26.757
Bedford	13,044	46	13,124	12,010	5	12,039	15,625	1	15,746
Franklin	15,052	330	15,655	18,793	181	19,638	22,072	87	23.083
York	36,411	499	37,747	25,214	77	25,643	31,329	22	31,958
Westmoreland	15,851	128	16,018	22,505	136	22 726	26,137	20	26,392
Allegany	10,141	159	10,309	14,752	79	15,087	24,879	24	25,317
Washington	23,050	263	23,866	27,874	84	28,298	35,673	36	36,289
Fayette	12,995	282	13,325	19,740	92	20,159	24,066	58	24,714
Wayne				2,507	1	2,562	4,078	3	4,125
Adams				12,869	114	13,172	14,743	71	15,152
Armstrong				2,398	1	2,999	4,139		6,143
Beaver				5,736	4	5,776	12,085	8	12,168
Butler				3,913	1	3,916	7,336		7,346
Crawford				2,336	5	2,346	6,156	2	6,178
Green				8,525	22	8,605	12,462	10	12,544
Lycoming				5,112	39	5,414	10,940	2	11,006
Mercer				3,215	5	3,228	8,230	3	8,277
Somerset				10,162		10,188	11,270		11,284
Venango				1,124		1,130	3,054		3,060
Warren				230		230	3,827		3,827
Erie				1,449	2	1,468	3,710	18	3,758
CAMBRIA							2,068	6	2,117
INDIANA							6,200		6,214
CLEARFIELD							846		875
JEFFERSON							160		161
TIOGA							1,687		1,687
POTTER							28		29
M'KEAN							141	1	142
TOTALS	424.099	3,737	434,373	586,095	1,706	602,355	786,803	795	810,091

NOTE—see note in page 264. Counties formed since 1790, in *italics*—since 1800, in small capitals.
*For note, see the head of next page.

This comparative view has cost much more labor than we apprehended; arising, in part, from the *irregularity* of the several official lists in respect to *districts*. The census of 1790, gives us the *city* and *suburbs* of Philadelphia in the aggregate—the enumerations of 1800 and 1810 make an absolute distinction between the *city* and the *suburbs*, the latter of which is included in the *county* aggregate. Therefore the above statement gives the population of the *city and suburbs in* 1790 and the *remainder* of the *county* in *that year*—but for 1800 and 1810 shews the *city* and the *county*, separate and distinct; the *suburbs of Philadelphia* contain the greater part of the population of the *county*. When we give a list of the population of the chief cities and towns of the United States this matter shall be fully explained.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

December 9.—Mr. Giles, from the committee to whom was referred certain parts of the president's message, reported four bills, viz. a bill completing the existing military establishment; a bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force; a bill providing for the purchase of certain munitions of war; and a bill for the establishment of a quartermaster's department; which were severally read a first time and passed to a second reading.

December 10—The bill for completing the existing military establishment; the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force; the bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war; and the bill for the establishment of a quartermaster's department, were read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. Giles, were made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Bayard from the committee of conference on the apportionment bill, submitted the following

Report—That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed in behalf of the house of representatives, and that the joint committee of the two houses, upon the close of the conference, finally separated without coming to any agreement: that the committee heard nothing on the conference sufficient to induce them to depart from the amendments made by the senate to the bill from the house of representatives: They therefore recommend it to the senate to adhere to the said amendment.

December 11.—The senate then resumed the consideration of the report of the managers of the conference upon the subject of the bill entitled "an act for the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration," and it was determined, on motion of Mr. Bayard, that the senate adhere to their amendments to said bill—yeas 18—nays 16.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Bradly, Cutts, Dana, German, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Lloyd, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. and Varnum—18.

Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Lambert, Pope, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Worthington—16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Lewis presented a petition of the trustees of the Georgetown Lancastrian Society, in the district of Columbia, praying an act of incorporation; which was referred to the district committee.

Mr. Sandie presented a memorial from the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, praying the aid of the government in accomplishing the works in which they were engaged; which was read and referred to a select committee.

Foreign Relations—The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the report of the committee of foreign relations made some days ago.

The report having been read—

Mr. Porter said that the house were probably expecting from the committee on foreign relations some explanations of their views in reporting the resolutions now under consideration, in addition to the general exposition of them contained in the report itself. The committee themselves felt that such explanations were due, insomuch as they had only reported in part, and had intimated their intention to follow up these resolutions, should they be adopted, by the recommendation of ulterior measures.

The committee, Mr. P. said, after examining the various documents accompanying the president's message were satisfied, as he presumed every member of the house was, that all hopes of accommodating our differences with Great Britain by negociation must be abandoned. When they looked at the correspondence between the two governments; when they observed the miserable shifts and evasions (for they were entitled to no better appellation) to which Great Britain resorted to excuse the violations of our maritime rights, it was impossible not to perceive that her conduct towards us was not regulated even by her own sense of justice, but solely by a regard to the probable extent of our forbearance. The last six years has been marked by a series of progressive encroachments on our rights; and the principles by which she publicly upheld her aggressions, were as mutable as her conduct. We had seen her one year advancing doctrines, which the year before she had reprobated. We had seen her one day capturing our vessels under pretexts, which on the preceding day she would have been ashamed or afraid to avow. Indeed, said Mr. P. she seems to have been constantly and carefully feeling our pulse, to ascertain what portions we would bear; and if we go on submitting to one indignity after another, it will not be long before we shall see British subjects, not only taking our property in our harbors, but trampling on our persons in the streets of our cities.

Having become convinced that all hopes from further negociation were idle, the committee, Mr. P. said, were led to the consideration of another question, which was—whether the maritime rights which Great Britain is violating were such as we ought to support at the hazard and the expence of a war? And he believed it was correct in stating that the committee was unanimously of the opinion that they were. The committee thought that the orders in council so far as they go to interrupt our *direct trade*, that is, the carrying the productions of this country to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and returning with the proceeds of them—ought to be resisted by war. How far we ought to go in support of what is commonly called the *carrying trade*, although the question was agitated in the committee, no definitive opinion was expressed. It was not deemed necessary, at this time, to express such an opinion, inasmuch as the injury we sustain by the inhibition of this trade is merged in the greater one to our direct trade.

The orders in council, Mr. P. said, of which there seemed now to be no prospect of a speedy re-

peal, certainly none during the continuance of the present war, authorised the capture of our vessels bound to and from ports where British commerce is not favorably received; and as that nation is at war with most of the civilized world, the effect was, (as he understood) from those who had much better information on the subject than he could pretend to, to cut up, at once, about three-fourths of our best and most profitable commerce. It was impossible that the mercantile or agricultural interests of the United States, which on the question of a right to the *direct trade* could never be separated, could submit to such impositions. It was his opinion that going upon the ground of a mere pecuniary calculation, a calculation of profit and loss, it would be for our interest to go to war to remove the orders in council, rather than to submit to them, even during the term of their probable continuance.

But there was another point of view in which the subject presented itself to the committee, and that was as regarded the character of the country. We were a young nation, and he hoped we cherished a little pride and spirit, as well as a great deal of justice and moderation Our situation was not unlike that of a young man just entering into life, and who, if he tamely submitted to one cool, deliberate, intentional indignity, might safely calculate to be kicked and cuffed for the whole of the remainder of his life; or, if he should afterwards undertake to retrieve his character must do it at ten times the expence which it would have cost him at first to support it. We should clearly understand and define those rights which as a nation we ought to support, and we should support them at every hazard. If there be any such thing as rights between nations, surely the people of the *United States*, occupying the half of a continent, have a right to navigate the seas, without being molested by the inhabitants of the little island of Great Britain.

It was under these views of the subject that the committee did not hesitate to give it as their opinion, that we ought to go to war in opposition to the orders in council. But as to the extent of the war and the time when it should be commenced, there would of course be some diversity of sentiment in the house, as there was, at first, in the committee.

That we can contend with Great Britain openly and even handed on the element where she injures us, it would be folly to pretend. Were it even in our power to build a navy which should be able to cope with hers, no man who has any regard for the happiness of the people of this country, would venture to advise such a measure. All the fame and glory which the British navy has acquired at sea, have been dearly paid for in the sufferings and misery of that ill-fated people at home—sufferings occasioned in a great measure by the expence of that stupendous establishment. But without such a navy, the United States could make a serious impression upon Great Britain, even at sea We could have, within six months after a declaration of war, hundreds of *privateers* in every part of the ocean. We could harrass, if not destroy, the vast and profitable commerce which she is constantly carrying on to every part of this continent. We could destroy her fisheries to the north; we could depredate upon her commerce to the West India islands which is passing by our doors; we could annoy her trade along the coast of South America: we could even carry the war to her own shores in Europe.—But, Mr. P. said, there was another point where we could attack her, and where she would feel our power still more sensibly. We could deprive her of her extensive provinces lying along our borders to the north. Those provinces were not only immensely valuable in themselves, but almost indispensable to the existence of Great Britain, cut off as she now is in a great measures from the north of Europe. He had been credibly informed that the exports from Quebec alone amounted during the last year, to near six millions of dollars—and most of these too in articles of the first necessity—in ship timber and in provisions for the support of her fleets and armies. By carrying on such a war as he had described, at the public expence, on land, and by individual enterprise at sea, we should be able in a short time to remunerate ourselves tenfold for all the spoliations she had committed on our commerce.

It was with a view to make preparation for such a war, that the committee had offered the resolutions on the table. Whether the means recommended were adequate to the object, or whether they were best adapted to the end, it would be for the house, when they came to discuss them separately, to determine. For himself, Mr. P said, and he presumed such were the feelings of all the members of the committee, he should have no objections to any modifications of them which might be agreeable to the house, so that the great object was still retained. If these resolutions, or any other similar to them in object, should pass; it was then the intention of the committee, as soon as the forces contemplated to be raised should be in any tolerable state of preparation, to recommend the employment of them for the purpose for which they shall have been raised, unless Great Britain shall, in the mean time, have done us justice. In short, it was the determination of the committee to recommend open and decided war—a war as vigorous and effective as the resources of the country, and the relative situation of ourselves and our enemy would enable us to prosecute.

The committee, Mr. P. said, have not recommended this course of measures without a full sense of the high responsibility which they have taken upon themselves. They are aware that war, even in its best and fairest form, is an evil deeply to be deprecated: But it is sometimes, and on few occasions perhaps more than on this, a necessary evil. For myself, I confess I have approached the subject not only with diffidence but with awe: But I will never shrink from my duty because it is arduous or unpleasant, and I can most religiously declare that I never acted under stronger or clearer convictions of duty than I do now in recommending these preparatory measures; or, than I shall ultimately in recommending war, in case Great Britain shall not have rescinded her orders in council, and made some satisfactory arrangements in respect to the impressment of our seamen. If there should be any gentlemen in the house who were not satisfied that we ought to go to war for our maritime rights, Mr. P. earnestly entreated that they would not vote for the resolutions. Do not, said he, let us raise armies, unless we intend to employ them. If we do not mean to support the rights and honor of the country, let us not drain it of its resources.

Mr. P. said he was aware that there were many gentlemen in the house who were dissatisfied that the committee had not gone further and recommended an immediate declaration of war, or the adoption of some measures which would have instantly precipitated us into it. But he confessed such was not his opinion. He had no idea of plunging ourselves headlong into a war with a powerful nation, or even a respectable province, when we had not three regiments of men to spare for that service. He hoped that we should not be influenced

by the howlings of newspapers, nor by a fear that the spirit of the twelfth congress would be questioned, to abandon the plainest dictates of common sense and common discretion. He was sensible that there were many good men out of congress as well as many of his best friends in it, whose appetites were prepared for a *war feast*. He was not surprised at it, for he knew the provocatives had been sufficiently great. But he hoped they would not insist on calling in the guests, at least until the table should have been spread. When this was done, he pledged himself in behalf of the committee of foreign relations, that the gentlemen should not be disappointed of the entertainment for want of bidding; and he believed he might also pledge himself for many of the members of the committee, that they would not be among the last to partake personally not only in the pleasures, if any there should be, but in all the dangers of the revelry.

Mr. P. said that this was the time and occasion on which, above all others, within his experience, we should act in concert. If the ultimate object of the great body of this house and of this nation was the same, and so far as he had been able to ascertain the sentiments of both, it was—there would be no difficulty in attaining it. But we must yield something to the opinions and feelings of each other.—Instead of indulging in party reflections and recriminations in this hon e, he hoped that the whole of the house and of the Union would form bu one party, and consider a foreign nation as the other.

Mr. P. said he had risen merely for the purpose of explaining to the house the opinions and views of the committee in relation to the resolutions now to be discussed, and he should be satisfied if he had been so fortunate as to succeed.

The question was taken on the first resolution for filling the ranks of the present army, &c. and carried.

The second resolution for raising ten thousand regulars, being under consideration,

Motions were made to strike out "ten" and insert *fifteen* and *thirty*. Mr. Alston wished to leave it discretionary with the President; not exceeding 50,000—at length, the word "ten" being stricken out, on the suggestion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the motions to fill the blank created by striking out "10,000," were withdrawn; and

The resolution, thus varied, was agreed to.

The 3d, 4th, and 5th resolutions, authorising volunteers, militia, and equipment of our little navy, were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The sixth resolution, to permit our merchant vessels to arm, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings against them, being under consideration—

Mr. M'Kee spoke against it, conceiving it at variance with the system comprised in the other resolutions. He had no idea now of merely *resisting*; if attacked, he would retaliate.

Mr. Smilie supported the resolution. If we were not now in war, he said he verily believed we soon should be.

Mr. Wright took the same ground with Mr. M'Kee, and moved to amend the resolution by adding thereto words similar to the following: "And if attacked by any vessel contrary to the law of nations, to capture and bring them in for adjudication."

Mr. Porter explained. The proposed amendment would make the resolution an act of war, which it was not the intention of the committee to declare in this report, or to commence until they had prepared for it.

Mr. Wright's motion was lost.

Mr. M'Kee said the parties had joined issue, the pleadings were made up; the case was now to be decided by battle and not by jury. He therefore desired to retain the sinews of our strength, and moved an amendment contemplating AN EMBARGO for ninety days on vessels in our ports, &c.

The motion was declared to be out of order.

The sixth resolution was then agreed to.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took up the report.

The question was put on the first resolution—

Mr. Randolph, wishing time, moved that the report lie upon the table. Motion lost 65 to 50.

The question was then taken on the first resolution, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the military establishment, as authorised by the existing laws, ought to be immediately completed by filling up the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the troops; and that to encourage enlistments, a bounty in lands ought be given in addition to the pay and bounty now allowed by law."

The following are the yeas and nays on the question:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheeves, Chittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mhor, Mitchill, Morgan, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stewart, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Taggart, Tallmage, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright—117.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Jackson, Law, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton—12.

Mr. Goldsborough, after expressing his readiness, should war be once determined and declared by the administration, to go all lengths to support it, but wishing further time for reflection on so important a subject, made a motion to adjourn which was carried. And the house adjourned.

December 7.—Mr. Pleasants presented a remonstrance and petition from sundry inhabitants of St. Louis, in Louisiana territory, praying that no alteration may be made in their present form of government.—Referred.

Mr. Rhea presented a petition of a directly opposite tenor to the above; which was referred in the same manner.

Mr. Condit presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Sussex county, New Jersey, praying the aid and patronage of congress in the culture of hemp. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

The house adjourned at an early hour, this being the day on which the several committees generally assemble.

December 9.—Several petitions were presented, and resolutions adopted of instructions to the committee, on the subject of post offices and post roads.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

The question being on the agreement to the second resolution, authorising the raising an additional regular force,

Mr. Grundy, as a member of the committee, stated his impression that this was the vital part of the report; and although he had no desire to prolong debate, invited those who were opposed to the report now to come forward and state their objections to it.

Mr. Randolph took the floor, in order, as he said, to call up some member of the committee in support of the report, as it lay with them to state the specific object of the force proposed to be raised. Until this explanation should be made, he said it could not be expected that those opposed to the report could combat it otherwise than on the disadvantage ground.

Mr. Grundy then explained at some length his views of the subject. He considered the passage of this resolution as passing the Rubicon, as pledging those who supported it to a war against Great Britain. He called upon all those who had a different object in view to vote against the resolution; for after that was passed it would be too late to retreat.

Mr. Widgery next spoke in favor of the report.

Mr. Cheeves followed next in debate, and advocated the report at some length.

Mr. Randolph commenced some observations in reply, and Mr. Grundy rose to explain. Before Mr Randolph resumed his speech,

A motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Grundy, with a view, as it was understood, of giving the opponents of the report time to prepare fully to rebut what had been to day advanced by its supporters. And the house adjourned.

December 10—Mr. Mitchill from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to the Spanish American colonies, made the following REPORT:—

The committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message, as relates to the Spanish American colonies, have, in obedience to the order of the house, deliberately considered the subjects before them, and directed a report, in part, to be submitted to the consideration of the house, in the form of a public declaration, as follows:

Whereas several of the American Spanish provinces, have represented to the United States that it has been found expedient for them to, associate and form federal governments upon the elective and representative plan, and to declare themselves free and independent—Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that they behold with friendly interest, the establishment of independent sovereignties, by the Spanish provinces in America, consequent upon the actual state of the monarchy to which they belonged; that as neighbors, and inhabitants of the same hemisphere, the United States feel great solicitude for their welfare; and that when those provinces shall have attained the condition of nations by the just exercise of their rights, the Senate and House of Representatives will unite with the executive in establishing with them, as sovereign and independent states, such amicable relations and commercial intercourse, as may require their legislative authority.

House of Representatives,
10th December, 1811.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Dec. 5, 1811.

SIR—In behalf of the committee appointed to consider so much of the president's message of the 5th November, as relates to the Spanish American provinces, I beg leave to inquire whether it is known to our government, that any of those provinces have declared themselves independent, or that material changes have taken place in their political relations. It is not expected, however, that my request will be understood to extend to those communications which, in the opinion of the executive, it would be improper to disclose.

Be pleased, sir, to accept the assurances of my high consideration and respect.

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL.

Honorable James Monroe.

Washington, Department of State, Dec. 9th, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit to you, in compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, a copy of the declaration of independence made by the provinces of Venezuela. This act was communicated to this government, by order of the congress, composed of deputies from those provinces assembled at Caracas. It is not ascertained that any other of the Spanish provinces have, as yet, entered into similar declarations; but it is known that most, if not all of them on the continent, are in a revolutionary state. The progress made in that direction by some of them will best appear in the documents which have already been communicated to you.

I have the honor, to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, JAMES MONROE.

The honorable Samuel L. Mitchill, &c. &c. &c.

Which was read and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

The 2d resolution of the report was still before the house.

Mr. Randolph spoke for about two hours and a half.

Mr. Johnson proceeded in reply, but had not gone far before he sat down, to afford Mr. R. an opportunity to explain, after which an adjournment was moved and carried.

December 11—Mr. Dawson reported a bill to amend the act providing for persons disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to authorise the refunding of the duties paid on the importation of certain copper articles—Twice read and committed.

Mr. Randolph from the committee of conference on the subject of the census bill, submitted the following

REPORT.—That the committee had held a conference with the managers appointed on the part of the senate. That the following propositions were submitted by the committee to the managers of the senate—

To fix the ratio at 34,000
at 35,000
at 40,000

All which being promptly rejected by the committee of the senate, your committee as a last effort at accommodation, proposed 36,000 as the medium between the two numbers adopted by the two houses respectively; which was also rejected, as the others had been, without any discussion whatever on the part of the managers of the senate. No proposition being submitted, on the other side, to

your committee, the conference was broken up, and the joint committee of the two houses finally separated without coming to any agreement.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Johnson spoke at considerable length in support of the report. He was followed at great length by Mr. Wright on the same side.

Mr. Calhoun, after stating his desire to give his support to the report of the committee of which he was a member, moved an adjournment on account of the lateness of the hour, which was carried.

For Thursday's proceedings, see last page.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

Philadelphia Society

FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.

November 12, 1811.

ORDERED, That the following communication be published in such newspapers as are best calculated to forward its circulation; and it is hoped the editors of such papers will assist the society in their views; as well for the purpose of giving, as inviting information, on a subject peculiarly interesting at this time; when efforts, highly laudable and useful, are making, to increase and ameliorate our flocks of sheep, as well as other domestic animals, throughout our country. Extract from the minutes.

JAMES MEASE, Sec'ry.

BELMONT, Oct. 7, 1811.

Dear Sir—My friend, Dr. Rush, having been so obliging as to communicate to me a letter (to him) from Dr. David Petrikin, of Danville, in Northumberland county, in Pennsylvania, containing some information, apparently important, on a subject which, in this country, is most lamentably neglected—to wit—the diseases of domestic animals, I extract a part of the letter (dated 1st Sept. 1811) for the information of the society. Any thing relative to veterinary subjects is desirable, in our present dearth of information—but this seems peculiarly worthy of attention—though I have before observed very strong facts proving the similarity of diseases in horses, cattle and other animals, with those afflicting the human species; originating in like, or the same causes, and requiring similar treatment. Whether the symptoms or exact description of the maladies existing at the same time, and in the same place, both in men and the brute creation, are alike, I will not determine. But I have repeatedly observed diseases appearing to me to originate in the same causes, and existing at the same time in the same place, in our domestic animals and the human species. No doubt this has been observed by others more competent to turn the circumstance to useful account.—And it is very desirable that those qualified in such subjects should promulgate both facts and opinions Dr. Petrikin has set a laudable example to professional characters, who cannot employ their anatomical and medical talents to more advantage, than by exerting them in enquiries of this nature. Some of the most respectable men of their profession in Europe, have deemed the subject honorable to them; and have devoted their acquirements in the medical art, as well as all branches of knowledge connected with it, to the great benefit of their country, by developing the causes and cures of diseases in domestic animals, whereof a most valuable part of the property of all countries consists. Your very obedient servant, RICH'D PETERS.

Dr. JAMES MEASE, *Secretary of the Philadelphia Society for promulgating Agriculture.*

EXTRACT.

"The hooping cough has been the prevalent disease in this neighborhood, since the first of June. It has been very mild, and required medical aid only in a few cases; and in those a free use of the lancet was all that was necessary. There have been a few cases of Typhus, within two or three weeks past, on the high hills, about five miles from this place. Blisters, bark, wine, &c. were successful. The persons attacked were under 20 years of age. An inflammatory disorder has appeared among the horses in the neighborhood of these cases; which is generally mortal, principally from their being generally wrong treated. On the first appearance of the hooping cough amongst the human species, an inflammatory sore throat was epidemic among the horses throughout this country; attended with loss of appetite, fever, inflammation of the tonsils, suppuration and a very severe cough. I found that bleeding and purging was the remedy indicated in the beginning of the disease, or at any time before the suppuration of the tumors. But after suppuration, Peruvian bark, steel asafœtida and tar, were useful—and bleeding, &c. injurious. This disease has been generally called the throat distemper.

"I never was more forcibly struck with the similarity of the diseases of the human and brute creation, than last winter; of which the following is a history, from my note book.

"January 12, visited six patients—Diseases, Pneumonia—pulse tense and quick;—remedies—bleeding, cathartics, and blisters to breast:—Called in a visit to Mr. W. B. Montgomery. Several of his SHEEP have died of disease. Upon dissection, I find considerable inflammation of the membrane lining the *thorax*; an effusion of water around the lungs; in one of them the lungs do not appear to be inflamed; in several others the lungs are inflamed; and upon cutting into the substance of the lungs, the cells appear full of a frothy liquid. The rest of the body appears healthy, as also the brain. Examined several alive.—Symtoms—cough, the falling of both ears backwards, vertigo; so that in attempting to walk they stagger.—Prescribed bleeding, and purges of molasses and yeast.—January 16, called to see Mr. Montgomery's sheep. Several *had recovered that had been bled and purged the first day of the disease.*"

"The similarity of the diseases is evident; and Mr. Montgomery asserts, that bleeding alone saved one or two valuable half blooded Merino sheep in this disease. The blood was taken by opening a vain near the articulation of the lower jaw. Mr. M. had at the time about three hundred sheep; of which he lost about thirty of this inflammatory disease; and chiefly the fattest of the flock."

I copy no more of the letter, because it concludes with an apology to Dr. Rush, for the trouble given to him by the writer. The society have had the most satisfactory proof, in the excellent lecture delivered by Dr. Rush, and printed in our first volume, that *he* requires no apology; but takes an interest in all such communications of information:—I mention, with not the most distant idea of reproach, but with serious and sincere regret, that until this communication, we have had no instance of the good effect produced on medical men, by the important example set in that lecture. So that our domestic animals are either from necessity, placed in the hands of indolent and fraudulent quacks, and low pretenders to veterinary knowledge, or abandoned to their fate. The latter is, in most cases, the safest alternative.

R. PETERS.

The Chronicle.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 15, 1811.

Arrived at this place on the 28th ult. Mr. Roosevelt's steam boat New Orleans—we are informed she is intended as a packet boat, between Natchez and New Orleans. Her burden is four hundred and five tons, and can accommodate from sixty to eighty cabin and steerage passengers, in a style not inferior to any packet in the union. She arrived at this place in sixty-four hours sailing from Pittsburg.—Frequent experiments of her performance have been made against the current, since her arrival, in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen, who have ascertained with certainty she runs thirteen miles in two hours and one half.

ST. FRANCISVILLE, (W. F.) Nov. 7.

I have been informed from a source which is respectable, that two hundred Americans have crossed the Sabine near Nachitoches, and are marching against Nacagdoches, a garrison town of the province of Taxas, now occupied by Spanish troops. It will be remembered by my readers, that about twelve months ago, there was some severe fighting between the creoles of Taxas and the Spanish troops, when the latter succeeded in crushing what they were pleased to call rebellion.—As far as I can now learn, a creole officer, named Manchac, in the patriotic cause, came to Nachitoches lately to recruit for the republican service, and succeeded in getting two hundred of the finest riflemen of our country, who have marched in high spirits, flushed with the love of liberty, and panting for glory.—[*Times.*

Baltimore, December 14, 1811.

THE FINE ARTS.—Sixty five small paintings [Landscapes] by GUY, were disposed of a few days since in this city, at a very short notice, for $1600. It is thought that the artist might have received nearly double the amount for them, had he not been disposed to make a compliment to his patrons in Baltimore, by putting them up on such moderate terms.

The bill for appropriating 5000 dollars a year for three years, for completing the Baltimore Hospital, has passed the house of delegates of this state and been sent to the senate.

The house of delegates, have also *unanimously* passed a bill to appropriate some portion of the rich funds of the state to the relief and comfort of the "*surviving officers and soldiers of the Maryland line.*" When it becomes a law, we will with pleasure record it.

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq. of Maryland, our late minister to Great Britain, has been appointed by the President of the United States, with the consent of the Senate, *Attorney-General of the United States*, vice Mr. Rodney, resigned.

The following is the amount and species of military force proposed to be raised by the bill reported in the senate by Mr. Giles, chairman of the committee raised in that body on our foreign relations:

Infantry,	20,702
Artillery,	1,618
Light Artillery,	1,158
Cavalry,	1,182
General Staff,	21
Hospital	50
	25,001

The legislature of Pennsylvania met at Lancaster on Tuesday the 3d instant. The senate unanimously re-elected PRESLEY CARR LANE, esq. of Fayette county, their speaker. JOHN TOD, esq. of Bedford county, was unanimously elected speaker of the house of representatives.

George William Smith, Esq. was elected governor of the state of Virginia, by a joint ballot of both houses of the legislature.—For G. W. Smith, Esq. 100—James Barbour, Esq. 97.—Majority 3.

The legislature of Ohio met on the 2d inst. *Thomas Kirker*, was chosen speaker of the senate, and *Mathias Couvin*, speaker of the house of representatives.

The legislature of Tennessee have incorporated a state Bank, with a capital of 400,000 dollars.

INDIANS.—We have received information from a highly respectable source, that the men engaged in cutting a road from the Tennessee river to Mobile, have been attacked by a party of Southern Indians, (said to be Cherokees) 17 of them killed, and the balance compelled to fly.—*Reporter.*

The British king's malady has been pronounced incurable. On the meeting of Parliament (January 7, 1812) it is supposed that the restrictions on the regency will be taken off, and a new ministry of the "whig party," come into power, Wellesley, only, to be retained.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 12.—After reading a petition from certain inhabitants in New York, praying the liberty to import *coal* from Great Britain (we presume as ballast,) and another petition from certain manufacturers of the said city, praying for liberty to import *brass wire.*

The speaker laid before the house a petition from the legislative council of the Mississippi Territory praying to be admitted as a state in the Union—which was laid on the table.

The house then resumed the unfinished business of the preceding day—the speakers were Messrs. Calhoun, Smilie, Key, Dana, Troup and Macon; with some explanatory remarks from Messrs. Randolph, Grundy and Potter. The house adjourned at 3 o'clock.

☞ We intend to publish a few of the speeches on the report of the committee of foreign relations—the general spirit of the members, republicans and federalists, appears friendly to *positive* and *energetic* measures; and we cannot hesitate to believe they will be adopted.

NOTE FROM THE EDITOR.—Many interesting articles in manuscript are postponed.—During the ensuing week the first four numbers of the Register will be forwarded to such of our subscribers as have not received them, the *second edition* being finished.

☞ The editor has the pleasure to inform the friends of the REGISTER that he is now in possession of a complete and *official* copy of the proceedings of the congress of 1765, in the hand writing of *John Cotton*, Esq. clerk to that illustrious assembly; perhaps, and probably, the only perfect account of their transactions now extant. Though in these proceedings we see nothing calculated to excite surprise, there is much to admire; and as an antiquity, immediately connected with a history of the struggles of our country for freedom, it is inestimably valuable. The whole, every line and word, shall be speedily published in an extra number of this paper. If any are anxious to see the venerable manuscript they may gratify themselves by calling at the office.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 11 SUPPLEMENTARY TO NO. 15.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Public Documents.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 258.)

Mr. Erving to his excellency M. D. Rosenkrantz, first minister of state and chief of the department of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

Copenhagen, June 30th, 1811.

The undersigned, special minister of the United States of America, has received the note which his excellency M. de Rosenkrantz, first minister of state, and chief of the department of foreign affairs, was pleased to address to him on the 26th instant, in reply to the representations made by the undersigned on the 6th and 7th instant, respecting the reclamations with which he is charged; he shall immediately transmit his excellency's said note to the government of the United States, and is persuaded that the president will receive with great satisfaction the reciprocation which his majesty has therein offered, of the friendly sentiments which the undersigned was ordered to express. The dispositions, and the just and liberal views of his majesty with regard to the neutral commerce of the United States as declared in his excellency's note, since they leave not the least doubt but that his majesty has been wholly unaware of the great injuries which that commerce has lately sustained within his dominions, afford to the undersigned the happy presage of a favorable termination to the business with which he is entrusted, and a sure pledge that the harmony which has hitherto always subsisted between the two governments will still be maintained in its full extent and perfection. Thus assured of meeting on the part of his majesty's government with no dispositions but those which are of the most just and friendly character, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that the undersigned proceeds in the performance of his duty.

His excellency the minister of state, after shewing the causes which have occasioned the capture of so many vessels under the American flag, observes, that in all cases where the supreme tribunal of admiralty has found that the papers on board such vessels proved their American character, and where their neutrality has not been abused by any attempt to cover enemies' property under simulated papers, both vessels and cargoes have been released. Such is undoubtedly the impression on the mind of his majesty, who has been convinced that the enquiries pointed out by his instructions have been conducted with all the impartiality by which those instructions were dictated: but it can be shewn in a multiplicity of cases that the high court has entered into matter entirely irrelevant to the object of the instructions, that it has given weight to evidence entirely inadmissible, and has resorted to pretexts for condemnation entirely insufficient; it shall be shewn to his majesty that thus contrary to his royal intention a great mass of American property has been unjustly condemned in the high court, whether by a misconstruction or misapplication of his Majesty's regulations, the undersigned will not undertake to say. Perhaps it may be important to enquire, since, be the source of this evil what it may, to the royal sense of justice only the injured now have to look, and they look with confidence for redress.—The details upon this subject will be voluminous.—The undersigned will here point only to one, and that a recent decision, (being the first which presents itself) by way of exemplification.

In the case of the American ship "Swift," Champlin.

In the high court, on the 11th of March, 1811, this ship was condemned on an allegation that captain Camplin had thrown some papers overboard; which allegation had no better or other support than the oaths of seven of the privateersmen who captured her.

It is to be observed on this sentence:

First, as to the alledged fact. The royal instructions of March 1810, after stating what shall be deemed causes of condemnation, in the 12th section, states what shall be cause of suspicion and subject vessels to further examination; and in the article E. specifies the throwing over-board or destroying papers. This throwing overboard of papers then constitutes ground of suspicion only, and authorises further examination with a view to ascertain whether that fact can implicate the neutral character of the vessel Now in the course of the further examination on this trial, the neutrality of the ship, and the fairness of her voyage were fully established: the alledged circumstance with respect to her papers therefore remained naked and unsupported by any sort of ground or pretext for condemnation; and yet she was condemned!

Secondly as to the evidence. The American master objected that it was contrary to all the principles of justice and law to admit the evidence of privateersmen who were parties interested in his condemnation; but the court decided that they were not interested, and that their evidence must be admitted! and that the evidence of the crew of the American ship should not be admitted to rebut it! the American master then went on to shew that the witnesses were interested and produced a contract made between them and the owners of the privateer (the authenticity of which was ackowledged) by which it appeared that the equipage of the privateer were to receive half of the next prize which they might take; still the court determined that they were not interested in the condemnation of this ship, and that their evidence should be admitted!! The American master then went on to prove, that it was *impossible* they should have sworn truly; they had declared that the papers thrown over-board were of the size of about six inches square, and had been passed through a certain opening in the after part of the ship. The American master proved by the examination and declaration of two Danish masters, that the privateersmen

could not have seen them dropped into the water, as they had stated; and further, that the hole pointed out was not large enough for them so to have passed through. But neither did these proofs produce any effect in favor of the American—he was predestined to condemnation: the court had no disposition to reject the evidence of the privateersmen, though the same privateersmen had produced two other men to swear that they had seen this same ship "Swift" at Liverpool, and captain Champlin proved that one day after the day in which this evidence stated that he was at Liverpool, he spoke to his majesty's gun brig the "Sea-Gull."

The undersigned trusts that any comment whatever upon such a sentence would be entirely superfluous; a sentence in direct violation of his majesty's instructions. He will only add, that the property *thus condemned* is valued at 100,000 Spanish dollars!!

The explanation which the minister of state gives as to the objection made by the tribunals of French certificates of origin, and the orders which his majesty has now been pleased to issue on that subject though applying only to the two cases, viz. "Nimrod" and "Richmond," named in the lists transmitted to his excellency on the 6th inst. and both lately acquitted—cannot fail of being satisfactory; but observing therein that the notification made by the French government was not till the 22d of September, the undersigned cannot refrain from again adverting to the conduct of the high court, which in a sentence given on the 22d of December, in the case of the "Agent, Row," justified the capture of that ship in the month of June, upon the ground that she had with her papers a French certificate of origin! and upon that same ground, and upon that only, decreed that a sum of five hundred rix dollars should be paid to the captors!—precisely the same decision was given about the same time in the case of the "Julian, Abbott."

In the order which his majesty has now issued with respect to the eleven cases pending in the high court, and as specified in the minister of state's note, the undersigned recognizes the determination of his majesty to ensure justice to the American claims; and he has the honor to assure his excellency the minister, that the president will receive with peculiar satisfaction the declaration of his majesty accompanying this act, and charging the undersigned to communicate to his government his majesty's invariable disposition to cultivate the good intelligence and friendly intercourse which ought always to subsist between the two countries.

When on every other point there is the pleasing prospect of a perfect accord, it is with regret that the undersigned feels the necessity imposed on him of differing in opinion with his excellency Mr. de Rosenkrantz on the subject of the convoy cases, and of contesting some of the doctrines which the minister has laid down as applicable to those cases.

His excellency has not thought proper to reply to the reasoning upon which the undersigned basised his reclamation, which therefore remains in its entire force—nor has he produced any thing which cannot be deemed satisfactory in support of the principle assumed in the royal instruction to which that reasoning has been applied. The minister of state has produced in favor of the principle in question, the single argument, that he who puts himself under the protection of another, does thereby take side with his protector, & renounces the advantages which belong to the quality of friend as to him against whom he seeks protection. In vain are the books examined to discover the source from which this argument is drawn: in vain are history and the records of diplomacy resorted to, for authority or for any countenance given to the doctrine which it embraces; but these books and these records—have they lost their title to respect? have they become a dead letter? His majesty certainly does not assume to act on principles unknown to them; to originate a practice at once undefined in its limits and rigorous in its character beyond all precedent; in hostility also with the ancient doctrines of Denmark, and a stranger to all her maritime codes; so much as that it is not found even in the royal instructions issued on the 14th September 1807. His excellency the minister of state supposes an acquiescence in this new rule, upon the consideration that it is applied to Danish ships as well as strangers. Certainly the United States will never dispute the equity or propriety of any law emanating from his majesty's authority and applied to his own subjects; but it is equally certain that they found their rights upon the public law only, and cannot consent to place them at the disposition of any partial authority, or to limit them by the convenience of the belligerent powers. It is not readily conceived how Danish ships, or ships of the allies of Denmark, being subject to the capture of the enemy, can be found under his convoy. Vessels carrying such flags and so found, cannot but be enemy's property; but if, by whatever means, his majesty's subjects do put themselves under enemy's convoy, they are doubtless guilty of a high crime, and richly merit all the punishment which the laws inflict; but is the same rule to be applied to the property and to the citizens of a neutral and independent power?

Thus much the undersigned has found it his duty to say in addition to what has been before stated, and remains unanswered, respecting the principle assumed in the royal instruction of March, 1810; but he finds one part of the minister's note which, as he apprehends, goes much beyond that instruction, and which would preclude the neutral from any kind of justification for being found under enemy's convoy.

It were a gross dereliction of the interests of the United States, should the undersigned leave the least room for his excellency to suppose that the American government will accede to the fiction propounded by his excellency, viz. "that neutral vessels found under enemy's convoy have *eo facto* lost their original quality of neutral." This idea was certainly more fully and distinctly expressed in conversation, and seeing that there are parts of his excellency's note which favor a different conclusion, he eagerly seizes the hope that it is not really intended to carry the doctrine to such an extent; yet as, in a matter of such importance, nothing should remain equivocal, the undersigned, desirous of laying it before the president in the most distinct manner, requests that he may be favored with an explanation as to whatever is susceptible of misconstruction.

His excellency, pursuing the idea above cited, in mentioning the instructions which his majesty has now given to his tribunals to direct their examinations on American vessels found under enemy's convoy, says, "que les preuves les plus evidentes seront requises pour prouver qu'un navire sous pavillon Americain *ait ete* sous convoi Anglois."—Yet it is hoped that the words *ait ete* are not intended to be connected with what is above quoted, but rather that they are to be governed by the sense of the words "*s'etre mis sous la protection*" found in the same sentence; by the words "*la recherche et l'usage faites*" in the paragraph preceded by the words "*se fait proteger*," which will bear the same construction in the paragraph following, and finally

by the words in the article "D." clause 11, of the royal instructions of March 1810, construed *"using convoy,"* which must be supposed to mean a voluntary use of convoy, and cannot intend vessels which have been forced into or have accidentally found themselves in convoy. For to condemn vessels under such unfortunate circumstances—is that the course of a power friendly to the neutral? This reflection so strengthens the above construction of the words used in the royal order of March 10th as not to leave a possibility of supposing that his majesty intended that such innocent vessels should be affected by it.

The undersigned cannot conclude this note without expressing his full confidence that the friendly disposition professed by his majesty will dispose him so to regulate the conduct of his tribunals upon the convoy cases, as to satisfy the just claims of the United States; or without assuring his excellency the minister of state, in reply to the last observations in his note, that the American government is also fully sensible to the value of the commercial and friendly relations which have always subsisted between the two countries.

GEORGE W. ERVING.

Copy of a letter from count Rosenkrantz to Mr. Erving, dated COPENHAGEN, *9th July*, 1811.

The undersigned, minister of foreign affairs, has seen with particular satisfaction, from the note of Mr. Erving, minister of the United States of America, under date of the 30th ult. that he was not disappointed in his expectation of finding that Mr. Erving would acknowledge the sentiments of justice and equity, which animate the king his master, as well as the desire of his majesty to maintain a good understanding with the government of the United States. But it is not without pain that the same minister of state sees that Mr. Erving remonstrates against the sentences already definitively pronounced. It is with the same sentiment that the undersigned finds himself charged by the orders of his sovereign to repeat to the minister of the United States, that his majesty cannot make any general change in the regulations of the ordinance for privateering, issued on the 28th March of last year, and in consequence none in the eleventh, which under the letter "d" declares that neutral vessels that make use of the convoy or of the protection of the vessels of war of Great Britain are to be considered as good prize, if the Danish privateers capture them under convoy. The undersigned must repeat, that the rule laid down by that article of the ordinance, will be followed by the prize courts whenever the proofs are clear, that the vessels under American flags as well as those of other nations are found in a convoy under the protection of the enemies of Denmark. He does not wish to repeat here what he had the honor of stating on the subject in his preceding note, but he begs Mr. Erving to be so good as to observe to his government, that none of the powers of Europe have called in question the justice of this principle.

Mr. Erving has observed, that notwithstanding the Danish courts have not been directed to consider the certificates of origin granted by the French consuls in the ports of America as false, until after the 22d of September of last year, there has nevertheless been imposed upon two vessels, acquitted by the supreme court of admiralty, a fine solely for having these certificates on board, as Mr. Erving had been informed. The undersigned, although he is not informed of these facts, will not call in question the assertion of the minister of the U. States; and he must consequently suppose that the suspicion of the legality of these certificates was excited by the public declaration which was before made on the part of the French government, that the consuls of France were not authorized to grant the certificates in question, and for that reason the courts have dicided that the captors were justified in bringing in the vessels for examination.

(Signed) ROSENKRANTZ.

The Honorable Mr. Erving.

[Attached to the last letter of Mr. Erving, are several lists of vessels taken and condemned, released or still under investigation, in the various northern ports of Europe for the two last years. The following statement exhibits the result of the tables:]

It results from the foregoing lists

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Norway in the year 1809 was 36, of which only 6 have been finally condemned —None pending.

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Norway in the year 1810 was 36, of which only 8 are pending in the high court of admiralty at Copenhagen, and of which there has not been one final condemnation.

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Holstein, Sleswick and the Danish Islands, in the year 1809 was 25, of which 7 were condemned and 18 acquitted.

That the number of vessels carried into the ports of Holstein, Sleswick and the Danish Islands, in the year 1810 was 68, of which 19 have been finally condemned and 6 are yet pending.

That of 18 convoy cases, 8 have been condemned—they were desperate cases—ten are yet pending—some of them more favorably circumstanced than others.

The pending cases of the foregoing lists—are

Of the Norway list of 1810, eight, viz. Egerid, captain Law; Oscar, Cunningham; Resolution, Eldridge; Minerva, Baker; Pittsburg, Yardsly; Maria Theresa, Phelps; Richmond, Jarvis; Amiable Matilda, Hague.

Papers sent to Paris in the cases of "Lydia," Chevers, and "Reno, Stow."

Of the Danish list of 1810, six, viz. Nimrod, Smith; William and Jane, Bunker; Fair Trader, Craig; Minerva Smyth, Mann; Washington, Almy; Ariel, Buder.

Of the convoy cases, ten, viz. Annawan, Donaldson; Hope, Rhea; Mary, Ropes; Hope, Meik; Rebecca, Meik; James, Gawn; Hesper, Cushing; Elizabeth, Campbell; Polly, Graves; Irish, Russell.

Legislature of South Carolina.

Message of his excellency the GOVERNOR, delivered to the Legislature of South Carolina, the 26th Nov. 1811.

Gentlemen of the senate,
and of the house of representatives,

The luminous, temperate and dignified exposition of the state of our foreign relations, so recently presented to the view of the nation, in the message of the President of the United States to Congress, precludes the necessity of any attempt on my part, to communicate to you on this occasion, any information on that head; I shall offer, notwithstanding, a few observations on a subject involving as that does, our most important interests, and connected in some degree, with your legislative duties.

We have long witnessed the United States pursuing a course of policy entirely pacific, impartial

and conciliatory, and displaying, in all their transactions with foreign powers, a degree of mildness and forbearance almost without example in the history of nations. Experience, however, shows, that such a policy has failed of producing the corresponding dispositions which might have been anticipated, and renders a farther adherence to it in some sort questionable, since, during the same period we have beheld the belligerent powers of Europe, (unrestrained by any regard to our neutrality, perhaps invited by our known love of peace) interdicting our lawful commerce with the ports of their enemies respectively, and seizing and condemning under their hostile orders and edicts, our unresisting merchantmen.

It appears at length, that France, yielding to considerations of Justice or of interest, has determined to discontinue her depredations, and has opened her ports to commerce; while England continues and extends her captures and condemnations, refusing to do us that equal justice to which she stood pledged in such case; at the moment too of our disappointment in our most reasonable expectations, she advances a new pretension, requiring us to interfere with the municipal regulations in the ports of her enemy and to insist on the introduction of her products and manufactures uuder our flag; in short, she demands of us what we have neither the right or the power to do, as a condition of her ceasing to violate our neutral rights. In addition to this accumulation of wrong, she threatens farther restrictions on our commerce if we should not consent to abandon the only measure of resistance hitherto opposed to her injustice.

It may not be unimportant to remark what various modes of procrastination have been resorted to by the British government, for protracting the negociations, and for deferring the final decision of the discussions with our government, thereby prolonging a state of things, during which England enjoys many of the advantages of peace, while America suffers nearly all the privations of war.

It is subject of deep concern to observe, that any encouragement should be derived from the state of parties in our country to a perseverance by the British government in their aggressions; that such has been the case plainly appears from the minister of that government alluding to "the contested legality or justice of the President's proclamation," and from other parts of his correspondence, as well as that of his predecessors. This forms indeed a crisis in which it is the duty of every American to lend his best assistance to the support of the government of his country, according to his station and abilities; and public opinion may justly set the brand of reprobation on such as shall continue yet to vindicate the spoilers of their country's rights.

How much longer our patience shall be abused, it is not our province to determine; but we may look with confidence to the constitutional guardians of our national rights, for such provisions as will effectually maintain them in all their integrity, and rescue the United States from submission to foreign injustice. The ulterior deliberations of congress must decide what course shall be pursued, as best calculated, to avert, or to meet the crisis; in the mean time it will be safest for us to prepare against the events of a war, which if not to be avoided without a sacrifice of our maritime rights, will be, at once, just and necessary. Viewing the probability of such a state of things, I must add, that it will best consist with your duty, as respresentatives of a state, presenting a long extent of sea coast, which becomes in war an exposed frontier, to provide, in aid of such dispositions as may be made by the general government, the means of a prompt and efficient co-operations on the part of the state government, in all measures for the complete protection of every portion of our territory, and particularly of our sea ports and harbors.

Under the indications of impending war, which appeared in the course of the past summer, I felt it my duty to make such preparation, as the means I possessed would afford. All the heavy ordnance, which could be procured, has been fitted for immediate service. Fort Mechanic, the only battery on the harbor of Charleston, in possession of the state, received such temporary repairs as were requisite. The different military corps of the city and its vicinity, were ordered to hold themselves ready at a moment's warning; and there can be no room to doubt, from their known discipline and patriotism, of their good conduct, if their services had been called for.

Brigade musters of officers have been held throughout the state, in the spring and autumn of this year, with great advantage to the service in the opinion of competent judges: an opportunity has been afforded to the officers of obtaining much information on the subject of tactic, as well as of the routine of camp duties, by these musters; and it is confidently believed, they will have a tendency to cherish and support the military spirit so necessary to the safety and liberties of the country: much praise is due generally to the officers who attended, and who have done themselves credit by the patriotic and military ardor evinced in that attendance. It would be gross injustice to omit noticing, also, in terms of approbation, the distinguished ability with which the adjutant general of the state has acquitted himself of the laborious duties assigned to him, during his attendance at all these musters.

Before I dismiss the subject of the militia, I cannot refrain calling your attention to the laws regulating the rise of officers; the mode now established is attended by circumstances of delay and difficulty, which in case the country should require the active services of this force, might create confusion, besides fostering at all times, litigious spirit, and producing disgust, and consequent resignations, in all those whose claims, from length of service, are disregarded.

I conceive I cannot urge in terms too strong, your taking into immediate consideration all such measures as may be calculated to improve the general system of our militia, on the perfection of which our safety so materially depends.

I shall reserve the subject of arming our troops, together with that of arsenals and the munitions of war, to a more advanced period of your session, when I may be better enabled to judge of the extent of the appropriations for which it may be necessary to call on you for those objects.

I cannot suffer the present occasion to pass, without bringing to your view the propriety of providing free schools in all those parts of the state where such institutions are wanted; there can scarcely be a difference of opinion on the advantages which a country must generally derive from the instruction of its people; but one of the first objects of a government founded on popular rights, should be to diffuse the benefits of education as widely as possible, and to enlighten and inform the whole mass of that people, whose collective will controls and directs the energies of the country. A system of general instruction is essential to the preservation of our political institutions. Your liberal support of the South Carolina College, a monument of your

veneration for science and learning, testifies your anxious solicitude to secure to our youth the highest advantages of instruction; and doubtless that seminary will annually yield an accession of able and virtuous citizens to the state; but those alone whose affluent circumstances have enabled them to pass through certain preparatory studies, can enjoy the benefits of that institution: it is now hoped that you will employ some portion of your funds in procuring the elements of education for the children of indigent persons. Reading, writing, and arithmetic, are highly essential to those children, who must owe their advancement in life to their own industry; and while they are acquiring the keys of knowledge, their hearts may be formed to a proper sense of moral and religious excellence. To the real philanthropist, this must be an object of great interest, when it is considered that the diffusion of useful knowledge has ever been found the means of correcting the propensity of vice, and of diminishing the number of crimes.

As another plan of amelioration, I propose for consideration the expediency of establishing a house of correction for offenders against the laws; and of revising, with a view to such an establishment, your system of penal jurisprudence. The project has already more than once occupied the attention of the legislature, and it is a subject of deep regret with humane persons, that no such plan has been yet adopted; the experience too, of those states which have tried the Penitentiary system, appears on the whole to be highly encouraging. Under the present enactments of our criminal law, it too often happens that culprits escape, either by the acquittal of a jury, or the pardon of the executive, because the feelings of human nature recoil at inflicting capital or ignominious punishments for offences of minor atrocity; in the penitentiary system there may be a graduation of penalties proportioned to each particular offence, in such manner as will most effectually tend to the suppression of crimes, while the certainty of punishment will increase as the public mind shall become impressed with the persuasion, that no crime meets more than its just retribution.

I herewith transmit a resolution of Congress proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States. I have also to communicate to you the ratifications of the same, by the legislatures of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kentucky and Ohio.

Congress will probably, during their present session, fix the ratio of representation in the house of Representatives of the United States for the next ten years, under the last enumeration of the people. If the ratio fixed upon should be such as to vary the number of members to be sent by this state, a new distribution of electoral districts will be necessary: It may, therefore be expedient to devise some prospective measure, if the legislature think it advisable, to avoid calling an extra session.

In conformity with your resolution of the twentieth of December last, the executive of the general government has been requested to obtain the extinguishment of the Indian title to that portion of our territory, which lies at the northwest side of the Cherokee boundary; an answer has been received, signifying that measures have been taken, from which it is expected that arrangements will result, embracing the object of the resolution.

I have deemed it my duty to notify to the governor of North Carolina, your resolution of the fourteenth of December last, on the subject of boundary: I hope that I shall have some satisfactory communication to make to you on that point before the end of your session.

I shall content myself, for the present, with having thus called your attention to what appears to me to be the most important objects claiming it; only adding the expression of my confident expectation, that you will proceed in your legistative functions, under the guidance of an enlightened spirit of patriotism, which cannot fail to redound to the general weal, and to insure you the probation of your constituents. HENRY MIDDLETON.

COLUMBIA, *26th, Nov.* 1811.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Message of the governor to the legislature at the opening of its present session:

Fellow-citizens of the senate
and of the house of representatives,

The important period has once more arrived when by the wise provision of our well tried and highly approved constitution, those who are selected by the votes of a free people for their integrity and ability, are convened for the purpose of consulting together for the general good of the state, and who, coming from every part of it, bring with them a competent knowledge of the various wishes, wants and grievances of each county therein. That this high distinction is well merited, and that the confidence of the people will be greatfully rewarded by the wisdom of your measures, I feel the most agreeable anticipations: and if by any assistance and endeavors in my power, the public welfare shall be advanced, the business of the state faciliated, or the pleasantness of your session be promoted, it will afford me heartfelt satisfaction.

When the last session had nearly expired, and after the bill for establishing a *penitentiary* had been rejected, I received from the executive of Virginia, a pamphlet containing a collection of the several acts of the assembly of that state concerning *their* penitentiary, together with the rules and regulations which have been adopted for the internal government of that institution, accompanied by a duly certified statement of the number of prisoners received in the penitentiary during each year, from its commencement to the 30th of last November—also, the number pardoned, escaped, died, and discharged by regular servitude; the number of prisoners and their occupations; showing that the *clear profits*, from April, 1807, to the 30th of November, 1810, agreebly to the annual statement, (after deducting the keeper's, assistant keeper's, turnkeys' and clerk's salaries) amount to "*forty three thousand dollars.*" The abovementioned document, marked No. 1. in the file of letters, herewith laid before you, distinguished by the letter A, were accompanied with a very obliging letter from Mr. Abraham Douglass, keeper of the Virginia penitentiary, offering any information in his power, with respect to the system and plan of a proper building for the purpose, as well as his personal attendance to advise how the prisoners might be employed.—These valuable papers will be very serviceable, in case the legislature should take into consideration an improvement of such vast importance in the cause of humanity, the establishment of which has done honor to several highly respectable states of the union. It is presumed a small additional tax laid for a few years would be sufficient to commence and carry on the system, till it became sufficient to maintain itself—a sum so trifling, that, divided amongst the many thousand individuals of our population, there is probably not one, possessing a

spark of worthy feeling, but would cheerfully give double the amount to save the life of a fellow-creature about to suffer death in his presence. Many very sound reasons, both of a benevolent and interested nature, might be offered in favor of this grand plan of reforming the too sanguinary criminal code derived from Great Britain whilst under her government.

The long pending and unpleasant differences with our neighboring states of South Carolina and Georgia, respecting boundary, still remain in an unsettled and disagreeable situation. A letter from governor Middleton, in the file marked No. 5, appears to merit prompt attention, for the reason therein set forth. And you will assuredly in the course of the session treat with all due respect, the communication from governor Mitchell marked No. 6. To it, the reply in the letter book page 54, was made, which I trust will meet the approbation of the legislature.

Too much attention cannot be paid to the all important subject of education. In despotic governments, where the supreme power is in possession of a tyrant, or divided among an hereditary aristocracy (generally corrupt and wicked) the ignorance of the people is a security to their rulers, but in a free republic where the offices and honors of the state are open to all, the superiority of their political privileges should be refused into every citizen from the earliest infancy, so as to produce an enthusiastic attachment to their own country, and ensure a zealous support to their own constitution, laws and government, to the total exclusion of all foreign influence or partiality. A certain degree of education should be placed within the reach of every child in the state, and I am persuaded that a plan may be formed upon economical principles that would extend this boon to the poorest of every neighborhood, at an expence trifling beyond expectation, when compared with the incalculable benefits from such a philanthropic and polite system. In these schools, subject to proper superintendency, the rising generation might be brought up in the true principles of Christian religion, which includes the purest morality, and would prevent that multiplicity of crime now too frequently perpetrated in the country.

It gives me sincere pleasure to call your attention to the masterly report of the manufactures of this state, published by the martial of the district. The amount and variety must swell with exulting satisfaction the breast of every good citizen; for, however, proper it may be to encourage and protect commerce, yet certainly a proper attention to our own manufactures and products will render us more independent of foreign nations. True it is, that North Carolina, from her great extent of uncultivated territory, including some of the most fertile lands on the globe, must long continue an agricultural state, yet it is certain there are many persons who may be advantageously employed in domestic manufactures. But what, fellow citizens, will these and the many other blessings we possess avail, if we cannot enjoy them in peace and security—if we do not evince a willingness to defend our rights, a power to punish insults and avenge wrongs? To be prepared for war, frequently ensures peace. To the federal government belongs the fortifying our harbors, equiping a navy, and raising a regular military force; but it is in our power to do much by improving that natural and powerful safeguard, the militia, one of the strongest pillars of national liberty and security. Whilst the use and necessity of a certain number of regular troops cannot be denied, yet assuredly it must be admitted, that with proper discipline, the militia may be trained to achieve the most brilliant victories, as they did at King's mountain, and many other places, during our revolution. The people possess all the bravery and patriotic zeal that is necessary to great and glorious actions—Give them but arms, good officers and wise regulations. It is true, that from a want of perseverance in digesting a national militia system, this great rock of defence has been too much neglected—yet it is observable by every experienced officer that the smallest military attention from those of high grade rouses a spirit of emulation amongst the men.—This is evident by the improvement from reviews. Under a conviction of the good effects that would ensue, I had determined to pass most of the summer in visiting the regiments in the healthy parts of the state, and employing myself in discharging the military duties of my station, as commander in chief of the militia, by reviewing them—but circumstances beyond my control (and which I shall ever regret) prevented that as well as a more constant residence at the seat of government, for which I had amply provided. I shall reserve further remarks on this favorite object of *improving the militia*, till a representation is laid before you in a separate communication, respecting the situation of the state as to the measures of defence taken by the general government to place it in a posture to resist invasion—and what further steps appear indispensible to our safety. Preparatory thereto, the papers marked Nos. 8, 9 and 10, in the file A. may be well worth your perusal

Fellow citizens—Portentous and threatening clouds darken our political horizon, which must soon be dispelled, or they will generate a storm that will burst on our heads with redoubled fury. The crisis is alarming. Too long have we borne the injuries heaped upon us by the oppressive belligerents of Europe. In vain have we depended on the justice of those hostile nations. They have trampled on our rights, imprisoned our citizens, plundered our property, and degraded us with insults not to be endured by a nation having any pretensions to honor or independence. Our forbearance and love of peace have tempted their avarice, encouraged their presumption and pampered their insolence. It is full time to make a determined stand. Let us discard all foreign partialities or predjudices, the bane of republics. Let us know the nations of the earth only as "enemies in war, in peace friends." Let us cling to our own government and support it with zeal, as the ark of our safety. Let us assure our political head of the warmest support, with our lives and fortunes, in the sacred cause of defending our country's rights. Viewing the man as a traitor, who would encourage a separation of the states, let us cherish that unanimity which will secure our safety against a world in arms. Let us strive in our neighbourhoods, both by precept and example, to discard all party bickerings, and promote a spirit of harmony and good will. Let us cherish industrious and frugal habits, improve domestic manufactures, facilitate the means of education, but above all, regard "the one thing needful" which will bring down blessings on ourselves and ensure from the giver of all good gifts, peace, liberty and happiness to our common and beloved country.

I have the honor to be with the highest consideration, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient.

BENJAMIN SMITH.

Catholic Meeting.

[*From the Dublin Evening Post, of Oct.* 19.]

The first meeting of the general committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

This day the long expected meeting took place at the Theatre, Fishamble-street. Nearly three hundred members attended from all parts of Ireland.—A numerous concourse of spectators, of all religious persuasions, and many of the first men in Ireland for rank, fortune and character, appeared at an early hour to grace the meeting with their countenance and support. The boxes, pit, and galleries of the Theatre were crouded. About 150 of the most distinguished members of the committee were seen upon the stage—all anxious—all determined—animated by the love of the constitution—tempered and guided by the most valuable spirit of moderation and concord.

A few minutes before eleven o'clock, the earl of Fingall presented himself to his approving countrymen, supported by a long train of peers, baronets, and the representatives of a great portion of the wealth, talents and virtue of Ireland.

At 11 o'clock precisely, on the motion of lord Netterville, seconded by lord viscount Southwell, the earl of Fingall took the chair amid loud acclamations.

His lordship modestly addressed the meeting; thanked them for the confidence thus reposed in him, and declared that he would on that occasion, and on every other, discharge his duty with zeal and fidelity. He stated that there was but one object in view, namely—to be put on a equal footing with their Protestant subjects, which was an act of sound policy, as of immutable justice. There was one sole and definite object for their consideration, and the introduction of any other business would be perfectly irrelevant.—[Loud applause.

Viscount Netterville rose, and produced a draft of a petition for the consideration of the committee and moved,

"That the draft now read, be approved of by this committee, and recommended to the adoption of the Catholics of Ireland, throughout the respective counties, cities, towns and parishes.

Viscount Southwell seconded the motion.

The petition was then read by Mr. Edward Hay, and was received with universal approbation.

Lord Netterville's motion was then put, and unanimously carried.

It was then moved and carried, that the petition be subject to revision, if necessary or prudent.

Also, that the committee do adjourn to a day preceding the meeting of Parliament by one fortnight, (which, of course, will be on Wednesday, the 6th of November,) the meeting of Parliament being prorogued to the 20th of that month.

The hon. Thomas Barnewall then moved, that the earl of Fingall do leave the chair, which being carried, lord Netterville was requested to take it.

The sincere and warm thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the earl of Fingall for his dignified, manly, and prudent conduct this day in the chair, upon the motion of Mr. Barnewall, seconded by sir Edward Bellow.

The chair being again vacated, and the intended business of the day being thus happily and effectually concluded, the meeting broke up. The earl of Fingall, Lord Southwell, and the other members of the committee then left their seats, and were retiring, when gentlemen from the head police office, who had been for some time present, rose to address lord Fingall.

Many persons at first imagined that these were catholics desirous to deliver speeches, and as the meeting had adjourned, no attention was paid to them.

Alderman Pemberton and Mr. Hare, two of those police magistrates, were evidently much embarrassed. The noise of mixed conversation and departing visitors, completely drowned their voice.

At length some gentlemen recognized them, and apprized lord Fingall of the circumstance; his lordship had just reached the door, but instantly returned. The magistrate not knowing his person, fell into various mistakes in this respect, and addressed several members successively with the title of "My Lord." With difficulty they, after some time, (and with the help of catholic gentlemen) addressed lord Fingall, who stood upon one of the benches, in expectation of being addressed.

The meeting, as we observed already, had broken up; the business had been concluded—no object existed calling for its continuance, and therefore, no chair was taken or called for. What followed was merely in the nature of a personal conversation between lord Fingall and Mr. Hare, in a corner of the room.

Mr. Hare then said, I understand I have the honor of addressing lord Fingall. I wish to state my purpose of coming to this meeting: [Loud cries of —the business is concluded.] I wish to state the fact—[Cries of—too late, too late.] I hope I shall have the honor of a hearing. [Cries of—the meeting is over.] I trust your lordship will not refuse me a hearing.

Lord Fingall—Sir; I am no longer in the chair; and I now speak only as an individual.

Mr. Hare—I wish to state my object in coming here. I came here as magistrate on an information which I received, that the general committee of the catholics of Ireland were to be assembled here this day. As soon as the chair was taken, a person, who had been placed here for the purpose, came to me to apprize me of the fact, and I walked immediately here to disperse the assembly, conceiving the meeting to be unlawful. [Loud and general cries of—too late, too late.] I hope that you are perfectly convinced that I did not mean to offer the slightest personal disrespect to the feelings of any individual, but to discharge a public duty. My object is effected as you now disperse; but I wish to say, that the very moment I heard that the chair was taken, I walked here for the purpose of dispersing this meeting.

Lord Fingall—Sir, I am no longer in the chair, I am only as an individual here.

Mr. Hare having made some observations which was not heard by our reporter.

The hon. Mr. Barnewall stepped forward and spoke the following words:

Sir, I think myself called upon to come forward as a member of the catholic body and the son of a catholic nobleman, to assure you, that none among us, from the peer to the ploughman, wish to shew any disrespect to the government and the magistrates of this kingdom, but that we are all determined to join hand in hand with our fellow subjects of every religious persuasion, in the defence of our country, to the last drop of our blood.

It is remarkable, that two of the head constables of this district applied for admittance at twenty minutes before eleven, were actually admitted, and were conducted to seats in the gallery by Messrs. Murphy, Macon and Dromcoole, members of the sub-committee of arrangement) and sat there quietly throughout the entire scene.

Thus ended the business of this memorable day to the satisfaction and delight of every lover of religious liberty; a glorious day to every member of the committee, who, on this occasion, attended to perform his duty!—a delightful day for every honest, honorable Irishman!

New Island.

The island lately formed by volcanic eruption about 2 miles W. of St. Michaels, has been named "Sabrina Island," by captain Tillard of the British sloop of war Sabrina, who landed on the island the 4th of July (the eruption having ceased) and took possession of it in the name of his Britannic Majesty. They found it very steep; its height no less than 200 or 300 feet; the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphurous dross of iron, &c. The whole island (in circumference from 2 to 3 miles) is however but a crater, and it was conjectured, would soon break out again. In the place where this island has appeared the water was formerly 240 feet deep.

[The following account of the above remarkable occurrence in natural history, though partially related before, will be read with some interest. It was communicated to the editor of the Boston Palladium by a gentleman recently arrived from St. Michaels.]

"In the first part of June last, the inhabitants of the island of St Michaels were much alarmed and astonished by the appearance of smoke, which apparently issued from the earth, spread over the western part of the island, and continued for the space of two days. This smoke was so strongly impregnated with a sulphurous quality, that the residents of that part of the island were nearly suffocated. At the expiration of the above-mentioned time an immense eruption was discovered to proceed from the bosom of the ocean, whose depth at that place was 50 fathoms, at about 6 leagues distance from the principal town or village of St. Michael, called Posa Delgada, and one mile from the shore. This eruption continued for two days more, emitting nothing but fire and smoke, which appeared spread as much as three miles round its vicinity, and then disappearing entirely for the space of only a few hours, when it again commenced its volcanic vomitings one league further to the westward, in the same direction from the shore.

"Now was to be seen one of the most awful and magnificent sights that the eye of man ever beheld. Let the reader picture to his glowing imagination a tremendous marine volcano in its most violent operations; casting forth continually immense bodies of sparkling fire, beautifully variegated with the colors of the rainbow, intermixed with rising volumes of smoke, at the same time very large rocks are seen ascending to an astonishing perpendicular height, till their force being spent they return with increasing velocity, to regain, as it were, their former watery station; then let him add the terrific thunderings of the greatest naval battle that was ever fought; and he will have a complete description of this "awfully sublime" spectacle.

"This last eruption lasted about six days. When it subsided and the smoke disappeared, a small island was discovered in that place, composed of rocks cemented together by the lava, similar to that which comes from burning mountains This island is supposed to be about one mile in circumference and nearly round; having a large bason of water in the centre apparently half a mile in circumference.

"During the continuance of this monstrous effort of nature, numerous shocks of earthquakes were felt over the whole island. The only damage done that we know of, was the overthrow of seven small stone houses, on the western part of the island, which were entirely demolished. The occupants were obliged to decamp very suddenly, in order to avoid being buried in the ruins of their habitations. A visit to the new island was contemplated to be had immediately. The result of this visit will, no doubt, prove highly interesting to the philosopher, as well as important to the navigator.

The impatient curiosity of three gentlemen was very near being paid with the loss of their lives.—In attempting a visit previous to the termination of the eruption, they were, notwithstanding their greatest efforts, drawn by an overpowering suction of air about half a mile as they supposed, into the immense body of surrounding smoke. They rmained one hour and a half, much frightened by their perilous situation. When at length, the glorious light of Heaven again shone upon them, they were much surprised to find their faces, hands, clothes and sails, quite blackened, and the deck of their vessel entirely covered more than an inch with a coarse black cinder like those found in a blacksmith's shop. This new island is in lat. 37, 46, long. 25, 53.

"It is not yet ascertained whether a vessel can or cannot pass through between this new island and the old land. This and many other particulars will be the fruits of the expected navigation of this wonderful gift of old Neptune."

Curious Phenomenon.

On the 19th of July, about 12 o'clock at noon, says a Dublin paper, the following remarkable appearance showed itself near Mount Congrave:—

Although the day was calm and very sultry, yet at that point of the river, at the extremity of the Long Reach, there arose a violent whirlwind, which caused the water to be ruffled, and the waves to roll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes, produced a whirlpool, whose diameter nearly equalled the breadth of the river, which carried the water to a great height in a perpendicular line, and rendered the bottom of the river plainly visible to the spectators. It was fortunate that no boats came within the grasp of the whirlpool, in whose bosom they would have inevitably been entombed, for the assistance of sails and the plying of oars could have availed them nothing. The fishermen that were at some distance in the small boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropped their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the river, where they remained until the wind ceased, and the phenomen vanished.

☞The following explanation appears due to the patrons of the Register, and may prevent some anxiety and trouble in future:

Of the *first four numbers* of the Register, 2500 copies were printed—at No. 5, the copies were increased to 3000—at No. 9, to 3500, the quantity at this time worked off. A second edition of Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, (and the supplement to No. 4) is now completed, and to subscribers, who have not received them, were carefully forwarded last week. As leisure permits, we shall proceed to re-print Nos. 5, 6, 7, and 8,—but wishing to publish several *supplements* while the present pressure of matter continues, those desirous of possessing a complete file, *immediately after subscription*, must secure it by a speedy application. EDITOR.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1811 [No 16

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Legislature of Pennsylvania.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, DELIVERED ON THE FIFTH INSTANT, AT TWELVE O'CLOCK.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

Through the blessings of Divine Providence you are permitted to assemble and to deliberate on the concerns of the commonwealth in peace and tranquility. In the commencement of the discharge of the important duties devolved upon us, permit me to join with you in sentiments of sincere gratitude to that kind Providence who has favored us with a continuance of internal peace and prosperity, with abundant productions of the earth and a general prevalence of health throughout our country.—Grateful for these blessings, let us look to him that formed and can control the human mind—to direct to such public measures as will best promote the real substantial happiness and prosperity of our country. The communication recently made to congress by the president of the United States, and voluminous documents accompanying the same, which no doubt you have all read with attention and solicitude, exhibit but a gloomy prospect.—Amidst this gloom, however, it is with just pride and pleasure we notice the firm, the candid and impartial conduct of the executive towards the two conflicting powers who have violated the laws of nations and of common right. The justice, impartiality and forbearance of the United States, will be matter of wonder and approbation to a candid world, and a lasting monument to the honor of a free republican government. While it neutralizes the poison of calumny, it inspires confidence, and it must unite the hearts and hands of all true Americans in support of their government, in every measure it may ultimately adopt for the maintenance of our rights or to avenge our wrongs. If, in the course of events, a last appeal must be made to arms, we may with confidence rely on the valor and patriotism of the citizens of Pennsylvania, to unite with their fellow-citizens of other states in supporting the honor and independence of our beloved country. It is matter of satisfaction to perceive that one of the belligerents has evinced a disposition to respect our neutral rights; and although that government has still left strong ground for complaint, yet what it has done justifies a hope that it is a prelude to measures of ample justice. On the part of the other belligerent, scarcely a symptom appears to warrant an expectation of an amicable adjustment. To the general government we look for that wisdom in council and persevering energy of action which will cause that power to respect all our rights and redress our injuries, and especially that of impressing our seamen. To despoil us of the fruits of our honest industry and legitimate enterprize, is palpably unjust—but to enslave an American citizen, and compel, by the galling lash, brother to stain his hands with brother's blood,—is adding insult and cruelty to injustice—and trampling in the dust the most precious and essential attribute of a free and independent nation. Devoutly deprecating the miseries of desolating war—prudence imperiously suggests the propriety and the necessity of preparing to meet every event. This consideration will naturally lead your attention to the revision of our militia system. It cannot be too often repeated that a well organized, well disciplined, and well appointed militia, is the only legitimate, efficient and safe defence of a free republican government. It is generally acknowledged the present system is materially defective, and the repeated essays of the legislature on that important subject, proves the difficulty of forming a system that will be effective in its operation, without being oppressive to the citizens.—Let not, however, difficulty deter; rather let it stimulate to exertion for the completion of so indispensable an object. While on this subject, it is my duty to state to you, that the public arms not distributed, are suffering material injury in consequence of no legal provision being made to keep them from contracting rust—nor are those which have been distributed (except such as are in the hands of volunteer associations) in a better condition, because of the insufficiency of the regimental funds, from the want of a judicious final arrangement of the fines when collected, as well as the irregular manner of their collection. Frequent applications have been made by volunteer companies for rifles; the applicants could not be gratified, because there are no rifles in possession of the commonwealth. To you is submitted the importance and propriety of making provision to meet such applications. The discipline of the militia is materially affected by the frequent change of officers, arising from resignations, generally occasioned by the expence to which they are exposed in uniforming, equipping, and time in learning the military art. Perhaps a small compensation from the state for such sacrifices, or an exemption from military duty after a faithful performance of their duties as officers for a given period of years, might probably obviate the evil.

To the subject of education I would again invite your serious attention; of its beneficial effects upon moral and political institutions, I need not enlarge. To ignorance, our prisons, our penitentiary and poor houses are principally indebted for their inhabitants. The value of education is incalculably enhanced in a government of the people, such as ours, where every citizen may be called in his turn to legislate or to execute. A general diffusion of knowledge can alone insure and perpetuate our republican institutions: without a competent portion of infor-

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mation, national liberty cannot be realized,—it ceases indeed to be a blessing—it degenerates into licentiousness. Your predecessors have made some progress in the business, but not to the extent of the constitutional injunction.

The present embarrassing state of our foreign relations, cutting off the sources of supplies of manufactures from abroad, which we were in the habit of importing, will necessarily lead your particular attention to the encouragement of our own manufactures. The importance of the subject will receive additional force from the recollection of the frequent recurrence of manufacturing establishments being destroyed by fire, and from those unfortunate events being connected with circumstances which excite strong suspicions that incendiaries have been employed to perform the work of destruction, and check the enterprizing spirit of our artizans. Food and raiment are indispensable to the preservation of real practicable independence. The fertility of our soil, and the industry of our husbandmen, afford an ample supply of the former; the skill and enterprise of our artizans, with the abundant supply of materials which our country affords, are fully competent to the latter, and only want the fostering hand and patronage of government to make us in the true and most unlimited sense of the word, an independent nation. In the midst of embarrassments occasioned by the interdiction of commerce, it is a consolatory idea, that those very embarrassments have a tendency to wean our citizens from a too ardent pursuit of foreign commercial speculations, and invites their attention to the exploration of the internal resources of our own country; and we view them with pleasure directing the force of their genius, their enterprize, and their capital to improvements in agriculture and manufactures, which must, if persevered in, ultimately convert a transient calamity into a permanent substantial national advantage.

Years of experience, purchased, it is true, at great expence, must convince us that foreign commerce is a good but of a secondary nature, and that happiness and prosperity must be sought for within the limits of our own country and not in foreign connections. Moral honesty among individuals is but too rare; moral honesty in governments, especially those founded on violence and wrong, is visionary. The importance of the subject upon which I have been addressing you is too palpable to require arguments to enforce it, and will command that portion of your deliberation which it deserves. Intimately connected with the foregoing subject is that of improving our roads, the navigation of our rivers, and opening of canals, by which the supplies of articles produced in one part of the country, may be transported to another with cheapness and facility. To the former of these subjects, the attention of your predecessors has been directed with considerable effect. The liberality of the last legislature, in the encouragement given to the improving of roads, and building bridges, has justly received the general approbation of the people of this commonwealth.—These monuments of public liberality, I am happy to say, have been so effectually supported by private wealth and individual exertion, that during the recess of the legislature, three companies have had charters of incorporation granted them for the building of as many bridges over the Susquehanna, at M'Call's ferry—at Columbia—and at Sunbury. On reviewing that subject, you will probably discover that something more still remains to be done. Little yet has been done in cutting canals; to this point I would solicit your particular attention. The superior advantages of water carriage are too well understood to require much argument to prove or to illustrate them. The importance of such improvements will be greatly enhanced by recollecting that our country can be most effectually annoyed on the sea board.—Maritime and hostile nations have it in their power not only to interrupt, but almost destroy, our coasting trade, and cut off the trade and water communication between the states. This evil can alone be avoided by opening canals; and so numerous and so situated are lakes, rivers, and lesser streams, that by exertions worthy the magnitude and immense advantages of the object, both as it regards interest and safety, water communications might be opened so as to connect the eastern and western, the northern and southern extremes of the United States. This subject has engaged the attention of our sister states. The state of New-York is now assiduously employed in the project of opening a water communication between lake Erie and the Hudson river. From a view of the map of Pennsylvania, as well as from information derived from enlightened and scientific men who have explored the country with a special view to that subject, it is confidently believed that lake Erie can with less difficulty and expence, be connected with the principal navigable waters of the state—It is confidently hoped that the government will not be inattentive to the importance of those water communications which have been mentioned. There is one which may be considered as a preliminary step towards the accomplishment of so interesting an operation, which I conceive is completely within the power of the state to effect, the connection of the Susquehanna with the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.——— A company for that purpose has already been incorporated; but, in all probability, without the aid of the state, neither the exertions, the enterprize, nor the resources of the company, will be adequate to the object. Some consideration, I trust, will be bestowed on the propriety and expediency of aiding them by a loan of money upon a moderate interest, until their prospective resources can be bro't into action. I am persuaded of its practicability. The object is worthy of legislative aid and patronage, and it would be honorable even to have failed in so laudable an attempt. I have only to add on the foregoing subject generally,—That domestic is immensely more valuable than foreign commerce as it regards pecuniary considerations; and in a political view it becomes still more enhanced: it would form an indissoluble bond of union: it would forever banish the idea of a separation of the states: it would create new and strong ties and dependencies—new and reciprocal advantages—and excite new sympathies and affections among children of the same American family.

The legislator, as well as the moralist, will search for the sources of evil either felt or feared, in the corruption of the morals and manners of the people, as well as on the defects of their political constituents; in fact, he will perceive that they have a necessary and reciprocal influence on each other. A republican legislator will examine the subject with peculiar interest, because he is aware that the stability of the government depends not only on the information but the virtue of the people. There are national vices which are nothing more nor less than the aggregate vices of individuals, which invite national punishment. The predominant vices of our country are too palpable to require a particular detail—These few remarks will lead your attention to the revision of the laws for the suppression of vice and immorality. They are either too lenient in

their penalties, or too lax and imperfect in their provisions, to correct or control the progress of moral depravity.

That an evil of any considerable magnitude should exist in Pennsylvania, without an appropriate remedy, need only to be mentioned to ensure your early attention. Application has lately been made to the supreme court, by the attorney general, for leave to file an information, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, against the trustees of a certain literary institution, for their misuse of a donation made them by the legislature. Another application was made by the same officer, that an information, in the nature of a *Quo Warranto*, might be filed, and a rule granted, to shew cause why a certain other corporation should not be dissolved, for abuse of its powers. The process prayed for was refused in both cases on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction.—Authentic copies of the proceedings had before the court, will form the subject of a special message.

By a law passed the 30th day of January, 1810, it is enacted that the robbery or larceny of bank notes of any incorporated banks, shall be punished in the same manner as the robbery or larceny of any goods or chattels of equal amount. However laudable the intention of this law may have been, experience has shewn it to be productive of consequences injurious to property and to morals; for, agreeable to the interpretation this act has received from the highest judicial authority, it is necessary in all cases of prosecution under it, to state in the indictment that the notes stolen are the notes of an incorporated bank; and as it is requisite that all the material allegations in an indictment should be proved on the trial, convictions are thereby rendered difficult and sometimes impracticable. Bank notes of all the states in the union are occasionally found in circulation; and to require the prosecuting officer to make proof in any of the courts of justice in this commonwealth of the actual incorporation of a bank in South Carolina, or in any other distant state, is attended with obvious and sometimes insurmountable difficulties. The restriction of the act in question to notes of banks in Pennsylvania, might, perhaps, make it less exceptionable. Thus restricted, it would still tend to secure one of its principal objects, and prevent the evils which have sprung, and may yet spring, from the existence or formation, within this state, of unauthorised banking associations.

By the 9th section of the act passed the 11th of March, 1809, persons indicted for any criminal offence in the mayor's court of the city of Philadelphia, in addition to the privilege they enjoy, of removing the same into the supreme court, have the right forthwith to demand that such indictment be removed to the court of quarter sessions of the county of Philadelphia, there to be proceeded on and tried. The operation also of this law has been found to produce embarrassment, delay, and not unfrequently the entire failure of justice. The guilty party, dreading the moment of trial, removes the indictment when the public officer is prepared to call it up for trial. That the accused should have the right thus to interrupt the proceedings, without any previous notice, and remove them to a court, not of superior, but of co-ordinate powers and jurisdictions, without alleging any reason for such removal, is such a novelty in jurisprudence, and attended with so many inconveniences, that I have considered it an important duty to present the subject to your consideration. If a repeal be not deemed salutary, the imposition at least of some terms upon this right might prove an useful amendment.

These remarks upon particular laws lead me to some reflections on our system of criminal jurisprudence. Though its general excellence is acknowledged by the enlightened statesman and philanthropist, yet it is evidently defective in arrangement. By progressive legislation our criminal laws at this time amount to more than fifty. The distant intervals of time at which different provisions for similar subjects have been enacted; the variety of penal or prohibitory clauses interspersed in statutes, which otherwise relate to matters of a civil nature; the multiplicity of complex reference from one act to another; the partial repeals of laws and sections of laws, connected with others of a subsequent date: the difficulty of collecting from fractional parts of various acts, the meaning of the legislature so as to produce one lucid whole, create much embarrassment, and destroy that perspicuity which is is one of the most important characteristics of a good penal code. The confusion occasioned by these several cause, has frequently perplexed, the enquiries of men the most accustomed to judicial research, and too often rendered the subject of legislative provisions, totally unintelligible to the generality of our citizens. It is respectfully conceived, that in Pennsylvania, claiming among her sons, those from whom has emanated the ameliorating spirit of this interesting branch of our polity, there cannot be wanting that portion of an enlightened and benign zeal which may be necessary for its attainment to a still higher state of perfection.

While on the subject of criminal jurisprudence, permit me to reiterate the suggestion made to a late legislature; "whether the substitution of imprisonment during life, or any other punishment, would be productive of less evil to society, than the punishment of death, is a question meriting the attention of humane and enlighted legislators." Without presuming at this enlightened period of our policy, to attempt by arguments familiar to you all, to impress the suggestion, I may be permitted to state the important fact, that in Pennsylvania, containing nearly one million of souls, only one person has been convicted of the crime of wilful murder, for the period of two years and an half past. The inferences are obvious—either that "the habits, manners and religious opinions of a respectable number of our citizens make them recoil from being in any wise instrumental in bringing to the bar of justice, testifying against, or convicting a fellow being, when they know the consequence of that conviction is to be the death of the criminal;" or that the crime of wilful murder is seldom, if at all, committed in Pennsylvania. And that to use the language of a philanthropic committee, contained in a report on the journal of one of your houses, "the propitious period has now arrived for giving the last stamp of greatness and humanity to the character of Pennsylvania."—Shall it then be said that in Pennsylvania, where triumph the purest principles of legislation, revenge and blood shall longer stain her code of laws? Elevated as is her character for humanity, there is yet permitted to remain one other stain on the otherwise fair and benign features of her polity. The galling yoke of slavery is still felt by some of our fellow creatures in different parts of this commonwealth, and its pressure is made the more severe by witnessing the happiness and freedom of surrounding multitudes.—A recent act of cruelty which came under my notice, and which awakened feelings of a painful and distressing nature, will, I trust, excuse the introduction to your notice of a subject so very interesting to the whole human family, and

embracing facts and practices, palpably inconsistent, with the terms and spirit of that fundamental and immutable law of reason, "that all men are born free and equal."

The several laws for the sale of unappropriated lands, within the purchase of 1768, and preceding purchases, require amendment. It has long been matter of regret, that the benevolent intention of the state, by lowering the price of her lands, and thereby bringing the acquisition of real estate within the means of the poor (improvement and actual residence being a necessary pre-requisite to the obtaining of a warrant.) has in a great measure been defeated by the crafty speculator, who, by suborning the ignorant or corrupt, obtains a title from the state, without having brought his claim within the spirit and meaning of the laws.

Under a mistaken application by the land officers, of the provisions of the law of the 3d of April, 1792, (offering for sale vacant unappropriated lands) to the laws of 1765 and 1785, by which latter laws, were set apart and appropriated a tract of country north and west of the rivers Ohio and Alleghany, for the redemption of depreciation certificates, a loss has been sustained by the commonwealth, actual settlers on those appropriated lands having (under the law of the 3d April, 1792) obtained warrants, and some of them patents, without having refunded, as was directed by law, their due proportion of upwards of 11,000 dolls. paid by the state for surveying those lands. The legislature, it is presumed, will perceive the necessity of confirming such titles as were granted in mistake, and also of prescribing some mode whereby settlers on other such lands may obtain legal titles from the commonwealth.

Owing to the circumstance of the offices of master of rolls and recorder of deeds for the county of Philadelphia, having been at one time vested in the same person, state papers and papers of a local nature have been promiscuously recorded in the same books; some of which books remain in the office of the said recorder of deeds, and some remain in the land office. That much difficulty is caused by such a state of things is evident, and needs legislative correction.

The commissioners appointed by your predecessors to view the several roads leading from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, have made a report as they were by law directed to do, which will be laid before you.

The venerable indian chief to whom your predecessors granted forty dollars immediately, and forty dollars yearly during life, did not live to enjoy that truly laudable, and by him, well merited remuneration, for many and important services rendered the state during the revolutionary war: he died shortly before the passage of the law. May I be permitted to invite the present legislature to extend by a small donation to his sons, a portion of that benevolent feeling which pervaded the last general assembly, when considering the case of their ancestor.

There are other subjects which will present themselves to your consideration. Among these, permit me to say, is the necessity of a law for the continuing an health office for the city and port of Philadelphia—a rigid enforcement of the provisions of the existing law was instrumental in preventing the introduction of contagious diseases from abroad. But the provisions in that law, for averting the dangers that may arise from domestic causes, are generally considered to be inefficient. The interest you feel in preserving the lives and securing the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our citizens, will, it is presumed, direct the application of appropriate remedies in a new law, which the expiration, at the end of the present session of the legislature, of the present law, makes necessary.

By the investiture of $500,000 in stock of the bank of Pennsylvania, at par, under the act continuing the charter of that institution, passed the 14th day of February, 1809, we may with safety calculate on an addition to our annual revenue, of 50,000 dollars, that institution having lately paid the state a dividend of ten per cent. per year. This addition independently of those sources of revenue from whence were derived the means by which was effected the investiture itself, and which are not yet exhausted, as will appear from a report to be made by the accountant officers, exhibiting a comprehensive view of our finances, will, at a time when the general welfare seems so strongly to invite it, justify a renewal of a suggestion to a legislature, in whose exertion for the promotion of the public good I repose implicit confidence, "that such ample means, liberally, but judiciously applied, in cutting canals, improving roads, and the navigation of rivers, in fostering our infant manufactures, and in the diffusion of knowledge, will command the approbation and applause of our fellow citizens."

Such duties as by legislative injunction devolved on the executive, have been, I trust, duly performed. In all your endeavors to promote the future interest of the commonwealth, be assured of my prompt and zealous co-operation.

SYMON SNYDER,

Lancaster, 5th December, 1811.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER VI.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 222.)

Siege of Zaragoza. Description of that city. Legend of our lady of the pillar. Contempt expressed by French writers for the character of the citizens. Lefebvre attempts to force the city and is repulsed: he is reinforced by general Verdier from Pamplona, and wins Torrero. Heroism of the women! countess Burita. The French bombard the city; they attempt to storm it, and are again defeated. They cross the river, and complete the investment of the place. Battlements erected against the gates of St. Engracia. History of that church and convent, which are now destroyed. The French enter the city, obtain possession of half of it, and are finally driven out.

While the patriots were thus triumphant in Andalusia, their brethren in other parts of the peninsula were encountering greater danger with the same spirit and resolution. Early in June, before it was possible that any plan could be executed for defending the province, the French dispatched general Lefebvre with 8000 infantry and 900 horse from Pamplona against Zaragoza. The Marquis de Lazan, Palafox's elder brother, collected some armed peasantry, and attempted to oppose this army in the neighborhood of Tudela. Such a force was unable to cope with regular troops in the open field: they were compelled to retreat to the village of Malian, and there suffered a second defeat, [June 13] with considerable loss, though their position was supported by an olive grove, between the canal of Arragon on their right, and the village on the left. The chief prisoners were put to death; the French generals from the beginning of this war acting upon the infamous principle of the tyrants whom they serve, that all who opposed them were

to be considered as rebels.* On the following day, (June 14) the French advanced to Alagon, about sixteen miles from Zaragoza. The citizens, half armed, and undisciplined as they were, compelled Palafox to lead them out; they soon found the enemy in order of battle on a plain, where his cavalry and flying artillery gave him a decided superiority. The patriots were again defeated; but their handful of regulars, who had now been joined by a few fusileers, protected their retreat with great steadiness. The victorious army advanced and took a position very near the city in the valley on the opposite side of the town to that which was situated on the Ebro. This position was covered by a rising ground planted with olive trees. Having occupied this post, they deferred their general attack on the city till the morrow, but a small detachment of cavalry that penetrated into the town on the 14th of June, paid dearly for their rashness.

Zaragoza is not a fortified town;† it has no advantages of situation, and would not have been considered as capable of resistance by any men but those whose courage proceeded from a virtuous and holy principle of duty. It stands in an open plain, which is covered with olive grounds, and bounded on either hand by high and distant mountains, but it is commanded by some high ground called the Torrero, about a mile to the southwest, upon which there is a convent, with some smaller buildings. The canal of Arragon divides this elevation from another rising ground, where the patriots had erected a battery. The Ebro bathe the walls of the city, and separates it from the suburbs; it has two bridges within musket shot of each other; one of wood, said to be more beautiful than any other of the like materials in Europe; the other of freestone, consisting of seven arches, of which the principal is 122 feet in diameter; the river is fordable above the city. Two smaller rivers, the Gallego and the Guerva, flow at a little distance from the city, the one on the east, the other on the west; the latter being separated from the walls only by the breadth of the common road; both are received into the Ebro. Unlike most other places of the peninsula, Zaragoza has neither adqueduct nor fountains, but derives its water wholly from the river. The people of Tortosa, and probably of the other towns upon its course, drink also of the Ebro, preferring it to the finest spring; the water is of a dirty red colour, but, having stood a few hours, it becomes perfectly clear, and has a softness and pleasantness of taste, which soon induces strangers to agree with the natives in their preference of it. The population was stated in the census of 1787 at 42,600; that of 1797, excellent as it is in all other respects, has the faults of not specifying the places in each district; late accounts compute its inhabitants at 60,000 and it is certainly one of the largest cities in the peninsula. It has twelve gates, four of them in the old wall of Augustus, by whom the older town of Salduba upon the same scite was enlarged, beautified, and called Caesarea Augusta, or Caesar-Augustus; a word easily corrupted into its present name.

The whole city, even its convents and churches, is built of brick; the houses are not as high as they usually are in old Spanish towns, their general height being only three stories; the streets are as usual, very narrow and crooked; there are however open market places, and one very wide, long, and regular built street, formerly called the Calle Santa, having been the scene of many martyrdoms, but now more commonly known by the name of the Cozo. The people, like the rest of the Arragonese, and their neighbours, the Catalans, have been always honorably distinguished in Spanish history for their love of liberty; and the many unavailing struggles which they have made during the last four centuries, have not abated their attachment to the good principles of their forefathers. Within the peninsula, and once indeed throughout the whole of Catholic Europe, Zaragoza is famous as the city of our Lady of the Pillar, whose legend is still so firmly believed by the people, and most of the clergy of Spain, that it was frequently appealed to in the proclamations of the different generals and juntas, as one of the most popular articles of the national faith. The legend is this: when the apostles, after the resurrection, separated and went to preach the gospel in different parts of the world, St. James the elder, Santiago, as he may more properly be called in his mythological history, departed for Spain, which province, Christ himself had previously commended to his care. When he went to kiss the hand of the Virgin, and request her leave to set off, and her blessings, she adjured him in the name of her son, to build a church to her honor in that city of Spain wherein he should make the greatest number of converts; adding, that she would there give him further instructions concerning the edifice. Santiago set sail, landed in Gallicia, and, having preached with little success through the northern provinces, reached Caesarea Augusta, where he made eight disciples. One night, after he had been conversing and praying with them as usual, on the banks of the river, they fell asleep, and just at midnight the apostle heard the angels sing, *Ave Maria gratia plena.* He fell on his knees and instantly beheld the Virgin upon a marble pillar in the middle of a choir of angels, who went through the whole of her matin service. When this was ended, she bade him build her church around that pillar, which his Lord, her blessed son, had sent him by the hands of his angels; there, she told him, that pillar was to remain till the end of the world, and great mercies would be vouchsafed there to those who supplicated for them in her name. Having said this, the angels transported her back to her house at Jerusalem—for this was before the Assumption—and Santiago, in obedience, erected there the first church which was ever dedicated to the Virgin.

Many mournful scenes of bigotry and superstition have been exhibited in Zaragoza; but, in these fiery trials which Bonaparte's tyranny was preparing for the inhabitants, the dross and tinsel of their faith

[* "Rebel" is a favorite term with monarchs, their hireling man butchers and minions. The proceedings of the *royalists* in the early part of the *American* war, and the accursed remembrance of the *Jersey* prison ship, where thousands on thousands of "rebels" were literally starved to death, with the horrid massacres at *Paoli, Wyoming,* &c. &c. attest the truth of the assertion—An infamous principle it certainly is—but always, and perhaps, necessarily prevails among those who wickedly affect to believe in the "*divine right of kings*;" whose "right" is eternally carrying on a relentless war against the rights of the people. There were *American* "REBELS"—there are *Irish* and *Spanish* "REBELS."] [EDITOR.

† "Elle est sans defense et sans fortification" said Colmenar, writing a century ago, fermee d'une simple muraille; mais *ce defaut est reparé par la bravoure des habitans.* After the proofs which the inhabitants have given of their patriotism, this praise appears like prophecy.]

disappeared, and its pure gold remained. The French, a people of too little feeling to understand a character so infinitely above them as that of the Spaniards, speak with peculiar contempt of the Zaragozans. "Few persons," said they, "are to be seen among them who distinguish themselves by their dress,—there is little of that elegant attire so observable in large cities. All is serious and regular—dull and monotonous. The place seems without any kind of resource, because the inhabitants use no effort to obtain any; accustomed to a state of apathy and langour, they have not an idea of the possibility of shaking it off."* With his feeling, equally despising the strength of the place, and the character of the people, the French proceeded to besiege Zaragoza.

On the 15th of June, with part of their force, they attacked the outposts upon the canal, and, with their main body attempted to storm the city by the gate called Portillo. The Zaragozans attacked almost at the moment, both in the outposts and at the gates of their town, fought with a spirit worthy of their cause, they had neither time, nor room, nor necessity for order. Their cannon, which they had hastily planted before the gates, and in the best situations without the town, were served by any person who happened to be near them, any one gave orders who felt himself competent to take the command. They did not stop to load their muskets a second time, but, as if regardless of their lives, rushed on the French columns as they advanced, with the bayonet and other hand weapons. All were animated by the same spirit, and their efforts after a most desperate conflict were finally crowned with success. A party of the enemy entered the town and were all put to death. Lefebvre perceived that it was hopeless to persist in the attack with his present force, and drew off his troops, having suffered great loss. The patriots lost about 2,000 men killed and as many wounded. In such a conflict, the circumstances are so materially in favor of the defendants, that the carnage made among the French must have been very much greater. Their baggage and plunder were left behind them in their retreat, and the Zaragozans thus took 400 cavalry and 27 baggage waggons. The conquerors would have exposed themselves by a rash pursuit, but Palafox exhorted them not to be impatient, telling them, that the enemy would give them frequent opportunities to display their courage. While he thus restrained their impetuosity, he continued to excite their zeal. This victory, he said, was but the commencement of the triumphs which they were to expect under the powerful assistance of their divine patrons. The precious blood of their brethren had been shed in the field of glory—on their own soil. Those blessed martyrs required new victims; let us, he added, prepare for the sacrifice!

The Zaragozans had obtained only a respite; defeated as he was, Lefebvre had only removed beyond the reach of their guns, his army was far superior to any which they could bring against it; and it was not to be doubted that he would soon return in greater force, to take vengeance for the repulse and disgrace which he had suffered. A regular siege was to be expected; how were the citizens to sustain it with their mud walls, which were not constructed for defence, without heavy artillery, and without troops who could sally forth to interrupt the besiegers in their works? In spite of all these discouraging circumstances (says Mr. Vaughan, to whom the English are indebted for a narrative of this most glorious and memorable siege) the people confiding in God, in their own courage and in the justice of their cause, determined to defend the streets of their city to the last extremity. Palafox immediately after the repulse of the enemy set out to collect reinforcements, to provide such resources for the siege as he could, and to place the rest of Arragon in a state of defence, if the capital should fall. He found about fourteen hundred soldiers who had escaped from Madrid, and he united with them a small division of militia which had been stationed in the city of Calatayud. Small as this force was, such was the ardor of the men, that he resolved in compliance with their urgent desire, to attack the French, and marched to Epila, thinking to advance to the village of Muela, and thus place the invaders between this little army and the city, in the hope of cutting them off from their reinforcements. Lefebvre prevented this; by suddenly attacking him at Epila, on the night of the 23d. After a most obstinate resistance, the superior numbers, arms and discipline of the French were successful. The wreck of this gallant band retreated to Calatayud, and afterwards with great difficulty, threw themselves into Zaragoza.

In the meanwhile the enemy was reinforced by general Verdier with 2,500 men and artillery from Pamplona, besides some battalions of Portuguese, who, according to Bonaparte's system had been forced out of their country, to be pushed on in the foremost ranks, wherever the first fire of a battery was to be received, a line of bayonets clogged, or a ditch filled with bodies. They occupied the several military positions in the plain covered with olive trees that surrounds Zaragoza, though not without occasional molestations from the citizens. In a short time however, they had invested nearly one half of the town. On the 27th of June they attacked the city and the Torrero, but they were repulsed with the loss of 800 men, six pieces of artillery and five carts of ammunition. The next morning they renewed the attack at both places; from the city they were again repulsed, losing almost all the cavalry which was engaged. The Torrero was lost by the misconduct of an artillery officer who made the men abandon the batteries at a critical moment. For this treachery he was condemned to run the gauntlet six times, the soldiers beating him with their ramrods, and then he was shot.

The French having now received a train of mortars, howitzers, and twelve pounders, which were of sufficient force against mud walls, kept up a constant fire, and showered down shells and grenades from the Torrero. About twelve hundred were thrown into the town and there was not one building that was bomb proof within the walls. After a time the inhabitants placed beams of timber together endways, against the houses, in a sloping direction behind which those who were near when a shell fell, might shelter themselves. The enemy continued to invest the city more closely, while the Arragonese made every effort to strengthen their means of defence. "Gardens and olive grounds," says Mr. Vaughan, "that in better times had been the recreation and support of their owners, were cheerfully rooted up by the proprietors themselves, whenever they impeded the defence of the city or covered the approach of the enemy." Women of all ranks assisted, they formed themselves into companies; some to relieve the wounded, some to carry water, wine and provisions, to those who defended the gates. The countess Burita instituted a corps for this service, a lady of great rank, young, delicate, and beautiful. In the midst of the most tremendous fire of shot and shells, she was seen coolly at-

*Laborde.

tending to those occupations which were now become her duty; nor throughout the whole of a two months siege did the imminent danger, to which she incessantly exposed herself, produce the slightest apparent effect upon her, or in the slightest degree bend her from her heroic purposes. Some of the Monks bore arms; others exercised their spiritual offices to the dying; others, with the nuns, were busied in making cartridges which the children distributed. Among three score thousand persons there will always be found some wretches wicked enough for any employment, and the art of corrupting has constituted great part of the French system of war. During the night of the 28th, the powder magazine in the area where the bull fights were performed, which was in the very heart of the city was blown up, by which explosion fourteen houses were destroyed, and about two hundred persons killed. This was the signal for the enemy to appear before these gates which had been sold to them. And while the inhabitants were digging out their fellow citizens, they opened a fire upon them with mortars, howitzers, and cannons, which had now been received for battering the town. Their attack seemed chiefly to be directed against the gate called Portillo, and a large square building near it, without the walls, and surrounded by a deep ditch; though called a castle it serves only for a prison. The sand bag battery before this gate was frequently destroyed, and as often re-constructed under the fire of the enemy. The carnage here throughout the day was dreadful. AUGUSTINA ZARAGOZA, a handsome woman of the lower class, about 22 years of age, arrived at the battery with refreshments, at the moment when not a man who defended it was left alive, so tremendous was the fire which the French kept upon it. For a moment the citizens hesitated to re-man the guns. Augustina sprung forward over the dead and dying, snatched a match from the hand of a dead artillery man, and fired off a six and twenty pounder; then, jumping upon the gun, she made a solemn vow never to quit it alive during the siege. Such a sight could not but animate all who beheld it with fresh coursge. The Zaragozans rushed on the battery and renewed their fire with greater vigor than ever, and the French were repulsed here, and at all other points, with great slaughter.

After this destructive bombardment of the city, a variety of attempts were made by the besiegers to effect a lodgement, but through the spirited exertions of the inhabitants they were uniformly repulsed with great loss The military men in Zaragoza considered these attacks as extremely injudicious. Lefebvre, probably, was so indignant at meeting with any opposition from a people whom he despised, and a place which, according to the rules and pedantry of war, was not tenable, that he lost his temper, and thought to subdue them the shortest way, by mere violence and superior force. But when he found his mistake, he proceeded to invest the city more closely. In the beginning of the siege, the besieged received some scanty succours; yet, however scanty, they were of importance. Four hundred soldiers from the regiment of Estramadura, small parties from other corps, and a few artillery-men entered the city. Two hundred of the militia of Logrono were added to these artillery men, and soon learnt their new service, being in the presence of an enemy whom they had such righteous reason to abhor.—Two four and twenty pounders and a few shells which were much wanted, were procured from Lerida—The enemy, meantime, were amply supplied with stores from the magazine in the citadel of Pamplona, which they had so perfidiously seized on their first entrance, as allies into Spain. Hitherto they had remained on the right* bank of the Ebro. On the 11th of July they forced the passage of the ford, and posted troops enough on the opposite side to protect the workmen while forming a floating bridge. In spite of all the efforts of the Arragonese, this bridge was completed on the 14th; a way was thus made for their cavalry, to their superiority in which the French have been mostly indebted for all their victories in Spain. This gave them the command of all the surrounding country; they destroyed the mills, levied contributions on the villages, and cut off every communication by which the besieged had hitherto received any supplies. These new difficulties called out new resources in this admirable people and their general—a man worthy of commanding such a people in such times. Corn mills worked by horses, were erected in various parts of the city; the monks were employed in manufacturing gun powder, materials for which were obtained by collecting all the sulphur in the place, by washing the soil of the streets to extract its nitre, and making charcoal from the stalks of hemp, which in that part of Spain grow to a very unusual magnitude.†

By the end of July, the city was completely invested, the supply of food was scanty, and the inhabitants had no reason to expect succour; on the night of the 2d of August and on the following day, the French bombarded the city from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen. A foundling hospital, which was now filled with the sick and the wounded, took fire, and was rapidly consumed.—During this scene of horror, the most intrepid exertions were made to rescue these helpless sufferers from the flames. No person thought of his own property or individual concerns. The women were eminently conspicuous in their exertions, regardless of the shot and shells which fell about them, and braving the flames of the building.

On the following day the French completed their batteries upon the right bank of the Guerva, within pistol shot of the gate of St. Engracia, so called, from a splendid church and convent of Jeronimites, situated on one side of it. Their batteries soon demolished the mud walls, and on the 4th after a severe contest and dreadful carnage they were in possession of one half of Zaragoza. Lefebvre now summoned Palafox to surrender, in these words:—"Head Quarters, St. Engracia. Capitulation."—The hero immediately returned this reply:—"Head Quarters, Zaragoza War at the knife's point."

The contest which was now carried on is unexampled in history. On the 5th when the ammunition of the citizens began to fail, Don Francisco Palafox, the general's brother, entered the city with a convoy of arms, ammunition and a reinforcement of 3,000 men. The war was now continued from street to street, from house to house, and from room to room—pride and indignation having wrought up the French to a pitch of obstinate fury, little inferior to the devoted courage of the patriots. This most obstinate and murderous contest was continued for eleven successive days and nights. The hostile batteries were so near each other, that a Spaniard in

*In military language, you always describe a country by the current of water, and speak as if you were looking down the stream.

†On this simple foundation, says Mr. Vaughan, "a regular manufactory of gunpowder was formed after the siege, which produced 3 arrobas of Castile per day, that is 325 lb. of 12 ounces.

one place made way under cover of the dead bodies, which completely filled the space between them, and fastened a rope to one of the French cannon; in the struggle which ensued, the rope broke, and the Zaragozans lost their prize at the very moment when they thought themselves sure of it. A new horror was added to the dreadful circumstance of war in this memorable siege. The dead were left upon the field of battle, and the survivors remove to clear ground and untainted atmosphere; but here—under the climate of Spain, and in the month of August, here where the dead lay, the struggle was still carried on, and pestilence was dreaded from the enormous accumulation of putrifying bodies.—Nothing in the whole course of the siege so much embarrassed Palafox as this evil. The only remedy was to lay ropes to the French prisoners, and push them forward amid the dead and dying, to remove the bodies, and bring them away for interment.—Even for this necessary office there was no truce, it would have been certain death to the Arragonese who should have attempted to perform it.

At a council of war which was held on the 8th, it was determined that in those quarters of the city where the Arragonese still maintained their ground they should continue to defend themselves with the same firmness; should the enemy at last prevail, they were then to retire over the Ebro into the suburbs, break down the bridge, and defend the suburbs, till they perished. When this resolution was made public, it was received with the loudest acclamations. But in every conflict the citizens gained ground on the soldiers winning it inch by inch, until on the morning of the 14th, after a night uncommonly destructive the columns of the French were seen at a distance, retreating over the plain, on the road to Pampalona.

The history of a battle, however skilfully narrated, is necessarily uninteresting to all except military men. One of the first cares of Palafox, after the delivery of the city, was to establish a board of health to provide against the effects of putrefactions—such was the number of French who were left dead in the houses and in the streets. The temper of the Zaragozans after their victory was not less heroic than their conduct during the struggle. When the dead were removed and the ruins sufficiently cleared, Ferdinand was proclaimed (20th August) with all the usual solemnities, a ceremony, at other times attended to with no other feeling than such as sports and festivity occasion, now made affecting by the situation of Ferdinand himself and the scene which surrounded the spectators, walls blackened with fire, shattered with artillery and stained with blood. The obsequies of the Spaniards who had fallen were next (Aug. 25th) performed with military honors, and their funeral oration pronounced from the pulpit. The brave priest, Santiago Sas who had signalized himself, during the siege by fighting nobly, by exhorting zealously, and by administering the holy comforts of religion to the dying, was made chaplain to the commander in chief; and Palafox who had always selected him for the most dangerous enterprizes, gave him a military commission. These were times when the religion of Matathias and the Maccabees was required; and the priest of the altar was in the exercise of his duty, when defending it, sword in hand, in the field. A pension was settled upon Augustina, and the daily pay of an artillery man. She was also to wear a small shield of honor embroidered upon the sleeve of her gown, with Zaragoza inscribed upon it. The general reward which Palafox conferred upon the Zaragozan people, is strongly characteristic of the high Spanish sense of honor. By his own authority, and in the name of Ferdinand, (September 20) he conferred upon the inhabitants of the city and its districts, of both sexes and of all ranks, the perpetual and irrevocable privilege, never to be adjudged to any disgraceful punishment by any tribunal, for any offence except for treason or blasphemy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Horticulture.

PRESERVATION OF PLANTS FROM FROST.

The following method of preserving plants from dying after having been touched by the frost, may probably be found interesting to those of our readers who are fond of such pursuits. It is particularly useful for exotics which are in flower pots, because the experiment may more easily be effected on them.

Before the plant has been exposed to the sun or thawed after a night's frost, it should be well sprinkled with spring water, in which sal ammoniac or common salt has been infused, this must be continued for some time; but I would rather recommend, where it can be done, to immerse the whole plant in the above infusion. It is particularly requisite that the root should be immersed, because that part being hardier withstands the frost much longer, and will not so soon thaw, owing to its being covered with earth. The philosophical reason will easily be perceived. Indeed I am inclined to believe, that if plants were to be watered every morning in the spring, after the cold nights, with some such solution it would preserve them greatly from the blight. For if the blight is a species of gangrene or mortification, as Dr. Garnett asserts, (vol. 12, of the Monthly Magazine) brought on by the action of the sun in the spring, on the morbidly accumulated irritability which had been produced by a considerable subtraction of heat during the night; "especially if," as the doctor observes, "a frosty night succeeded by a cloudy or misty morning, is never attended with these effects, which almost certainly follow, if, when the spring is considerably advanced, a frost should be succeeded by a fine warm morning"—if blight be a species of the disorder above mentioned, why should not this method be as effectual in its cure of plants as snow is when used to prevent a mortification in any of the human members?

Methodist Church.

From the "minutes taken at the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church, for the year 1811," the following statement of the number of members in the United States is taken:

		Whites.	*Coloured.*
Western conference,		25,681	1,467
South Carolina	do.	19,404	9,129
Virginia	do.	19,345	6,232
Baltimore	do.	19.802	7,430
Philadelphia	do.	22.527	10,354
New York	do.	18.001	986
New England	do.	11,765	72
Gennessee	do.	11,700	53
	Whites,	140.835	35,732
	Coloured,	35,732	
Total		178,567	

Jersey district, which is included in the Philadelphia conference, contains, including Staten Island, 6434 white, and 546 coloured members.

There are 669 preachers in the United States.

Delaware.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.
New Castle	16,485	2,592	19,686	20,769	1,833	23,361	19,463	1,047	24,429
Kent	14,050	2,300	18,920	13,821	1,485	19,554	14,151	728	20,495
Sussex	15,773	4,025	20,488	15,260	2,830	19,358	21,747	2,402	27,750
TOTALS	46,308	8,887	59,094	49,852	6,153	64,273	55,364	4,177	72,674

Maryland.

Hartford,	10,784	3,437	14,976	15,477	1,344	17,526	14,606	4,434	21,358
Baltimore,†	18,953	5,877	25,434	24,150	5,983	32,516	21,021	6,697	29,255
City of Baltimore,†	11,925	1,255	13,503	21,000	2,843	26,614	27,897	3,713	35,583
Eastern Precincts of Baltimore,							3,102	262	4,050
Western Precincts of do.							6,224	697	6,922
Anne Arundle,	11,664	10,130	22,598	9,737	9,114	20,411	12,439	11,693	26,668
Frederick	26,937	3,641	30,791	26,474	4,572	31,523	27,983	5,671	34,437
Allegany	4,439	253	4,809	5,703	499	6,303	6,27[illegible]	62[illegible]	6,909
Washington	14,472	1,236	15,822	16,108	2,200	18,650	15,591	2,656	18,730
Montgomery	11,679	6,030	18,[illegible]03	8,508	6,288	15,058	9,731	7,572	17,980
Prince George	10,004	11,176	21,344	8,346	12,191	21,185	6,471	7,189	20,589
Calvert	4,211	4,305	8,652	3,889	4,101	8,297	3,680	3,937	8,005
Charles	10,124	10,085	20,613	9,043	9,558	19,172	7,393	12,435	20,245
St. Mary's	8,226	6,985	15,544	6,678	6,399	13,699	6,158	6,000	12,794
Cecil	10,055	3,407	13,625	6,542	2,103	9,018	9,652	2,467	13,066
Kent	6,748	5,433	12,836	5,511	4,474	11,774	5,222	4,249	11,450
Queen Anne's	8,171	6,674	15,463	7,315	6,517	14,851	7,529	6,381	16,648
Caroline	7,028	2,057	9,506	6,714	1,865	9,181	6,932	1,529	9,453
Talbot	7,231	4,777	13,084	7,070	4,775	13,436	7,359	4,878	14,230
Somerset	8,272	7,070	15,610	9,330	7,432	17,348	9,162	6,975	17,195
Dorchester	10,010	5,337	15,875	9,415	4,566	16,346	11,415	5,032	18,108
Worcester	7,626	3,836	11,640	10,723	4,398	15,570	11,490	4,427	16,971
District of Columbia				5,672	2,472	8,144			
TOTALS	208,649	103,036	319,728	210,174	103,312	332,171	235,117	111,502	380,546

Virginia.

Augusta	9,260	1,568	10,886	9,671	1,946	11,712	11,232	2,880	14,308
Albemarle	6,835	5,572	12,585	8,796	7,436	16,439	8,632	9,226	18,268
Accomack	8,973	4,262	13,950	9,723	4,429	15,603	9,341	4,542	15,743
Amherst	9,286	5,295	13,703	9,205	7,462	16,801	5,143	5,207	10,048
Amelia	6,684	11,307	18,097	2,789	6,585	9,430	3,253	7,186	10,594
Botetourt	9,241	1,259	10,524	8,366	1,343	9,825	10,736	2,275	13,301
Buckingham	5,496	4,168	9,779	6,824	6,336	13,389	7,780	11,675	20,059
Berkley	16,650	2,932	19,713	14,738	3,972	18,572	9,760	1,529	11,479
Brunswick	5,919	6,776	12,827	6,647	9,422	16,359	5,663	9,368	15,411
Bedford	7,725	2,754	10,531	9,826	4,097	14,125	9,789	6,147	16,148
Cumberland	3,577	4,434	8,156	3,935	5,711	10,829	3,715	6,102	9,992
Chesterfield	6,358	7,487	14,214	6,317	7,852	14,488	3,691	6,015	9,979
Charlotte	5,199	4,816	10,078	5,506	6,283	11,912	5,354	7,597	13,161
Culpepper	13,809	8,226	22,105	12,479	7,348	19,100	10,391	8,312	18,967
Charles city	2,084	3,141	5,588	1,954	3,013	5,365	2,776	3,023	5,186
Caroline	6,994	10,292	17,489	6,501	10,581	17,447	6,452	10,769	17,544
Campbell	4,946	2,488	7,685	5,893	3,671	9,866	4,370	5,362	11,001
Dinwiddie	6,039	7,334	13,934	4,741	6,860	11,853	4,606	7,442	12,524
Essex	3,543	5,440	9,122	3,465	5,767	9,498	3,411	5,659	9,376
Elizabeth city	1,556	1,876	3,450	1,238	1,522	2,778	1,799	1,734	3,608
Fauquier	11,157	6,642	17,892	12,434	8,754	21,319	11,984	10,361	22,689
Fairfax	7,611	4,574	12,320	7,035	6,078	13,317	6,626	5,942	13,111
Franklin	5,735	1,07[illegible]	6,842	7,866	1,582	9,476	7,966	2,672	10,724
Fluvanna	2,430	1,466	3,921	2,659	1,920	4,623	2,576	2,122	4,775

†The preceding statement of the population of the *city* and *county* of Baltimore, is involved in the same perplexity, by the *official* return, as the *city* and *county* of Philadelphia, noticed in our last. To explain the above, it is necessary to remark—in 1790, the population of the *city and precincts* and the *remainder of the county* are shewn—in 1800, the *city* and *county* (of which latter the *precincts* form a part) are separately shewn—in 1810, the population of the *city*, of the *two precincts*, and the *remainder of the county*, are individually noticed. This will reconcile an *apparent* diminution of the population of Baltimore county, when the reverse has been the case.

Virginia—continued.

COUNTIES.	In 179[illegible]			In 18[illegible]0.			In 18[illegible]0		
	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.
Frederick	15 315	4,250	19,684	15,827	5,118	21,365	15,547	6,417	22,574
Gloucester	6,225	7,063	13,499	3,237	4,909	8,181	4,183	5,798	10,427
Goochland	7,145	4,656	9,053	4.480	4,803	9,696	4,230	5,464	10,203
Greenville	5,530	3,620	6,362	2,398	4,116	6,727	2,254	4,599	6,853
Greenbrier	5.676	319	6,015	3,892	271	4,165	5,390	494	5,914
Henrico	5 600	5,819	12,000	3,999	4,608	9,149	4,384	4,856	9.945
Hanover	6,294	8,223	14.754	5,952	8,192	14,403	6,219	8,454	15,082
Hampshire	6,879	454	7,346	7,202	587	7,797	8,731	929	9,784
Harrison	2 013	67	2,080	4,598	245	4,848	9,448	459	9,958
Hardy	6,556	368	7,336	5,933	623	6,667	4,579	749	5,525
Halifax	8,913	5,565	14,722	11,168	7,911	19,377	12,117	9,665	22,131
Henry	6,765	1,551	8,479	3,715	1,415	5,259	3,641	1,755	5,611
Isle of Wight	4,786	3,867	9,028	4,835	4,029	9,442	4,447	4,041	9,186
James City	1,519	2,405	4,070	1,374	2,589	3,931	1,354	2,320	4,094
King William	2,893	5,151	8,128	3,139	5.744	9,055	3,264	5,788	9 285
King and Queen	4,159	5,143	9,377	4,335	5,380	9,879	4,718	6,003	10,988
King George	3,125	4,157	7,366	2,598	3.987	6,749	2,381	3,576	6.454
Lunenburg	4,547	4,332	8,959	4,372	5,876	10,381	4,933	7,155	12,265
Loudon	14,749	4,030	18,962	15,200	4,99[illegible]	20,525	15,577	5,157	21,338
Lancaster	2,259	3,236	5.638	2,090	3,12[illegible]	5,375	2,276	3,112	5.592
Louisa	3,880	4,573	8,467	5,768	5,992	11,892	5,313	6,430	11.900
Mecklenburg	7,555	6,762	14,733	7,779	8,676	16,008	7,796	10,264	18,453
Middlesex	1,531	2,558	4,140	1,603	2,516	4,203	1,811	2,476	4,414
Monongalia	3,602	154	4,768	8,359	163	8,540	12,405	351	12,793
Montgomery	12,394	828	13,228	8,037	968	9,044	7,253	1,099	8,409
Norfolk	8,928	5,345	14,524	7,551	4,735	12,493	7.445	5,647	13,679
Northampton	4,181	3 244	6,889	2,931	3,178	6,763	3 224	3,350	7,474
New Kent	2,381	3,700	6,239	2,523	3,622	6,363	2,445	3,725	6,478
Northumberland	4,496	4,460	9,163	3,679	3,9[illegible]3	7,803	4,162	3,847	8,308
Nansemond	4 713	3.817	9,010	5,709	4,408	11,027	4,593	4,462	10,324
Orange	5,454	4,421	9,921	6,160	5,242	11,449	5,711	6,516	12,323
Ohio	4,907	281	5,212	4,468	257	4,749	7,681	440	8,175
Prince Edward	4 082	5,986	8,100	4,977	5,921	10,961	5,264	6,996	12.409
Prince William	6,744	4,704	11,615	6,975	5,416	12,733	5,733	5,220	11,311
Prince George	3,387	4,519	8,173	1,795	4,380	7,425	3,101	4,486	8,050
Powhatan	2,296	4,325	6,822	2,408	5,031	7,779	2,484	5,091	8.073
Pendleton	1,378	73	2.452	3,641	124	3,778	3,952	262	4,239
Pittsylvania	8,538	2,979	11,579	8,5[illegible]	4,133	12,697	10,710	6,312	17,172
Princess Anne	4,529	3,202	7.793	5,200	3,574	8,859	5,305	3,926	9,498
Richmond } Westmoreland }	2,908	3,984	6,985	5,333	7,826	13,743	2,775	3,178	6,214
Randolph	932	19	951	1,738	85	1,726	2,706	111	2 854
Rockingham	6.677	772	7,449	9,266	1,056	10,374	11,049	1,491	12,753
Russel	3,143	190	3,338	4,443	352	4.708	5,894	386	6 316
Rockbridge	5,8[illegible]5	682	6,548	7,778	1,070	8,945	8,545	1,724	10,318
Spottsylvania	5,171	5,933	11,252	6,875	6,830	13,002	5,596	7,135	13,296
Stafford	5.465	4,036	9.588	5.435	4,343	9,961	5,319	4,195	9,830
Southampton	6.312	5,993	12,864	6,461	6.625	13,925	5.982	6,406	13.497
Surry	2,762	3,097	6,227	2,777	3,258	6,535	5 751	3,440	6,855
Shenandoah	9 979	512	10,510	11,725	738	12 547	12,461	1,038	13,646
Sussex	4,776	5,387	10,554	4,512	5,988	11,042	4,436	6,544	11,362
Warwick	567	990	1,690	614	1,024	1,659	697	1,120	1,835
Washington	5,177	450	5,625	7,050	817	8,174	10,561	1,448	12,136
Westmoreland	3,18[illegible]	4,425	7,722				3,401	4,080	8,102
York	2,115	2,760	5,223	1,166	2,020	3,121	1,789	2,951	5,187
Mathews				2 985	2,804	5 706	2,118	2,068	4,227
Madison				4,836	3,430	8.322	4,223	3,970	8,381
Nottaway				3,311	5,983	9,401	2,730	6,368	9,278
Patrick				3,452	649	4,331	3,696	724	4,695
City of Richmond				2,837	2,293	5,737	4,798	3,748	9.735
Norfolk borough				3,850	2,724	6,926	4,776	3,825	9,193
Petersburg				1,606	1,487	3,511	2,406	2,173	5,668
Monroe				3,987	189	4,188	4,898	376	5,444
MASON							1,742	249	1,991
NELSON							4,997	4,679	9,684

Virginia—continued

COUNTIES.	In 179 .			In 180			In 1810.		
	Free whites	Slaves.	Total	Free whites	Slaves	Total	Free whites	Slaves.	Total.
Tazewell				1,895	219	2,127	2,061	328	3,007
Wood				1,155	61	1,217	2,585	450	3.036
Wythe				5,338	831	6,180	7,18	1,157	8,356
Bath				5,021	672	5,732	3,806	882	4.837
Cabell				4,402	288	4,706	5,472	332	5,843
Brooke							2,471	221	2.717
Grayson				3,741	170	3,912	4,641	270	4.941
GILES							3,478	242	3,745
JEFFERSON							7,967	3,532	11,851
Kanawha				2,991	231	3 229	3.468	352	3,866
Lee				3,292	243	3,538	4,337	336	4,694
TOWNS									
Fincastle				407	176	602			
Abington				200	83	362			
Romney				170	26	205			
Springfield				75	10	86			
Frankfort				151	7	160			
Lewisburg				156	26	182			
Stephensburg				446	64	513			
Winchester				1,758	348	2,128			
Fort Royal				204	47	251			
Middletown				305	26	334			
Berry Ville				71	59	131			
Keins Town				83	14	100			
Pugh Town				75	1	77			
Smithfield				154		156			
Darksville				123	7	132			
Shepherdstown				918	75	908			
Charlestown				489	71	568			
Strasburg				337	15	352			
Woodstock,				614	19	634			
New Market				271	19	290			
Muhlenburg				848	112	977			
TOTALS	442.117	292 627	774 610	514,380	346,968	886,149	557.534	392.518	974,622

NOTE.—Counties formed between 1790 and 1800, in *italics*—since 1800 in SMALL CAPITALS.

☞On a superficial view of these *comparative* statements, any person would suppose (as I myself apprehended) that the matter was easily done; and so it would be, were the several returns of the marshals at the different periods, in concord with each other, which is not the case. Some of them, particularly in the census of 1800, were made out in a *slovenly* manner, and are besides *incorrect*. In several cases we have corrected these errors, but, in others, have been compelled to let them pass as they are—the results are as they should be. These facts are mentioned by way of apology for not proceeding more rapidly with them—an accountant was well employed nearly three days, in making out the preceding statement of *Virginia* alone, which is not yet satisfactory to me. The population of the *towns* in the enumeration of 1800, should have been added to that of the *counties* in which they are situate—but want of time has compelled us to give them as they are *officially* published.

Domestic Manufactures.

PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, December 5*, 1811.

The present situation of the United States, impressively suggests a considerate anticipation of the most serious possible exigencies. Though many articles of supply for immediate use are in our public and private stores, though many articles are continually imported, though breaches of the law may occasion some supplies in peace, and captures may produce some in war, though the constant operations of our established manufactories afford more than we can want of some commodities, yet it appears beneficial and necessary to make an early and universal operation with respect to the exhibition and examination of our local and general resources and capacities.

It is respectfully hoped and trusted, that it will be found convenient and prove agreeable to every gentleman in public stations to give such direction to one copy of this paper, as will ensure its reception, by three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens in their respective states and districts.

It is hoped, that those three or more public spirited and intelligent citizens will promptly take the proper and necessary measures to communicate this paper to every township, hundred, town, ward or other *smaller* section of our counties, cities and boroughs, in order to ensure a *general* and *effectual* attention to the measure.

The gentlemen described and other public spirited and intelligent citizens in the wards, townships and other *smaller* sections of the cities, boroughs and counties are respectfully invited to procure every master manufacturer and all persons dealing in raw materials, to make an early and full communication by mail, addressed to this office, shewing, with exactness, their respective residences, kinds of goods,

manufactured, and current prices, and the quantities, and the whole amount, if they think proper.—Two forms of such a communication are subjoined, for the uniformity and explanation.

This operation may be easily made. The information which may be obtained, when digested by this office, will place the resources and capacities of the country, more fully before the various branches of the government, so as to enable them to act as the nature of their powers and duties may appear to require or admit. It will facilitate the operations of the purchasers for the public supplies, whom it will enable to deal with manufacturers adjacent to the divisions of the public forces, and distant from their offices.

Very considerable advantages, costing nothing, would result to manufactures from this measure, by the light it would give upon the subject of this spontaneous and very increasing branch of the national trade and business. Not only would the public agents and the people at large be enabled to know how, and where they could procure supplies of American manufactures, but the legislature and the executive, with its assistants, would be enabled to consider, for every necessary purpose, the value, the quantity, the local situations, the instruments and means, the capacities, the denominations or kinds, and other facts relative to the manufacturers of the United States, their stocks of *domestic* and foreign raw materials and their goods and merchandize.

A note of any manufactures, on hand, at this time, or which could be completed within a few months, might be an useful addition to the communication; particularly of blue, grass green, buff, white, black, and scarlet broad cloths, at prices above two dollars, and narrow in proportion; white swanskins, and white plains above fifty cents; strong woollen vest back cloths; woollen or worsted lining stuffs, blue, green, &c. Blankets of 3 to 3 1-2 pounds weight, 6 feet long and 4 1-2 feet wide, and tweeled; white linen 28 1-2 inches wide, above 35 cents, or any other proper military goods. TENCH COX,

Purveyor of public supplies.

Form of a Manufacturer's statement.

George B. Williams, of the township of Northampton, county of Berkshire, and state of Massachusetts, makes and sells broad cloths at two dollars and one half, to three dollars per yard; blankets at three to three dollars and one half each; narrow cloths at one dollar and one third to one dollar and one half per yard; total of goods in a year 4231 yards of broadcloth, 7368 yards narrow cloth and 413 blankets. Total value 25,511 dollars and 45 cents.

The said George Williams employs and moves by water, one carding machine and 150 spindles; and by hand four hundred and ten spindles in the woollen manufacture.

Another form of a Manufacturer's statement.

Philip J. Hahn, No. 33, Washington-street, Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, makes and sells wool hats at ninety to one hundred cents each, rorum, castor or common fur hats at four to five dollars each; and fine hats at five to six and one half dollars each: total quantity of goods in one year, 4390 wool hats, 1103 rorum, castor or common fur hats, 208 fine fur hats. Total value $10,452.

Smuggling.

During the continuance of our embargo, a *British* order in council issued for the express and sole purpose of encouraging violations of it, by citizens of the United States. American vessels were ordered to be admitted to make regular entries in British ports, however irregular their shipping papers might be, or if altogether destitute of them—thus transforming what would be accounted *piracy* (or, at least, make the property liable to seizure and certain condemnation) in other times, a *legitimate* business, "protected by the British cannon."

Since the *non-importation law* went into operation, astonishing attempts have been made by individuals of the British nation, and their friends in the United States, to set it at defiance, in which they have extensively succeeded; though several seizures have been made in the eastern states, in which the trade appears to have been chiefly carried on. A thousand artful means have been resorted to, to elude the vigilance of the officers of government. It will be seen by the following *order in council*, that the *British* ministry have also interfered in this matter, and done as much as in them lies to promote and encourage a violation of that law. This might have been anticipated. If Great Britain will adhere to her orders in council, which prevent us from carrying the produce of *our* soil to the continent of Europe, until the continental powers will agree to receive *her* manufactures, (and such, in truth, is the pretension of her minister,) is it surprising that she would issue an order in council to facilitate the introduction of her fabrics into the United States? We have already given our opinion of the *non-importation law* (page 133)—and are happy to find it accords with the sentiments of those whose business it is, not only to make laws, but to see them executed; and entertain a hope that it will be speedily abandoned or fully coerced.

From the Boston Centinel.

American intercourse.—A gentleman in town has received an official copy of the *order of the British privy council*, for allowing a trade between certain ports in the British provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, and the United States of *America*; which, after reciting a preamble, is as follows:

"His royal highness the prince regent, by virtue of the powers vested in his majesty, by the above recited act, is pleased in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the first day of November, 1811, and during the continuance of the act above recited, until further orders made thereon, it shall be lawful in any ship or vessel, except in vessels belonging to *France*, or to the subjects thereof, to export from the ports of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, and the ports of *St. Andrews* and *St. Johns*, *New Brunswick*, to any port belonging to the United States of *America* from which British vessels are, or shall be excluded, any articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or any of his majesty's colonies, plantations or settlements in the *West Indies*, provided such articles shall have been certified by the collector and comptroller of his majesty's customs, at any of the ports abovementioned, from whence the same shall be shipped for any of the ports of the United States as aforesaid, to have been imported into one of the said provinces of *Nova Scotia* and *New Brunswick*, in a British ship or vessel from a port of the united kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, or from a port of the said colonies, plantations or settlements; and also to import into the ports of *Halifax*, *Nova Scotia*, and the ports of *St. Andrews* and *St. Johns*, *New Brunswick*, from any of the said ports of the United States, wheat and

grain of any kind, bread and biscuit and flour, pitch, tar and turpentine, such articles being the growth, produce, and manufacture of the said states."

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

December 13. The senate resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, of the bill for completing the existing military establishment; and after making some progress in it, the senate adjourned,

December 14. The senate resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill for completing the existing military establishment; which was reported to the senate by the president with amendments; and was ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The bill to raise for a limitted time an additional military force, was resumed, as in committee of the whole; and read through by paragraphs, various amendments being made to it. The senate adjourned without ordering it to a third reading.

December 16 Mr. Worthington from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of spies or rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States, which was read and ordered to pass to the second reading—bill to a

The bill for completing the existing military establishment was read the second time further and report

Mr. Anderson, select committee, was determined in the negative; and the question, shall this bill pass?" it was determined *unanimously* in the affirmative, twenty-eight gentlemen being present, viz.

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Brent, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Condit, Crawford, Cutts Dana, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Lambart, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum.

The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December 13. Mr. Blackledge, after stating the difficulties frequently experienced by the militia in the course of their training, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared and laid before this house, a digest of the system of rules and regulations by which the regular troops of the United States are trained and disciplined.

An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Randolph to take up the report of the committee of conference, and the message from the senate on the census bill.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Boyd, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Findley, Mr. King, Mr. M'Kee and Mr. Lacock spoke in support of the report, and Mr. Stanford against it. Mr. Nelson did not consider himself committed by this vote as to ulterior measures.

Two or three unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn.

Mr. Randolph stated his intention to make some further remarks against the report, which might occupy two or three hours of the time of the house. He then renewed the motion to adjourn, which was carried. And the house adjourned to Monday.

December 16. Mr. Seybert from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms and providing munitions of war, made a report, which was read.

He also presented a bill from said committee, authorising the purchase of ordnance and stores, camp equipage, &c. which was read and committed to a committee of the whole house on Friday next.

A letter from the secretary of the the treasury enclosing the annual statement of the district tonnage was laid before the house, and read.

The speaker laid before the house the petition of sundry inhabitants of Orange county, New-York, praying the aid of the general government to encourage the culture of hemp.

The petition of Return J. Meigs and others, presented some time since, as witnesses in the case of the United States vs. Burr, was referred to the committee appointed to provide compensation for witnesses in criminal prosecutions depending in courts of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Morrow, it was resolved committee on the public lands to inquire whether any and made to prevent case of

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Randolph spoke for three hours in opposition to the second resolution.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, which is in the following words:

"That an additional force of thousand regular troops ought to be immediately raised to serve for three years; and that a bounty in lands ought to be given to encourage enlistment."

And decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Kee, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Samons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—109.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Gray, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Mosely Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Sheffey, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White.—22.

The question was then taken on the third resolution, in the following words:

"That it is expedient to authorise the president under proper regulations, to accept the service o

any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand; to be organized, trained and held in readiness to act on such service as the exigencies of the government may require."

And decided thus:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty. Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bride, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow. Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Newbold, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright:—113.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Davenport, Ely, Gray, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Potter, Randolph, J. Smith, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Wheaton.—16.

The question was next taken on the fourth resolution in the following words:

"That the president be authorised to order out from time to time, such detachments of the militia as in his opinion the public service may require."

"And decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Livingston, Lowdes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Sullivan Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright.—120.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Brigham, Champion' Davenport, Jackson, Law, Sturges, Taggart.—8.

The queston was then taken on the fifth resolution, in the words following:

"That all the vessels not now in service belonging to the navy and worthy of repair be immediately fitted up and put in commission."

And carried as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bigelow, Blackledge, Blecker, Blount, Breckenridge, Brigham, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Cochran, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Law, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright—111.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Gray, Hufty, Lewis, Macon, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffey, Smilie, Stanford, Whitehill Williams.—15.

The question was put from the chair on the 6th resolution, in these words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self-defence against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

When the resolution was, on motion, ordered to lie on the table.

The three first resolutions for filling up the present establishment, for raising an additional number of regulars, and authorising the acceptance of volunteers' services, were referred to the committee who reported them, with instructions to bring in bills in pursuance thereof.

And then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, December 17.

MARITIME DEFENCE.

Mr. Cheves, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to the naval force of the United States and to the defence of our maritime frontier, made the following report in part:

"The committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message of the 5th of November, 1811, as relates to the defence of our maritime frontier, *report* in part, that two communications from the secretary at war, which accompany this report, which were made in reply to queries propounded by the committee, contain the best information on the subject which they have been able to collect.—That one of them contains an enumeration of the permanent fortifications which have been completed or commenced, with remarks on the troops necessary to garrison them. That for the completion of works already commenced, no further appropriation is requisite. But that some additional works are deemed necessary, the precise extent of which cannot at present be determined; for which, and for contingent objects of defence on our maritime frontier, in the event of hostilities, the committee recommend an appropriation of one million of dollars; and the committee for that purpose beg leave to report a bill, entitled "a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier."

Mr. Cheves then presented a bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee also made a detailed report on the subject of our naval establishment.

Mr. Cheves, from the same committee presented a bill concerning the naval establishment; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Williams from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to

filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to an auxiliary force, to the acceptance of volunteer corps, to detachments of militia, and to such a preparation of the great body of militia, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity, asked and obtained leave to lay on the table all the documents obtained by that committee from the war department on the subjects submitted to their consideration. Referred to the committee of foreign relations.

Mr. Newton reported a bill to deprive in certain cases ships or vessels of their American character, and to prevent, under certain disabilities any citizen of the United States from taking a license from any foreign power to navigate the ocean, or trade with any other foreign power. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Newton also reported a bill to prevent the exportation from the United States or territories thereof of any goods, wares or merchandize under the authority of permits or licenses derived from any foreign power: which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Poindexter reported a bill to enable the people of the Mississippi territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate for completing the existing military establishment, was twice read and committed.

The house then proceeded on motion of Mr. Blackledge to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 13th, which was modified so as to read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be prepared and laid before the house a system of rules and regulations proper to be adopted for training and disciplining the regular troops and militia of the United States"

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. Blackledge and Livingston appointed a committee to present the same to the president.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of conference on the apportionment bill; when, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the further consideration thereof was postponed till to-morrow.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business.

The fifth resolution yesterday adopted, respecting the navy, was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was this day committed the bill concerning the naval establishment; and the fourth, respecting authorizing the executive to call out detachments of militia, was referred to the committee of foreign relations to report a bill.

The house then proceeded to consider the sixth and last resolution reported by the committee, in the following words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law, in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas

Mr. Wright moved to amend the resolution, adding thereto the following:

"*And that if attacked by any British ship or vessel, it shall be lawful to capture and bring such ship or vessel into any port of the United States for adjudication.*

Mr. Findley moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution and amendment, to the first Monday in March next.

After debate on these motions the house adjourned without coming to a decision on either.

Mr. Porter, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was committed the bill from the senate "completing the existing military establishment," reported the same without amendment. Referred to a committee of the whole.

BATTLE ON THE WABASH.

Mr. Ormsby moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made by law, for paying the officers and soldiers of the militia who served under governor Harrison in the late expedition against the Indians on the Wabash, to compensate them for the loss of horses, and for the relief of widows and orphans of those who fell in the action of the 7th of November last.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M'Kee offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such information as may be in the possession of the government and proper to be communicated, on the following points:

1st. Any evidence leading to shew whether any and what agency the subjects either public or private of any foreign power may have had in exciting the Indians on the western frontier to hostility against the United States.

2. The evidence of hostility towards the United States on the part of the Shawnese prophet and his adherents, anterior to the commencement of the late campaign against them under command of governor Harrison.

3 The orders and authority vested in governor Harrison by the United States, under which the late expedition against the Indians was carried on, and such other information relating to the subject as in the opinion of the president may be proper to be communicated to the house.

This resolution was also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea presented petitions from Louisiana territory, in favor of the second grade of government. Referred.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday (respecting arming merchantmen, &c.) was called for, when it was, on motion of Mr. Randolph, ordered to lie on the table.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of conference made the 11th inst. together with the message from the senate *adhering* to their amendments to the bill on this subject.

A motion was made by Mr. Randolph to commit the bill and report to a committee of the whole, and negatived.

A motion was then made by Mr. Fisk, that this house do *recede* from their disagreement to the amendments of the senate.

After much debate,

The question was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bartlett, Bibb, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Cooke, Davenport, Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emmott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Gold, Goldsborough, Green, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hyneman, Jackson, Kent, Key,

Law, Little, Livingston, Lyle, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milner, Mitchill, Moseley, Paulding, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stow, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Taggart, Talmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wright—72.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Bard, Bassett, Blackledge, Blount, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Earle, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gray, Grundy, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Lowndes, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickens, Pleasants, Randolph, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sevier, Sheffey, J. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Troup, Whitehill, Williams, Wilson, Winn—62.

So the house agreed to recede from their disagreement to the senate's amendment, which of course prevails, and the ratio is fixed at 35,000.

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

Thursday, Dec. 19—A message from the president was received laying before congress two letters from governor Harrison, explaining in detail the affair on the Wabash. [Which shall be laid before our readers when the copies are received.]

The house then proceeded to consider the sixth resolution attached to the report of the committee of foreign relations, and the motion of Mr. Wright to amend the same (as noted in the preceding minutes) being before the house—

After some remarks, the proposed amendment was withdrawn, and the resolve, as originally reported, adopted—97 to 22—and referred to the committee of foreign relations to report a bill.

The proceedings shall be noticed more in detail in our next.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21, 1811.

The report of the promotion of captain *Bingham*, for his attack on the President, is contradicted in the London papers. The British king was living on the 8th of November, but seems to be gradually declining in strength. The last accounts from the Mediterranean state there are 17,000 British troops in Sicily—an alarming scarcity of grain is said to exist in the countries situated on this sea. Bonaparte was expected to return to Paris early in November, from his late tour. The Pacific, from New York, arrived at Liverpool in 19 days—being only *sixteen* from land to land. Many valuable captures have been made since the last notice of them, by the British, of American vessels to and from France.

The emperor of France has rendered Antwerp one of the strongest places, and best naval stations in the world. The works are prodigious; the dock yards extensive and convenient without example. Twenty three vessels of war, of which eight are three deckers, are on the stocks. The bason will hold fifty ships of the line.

The bank of England has declared a half yearly dividend at the rate of 10 *per cent. per annum*, the coinage of small change by the bank is continued.

The armies in Spain and Portugal remain inactive. Both parties seem to have adopted a Fabian system of war, as if striving to weary out each other by delays. Spirited recontres of small parties frequently take place, of which the success is various. Lord Wellington's head quarters were at Freneda on the 22d October. The exportation of specie from Spain is prohibited by the cortes. Tarragona is said to have been retaken by the Spaniards, by which the French lost between 4 and 5000 men.

The Buenos Ayreans (republicans) are still carrying on the war against the Montevideans (royalists)—the success is doubtful, as the government of Brazil has sent 7000 men to the assistance of the latter. A deputation from the provinces of Peru and Paraguay were to meet at Buenos Ayres in November last. The republicans appear much perplexed by the intrigues of the tories.

Within thirty miles of the town of Providence, R. I. there are 76 cotton mills, several of which are just erected. They have 51,690 spindles in operation, and might (and probably soon will) run 111,690 spindles. The spindles at present in use make yarn enough to weave 128,655 yards of cloth per week, at 30 cents per yard, worth $97,476 25.

So much in one little spot, for the *British orders* and *French decrees*.

The law passed by the house of delegates of this state "for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line," noticed in our last, has been rejected by the senate.

It will be seen in our congressional proceedings that the house of representatives has receded from its opposition to the amendment of the senate, respecting the apportionment bill. The ratio is fixed at 35,000 and wants only the signature of the president to make it a law—by referring to the table, (No. 13, page 237) the number of representatives that each state is entitled to, will appear.

The Editor's Department.

Until we made an examination of the official copy of the documents accompanying the president's message, we thought they were concluded with Mr. Erving's correspondence, which is terminated *in the supplement to No.* 14, *issued with the present number*. We find, however, that the official statement made by the officers of the *Little Belt* has been omitted—It shall promptly appear. Whatever may be our private opinions, we never will make ourselves liable to the charge of suppressing, or neglecting to insert, any official paper belonging to any series of them laid off for the Register. "*All or none*," is our motto.

The speeches of the governors of the several states—generally affording us an epitome of their history, and unfolding much interesting matter regarding their polity and resources, as also enabling us frequently to draw very important political conclusions, shall all have a place in this paper—in the order received.

The current of political matter—much of it highly interesting—still overwhelms us. We have many articles on *manufactures*, and of a *miscellaneous* nature, that we are very desirous of inserting. Two or three weeks more, we expect, will relieve us from the pressure The proceedings of congress, at this important period, we shall carefully detail—and give some of the speeches, when, from the chief part of them being before us, we shall be the better able to judge which of them may be most useful to our readers, or honorable to the members, to record, publishing those on opposite sides. ☞ In examining the *yeas* and *nays* in congress, a reference to the list of members, (No. 13, p. 233) will be satisfactory. As our work grows older, its importance as a BOOK OF REFERENCE, will become the more manifest.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1811. [No. 17

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Virginia Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Tuesday, December 17, 1811.—A motion was made by Mr. Robertson that the house adopt the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas this assembly is deeply impressed with the importance of the present crisis touching our foreign relations, and sensible of the encroachments which the great belligerent powers of Europe have been gradually and regularly making upon the rights of the people of the United States, until their persons and their property have been swept from the ocean, which, we believe to have been made by the God of nature for the free and common use of all nations, who might be pursuing a lawful trade; and whereas most of these injuries have been produced by the operation of the orders in council, adopted by the British government, and attempted to be justified upon principles not less vicious than in their consequences; they are injurious and oppressive; and whereas the forbearance which has been manifested by the general government, arising from an earnest desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace, has been mistakenly construed into a want of spirit and firmness in both the government and the people; and whereas all hopes of obtaining from Great Britain, by honorable negociation, redress for past, or security against future wrongs, ought now to be abandoned, and other means resorted to, for the purpose of securing to the United States the just and natural rights which belong to them by the well established principles of national law, and which peaceable and repeated remonstrances have hitherto failed to ensure; and whereas the congress of the United States by certain resolutions recently reported to the house of representatives, by their committee on foreign relations, seems about to assume an attitude, which in the opinion of this assembly, calls for an expression of sentiment by the people, whose representatives we are, and on whom the burdens and bloodshed of war must fall—Therefore,

Resolved, That this assembly, speaking, as they believe they do, the voice of the people of this commonwealth, have viewed with approbation, the uniform zeal, and just remonstrances, pursued and adopted by the general government for the purpose of obtaining from Great Britain by honorable negociation, a redress of the many wrongs inflicted upon us by her orders in council, and other measures equally hostile to the interests of the United States.

Resolved, As the opinion of this assembly, that however highly we value the blessings of peace, and however we may deprecate the evils of war, the period has now arrived when peace, as we now have it, is disgraceful, and war is honorable.

Resolved, That this assembly will support the general government in all constitutional and legitimate measures which may be adopted in vindication of the rights and interests of the people of the United States, and in support of the character and dignity of the government thereof; and for these purposes we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Kentucky Legislature.

In the house of representatives, December, 1811.

Impressed with the belief that national feeling and gratitude are the best security to the endurance of our republic, and giving life and energy to the body politic, renders us firm in our union and formidable to our enemies—That it is a country's gratitude that compensates the soldier for his scars, perpetuates grateful recollection of his services, and induces the living to emulate the heroic deeds of the dead—That it is a country's gratitude that softens the rugged pangs of those left to mourn husbands, fathers and friends lost in avenging a country's wrongs; with a view to the proper expression of this gratitude—

Resolved, by the general assembly of Kentucky—That the brave deeds of our officers and soldiers in the late battle on the Wabash, deserve not encomiums only, but unfading fame in the hearts of their countrymen.

Resolved, That the members of this body and their officers, will, for the space of thirty days, wear crape on their left arms, in testimony of their deep regret for the loss of the brave and meritorious cols. Daviess and Owen, and the other volunteers from Kentucky, who fell in battle.

And as a further tribute to their memory, Resolved—that Messrs. J. H. Hawkins, Moore and D. Trimble be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to wait on JOHN ROWAN, Esq. and solicit his attendance at the capitol on some day which he shall appoint for the purpose of delivering a funeral oration on the death of the late colonels DAVIESS and OWEN, and the other heroes who fell in the late battle on the Wabash.

Extract, &c. Att.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, C. H. B.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

LANCASTER, DEC. 5, 1811.

This day Mr. Gremmil, the newly elected senator from the district of Chester and Delaware, occupied the floor for a short time, while making some very excellent observations on a preamble and resolutions which he has submitted to the consideration of the senate. Mr. Gremmil was heard with that attention and respect to which both his matter and his manner entitled him. His talents and principles make him an acquisition to the legislative councils of the state. Believing that even an outline of his speech would be acceptable to your readers, togeth-

ther with a copy of the preamble and resolutions, I herewith transmit them. *Dem. Press.*

Mr. Speaker—The attention of the house not being at this moment particularly occupied, I rise to offer a few resolutions. As it is the first time that I have had the honor to rise in a legislative body, it cannot be supposed that I am minutely acquainted with rules of proceeding. If, therefore, I, in any instance, deviate from them, I hope that such deviations may be viewed with a charitable eye, a correction from the chair, or from any member of the senate, shall, on my part, be most thankfully received.

The resolutions, sir, which I offer, grow out of the existing disturbed state of our foreign relations. They are immediately bottomed on the message of the President of the United States, communicated to Congress on the 5th of November last. One indeed is an exception; but that one is in the spirit and coincident with the design of that luminous, temperate and patriotic message.

In offering them I have *three* objects in view.

From the "unfriendly disclosures" which have been made to the President in the late diplomatic correspondence, he has drawn the conclusion for himself, and communicated it to the public, that war will be the probable event.

My first object, therefore, is to convince the mass of our own constituents, of its justice and necessity by a short and intelligible statement of its causes, sanctioned by the legislative authority.

With *this*, is closely connected *another* consideration of importance. The local situation, the great population, the well-known intelligence, and the distinguished patriotism of Pennsylvania, justly render her an object of imitation to her sister states —By the early adoption of this measure, therefore, we may be instrumental in spreading this all important conviction from the territory of Orleans to the district of Maine. I call it, sir, an all important conviction; for if we should be painfully and reluctantly forced into a war, what can be of higher importance than that the great body of the people have a clear and strong conviction of its justice and necessity.

My second object is to strengthen the hands, to encourage the hearts, to invigorate (not enlighten) the deliberation of the national legislature, in carrying into effect the measures expressed and implied in the President's message.

My third object is, to daunt the spirit of aggression, and thereby to supersede the necessity of an actual resort to hostilities. I believe, sir, no gentlemen in this house, no man in our country, will controvert the truth of the assertion that a temperate, firm, dignified and solemn determination to *repel* aggression, is not an unlikely mean to *prevent* it.

To confirm the truth of this assertion I need not, sir, refer you to a most conspicuous and far-famed *reverse* of it; in which reverse the long-suffering, patience, tenderness and forbearance of our amiable and pacific government, instead of softening, have emboldened aggressors, and covered the face of the ocean itself with a deluge of aggression.

You will find, sir, that I have given to these resolutions neither the character of an address to the President of the United States, nor the character of instructions to our senators and requests to our representatives in congress. My reason is this:—The question seems to be undecided, in the public mind, whether the people and legislatures of the several states have, or have not, a right to address instructions to those whom they have selected to serve them in the councils of the nation. I have therefore, shunned a *form* which might lead to any division or opposition: for, in my estimation, harmony, unanimity, and brotherly love in the legislature of the state, are infinitely more valuable than all the advantages that can possibly be derived from a rigid adherence to a dubious principle.

These resolutions, with their preamble, are intended by the mover, to be merely a simple, but a solemn and impressive expression of the legislative mind.

Resolutions relative to the proceedings of the general government with the belligerent powers.

READ IN SENATE,

December 5, 1811.

The present is a period replete with national occurrences, as momentous as ever marked the annals of the world. That collision of kingdoms and empires, which has deluged Europe with blood, borne down the *practice*, and nearly extinguished the *principles* of justice and humanity, is not in its effects, confined to that unhappy quarter of the globe. The unparalleled prosperity, the enterprising spirit, and the expanding commerce of the United States of America, have rendered them to the two mighty belligerents, an object of envy, and a medium of retaliation, pretended, as to one, and iniquitous in both.

The emperor of the French has yet much to do, before the just claims of our country can be satisfied—but he has annulled those decrees which were the only legal obstruction to a friendly and commercial intercourse with his dominions. He has annulled those very decrees on which the British government solemnly declared its orders in council to be suspended. To the British government and to the world, he has evinced the extinguishment of those decrees by the united evidence of solemn profession and uniform practice.

But have the orders in council expired with the French decrees? No. Compared with their *prior*, their *subsequent* operation has been as life from the dead. They have been executed with redoubled rigor. Our seamen are impressed: our citizens robbed: our flag prostrated: our own waters infested: our coasting trade annoyed: our harbors blockaded.

While maritime oppression has thus risen to its summit, an envoy extraordinary is sent to our government, not (as might have been reasonably expected) to soften our irritated country, by conciliatory language: not to offer atonement for offences and indemnifications for wrongs that are past. These, with a single exception, he passes over as things beneath the notice of the British government or its envoy: or as injuries to which the inexhaustible forbearance, the presumed timidity, or the abject debasement of the American government, would ensure her silent submission. He commences a new species and system of insult. He prescribes to the President what *he* shall recommend, and what the *national legislature* shall enact. He demands a law which shall admit the products and manufactures of Great Britain into the ports of the United States; although American manufactures are, even in time of peace, excluded from the British dominions. He commands the American government to procure, of Napoleon, an abandonment of his continental system, and the admission of British products and manufactures into his own and the ports of his allies.

A compliance with the first of these demands, is a relinquishment of sovereignty. To fulfil the latter, the United States have neither right, or power, nor the folly to attempt. The first is degrading; the second impossible. And yet a submission to these royal mandates, is menacingly declared to be the

only condition on which the orders in council shall be repealed, and the violation of our neutral rights discontinued.

Solemnly impressed with these considerations, and contemplating demands so unjust, so unreasonable, so disrespectful to the intelligence, and so insulting to the sovereignty of an enlightened, free and independent people:

WE the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That the policy of the British government, as exhibited by her naval power on the high seas, and expressed by her envoy near the United States, merits the reprobation, and cannot but rouse the virtuous indignation of every friend to this country and its government.

2. *Resolved,* That when submission or resistance, to the unjust demands of a tyrant, is the alternative, the latter only can be chosen by the freemen of America.

3. *Resolved,* That although we would rejoice in that adoption and practice of justice, which would secure to Great Britain, our friendship and friendly intercourse, we will, in order to repel aggression and obtain reparation, vigorously exert all the powers which we possess, to accelerate the accomplishment of such military preparations, as the wisdom of our national legislature may require:

4. *Resolved,* That it is our duty as legislators, to employ a suitable portion of the finances of this commonwealth, in promoting the growth and prosperity, and in securing the permanence of our infant manufactures; that as individuals of the community, we will, as much as possible, abstain from wearing any thing in our apparel that is not the product of these manufactures; and that we will recommend the same patriotic practice to our constituents.

5. *Resolved,* That the question merits serious consideration, whether, in order to suppress the system of plunder and impressment on the high seas, it would. or, would not be a just, humane and efficient retaliation to lay hold on property of the British government or of its subjects, whether such property can be found, to an amount sufficient to indemnify the plundered American: and for every impressed American citizen, to seize a subject of his Britannic majesty, wherever such subject can be found, and to subject him to imprisonment and labor corresponding to the condition of the impressed American, on board of a British ship of war.

6. *Resolved,* That the wisdom, patriotism, and firmness of the executive and councils of the general government, entitle *them* to our perfect confidence, and their *measures* to our prompt and zealous co-operation.

7. *Resolved,* That the governor of this commonwealth, be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the president of the United States, with a request that he communicate them to congress.

☞ The above resolutions passed the senate unanimously—The observations of Mr. Gremmil and others on that occasion are laid off for insertion in a future paper.

Legislature of Georgia.

The following communication from the governor was read before both branches of the legislature:

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 22d Nov. 1811.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

By the last mail I received from the Secretary of State of the United States, the President's message, delivered to both houses of Congress on the 5th inst. and from the important contents of that instrument, I deem it my duty, upon reflection, officially to lay it before you.

The President by this public act, not only tells us of the hostile disposition and conduct of the British government to the United States for years past, and of their perseverance in witholding a remedy for wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it, but that they persevere in the execution of measures, which under existing circumstances, have the character as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce. He then observes: "With this evidence of hostile inflexibility in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, congress will feel the duty of putting the United States in an armor and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." And permit me also to observe, that the present crisis is one, in which the state of Georgia has not only an equal, but a greater interest, in proportion to her wealth and census, than any other state in the Union. The extent and weakness of our sea board; our frontier on the Floridas and Indians; and other local circumstances familiar to the mind of every one, but which I shall forbear to mention, are among the causes which render our situation peculiarly interesting at the present moment; yet interesting and eventful as it is, we are bound to meet it, and to meet too with that spirit which ought to characterise freemen who know and appreciate their rights, rather than any longer submit to the violation of those rights; a violation "brought home to the threshold of our territory" by a domineering nation whose justice is measured by their strength, and law of nations expounded by their interest.

The language of the President is clear and forcible, and cannot be misunderstood: it breathes a manly determination to maintain our rights at every hazard: And as the chance of war increases, ought we not to double our diligence in preparing to meet it? Surely we ought. It may be said, that if a war ensues, it must be a war with the United States and not with the state; but admitting that to be true, yet the state in case of any sudden invasion or hostile attack, is bound, and it is her duty as well as her interest, to repel such invasion or attack, and that too, before the arm of the union can be extended to her aid and support. I therefore earnestly recommend to your most serious consideration, the necessity of some preparation to meet events that may arise out of the present situation of our affairs. And in the adoption of whatever measures the wisdom of the legislature may suggest to meet this object, you may rely upon my cordial co-operation.

D. B. MITCHELL.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE.

Tuesday December 17.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to raise an additional military force.

Mr. Bibb moved to expunge the last section of the bill as follows:

That every commissioned and staff officer to be appointed in virtue of this act shall be a citizen of the United States or some one of the territories thereof."

The question was determined in the affirmative; by the Yeas and Nays as they follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Bibb, Bradley, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ten. Crawford, Cutts, German, Giles, Howell, Hunter, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith, of N. Y. Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Dana, Franklin, Gaillard, Gilman, Goodrich, Gregg, Horsey, Lambert, Loyd, Reed, Smith of Md. Tait—14.

Several amendments were made to the bill, on which no divisions of the house took place.

The further consideration of the bill was postponed till to morrow.

Mr. Pope submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision for the widows and representatives of the militia volunteers who fell in the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, under the command of governor Harrison; and also of making compensation for the horses and other property lost or destroyed; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Wednesday, December 18.—The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and the motion of Mr. Anderson being under consideration—

After debate thereon, the senate adjourned without coming to a decision.

Thursday, December 19.—The president communicated to the senate a resolution of the legislature of Vermont, confirming, on the part of that state, the resolution for an amendment to the constitution respecting titles of nobility; which was read.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and some time being spent thereon, it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The bill appropriating a sum of money for procuring munitions of war, and the bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department, were each ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, December 20.—The bill to raise for a limited time an additional military force, was this day read the third time, and on the question "shall this bill pass" being taken, it was determined in the affirmative.—Yeas 26. Nays 4.

Those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Bradley, Campbell, (Ohio) Campbell of Tenn. Condit, Crawford, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Gilman, Gregg, Horsey, Howell, Leib, Lloyd, Pope, Reed, Robinson Smith, of N. Y. Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum and Worthington—26.

Those in the negative were,

Messrs. Dana, Goodrich, Hunter and Lambert—4.

The bill for providing munitions of war was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Crawford, the further consideration of it was postponed till Monday next.

The bill for the establishment of a quarter-master's department, was read the third time; which was also postponed till Monday next.

The bill authorising the president of the United States to raise companies of spies or rangers, after being amended, was passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, December 19—The speaker laid before the house, a resolution of the legislature of the state of Vermont, ratifying and confirming an amendment proposed by congress to the constitution of the United States, concerning the acceptance of titles of nobility from foreign powers by citizens of the United States.

Judge Toulmin—A motion was made by Mr. Poindexter and seconded, that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Harry Toulmin, judge of the district of Washington, in the Mississippi territory, and report whether in their opinion, he hath so acted in his official capacity as to require the interposition of the constitutional powers of the house; and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea presented a resolution of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, *disapproving* of the amendment proposed by Massachusetts to the constitution of the United States limiting the duration of any future embargo acts; *disapproving* of the amendment proposed by Virginia to the said constitution respecting a removal from office of the senators of the United States; *disapproving* of the amendment proposed by Pennsylvania for the creation of a tribunal to determine controversies, between the general and state governments; and approving the amendment proposed by congress to said constitution concerning the acceptance of titles of nobility by citizens of the United States from foreign powers.

The house proceeded to consider the report of the committee of public lands which concludes with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for the appointment of commissioners, on the part of the United States, to act with such commissioners as the commonwealth of Virginia may appoint, to ascertain and finally determine and fix the western boundary line of the Virginia military tract, according to the true intent and meaning of the condition of the deed of cession from Virginia to the United States, touching the military reservation between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law to prevent the issuing of patents on surveys executed in virtue of Virginia military warrants; west of the boundary line designated by the act of congress of the 23d of March, 1804.

Resolved, That in the event of the said existing boundary line being found by the said commissioners to exclude lands belonging to the Virginia military tract, the said commissioners shall ascertain the quantity and quality of the land so excluded, and shall have power to locate other unappropriated lands equal in quantity and quality; which lands shall be liable to location under Virginia military land warrants, from and after day of

These resolutions were concurred in by the house, and the committee of public lands were directed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Battle on the Wabash.

The following message from the president of the United States, enclosing governor Harrison's two letters to the secretary of war, on the subject of the late engagement with the Indians on the Wabash, was received and referred to a select committee:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress two letters received from governor Harrison of the Indiana Territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command, notice of which was taken in my communication of November 5.

While it is deeply lamented that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took

place on the 9th ultimo, congress will see with satisfaction the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of the troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander on an occasion requiring the utmost exertions of valor and discipline.

It may reasonably be expected that the good effects of this critical defeat and dispersion of a combination of savages which appears to have been spreading to a greater extent, will be experienced not only in a cessation of the murders and depredations committed on our frontier, but in the prevention of any hostile incursions otherwise to have been apprehended.

The families of those brave and patriotic citizens who have fallen in this severe conflict, will doubtless engage the favorable attention of congress.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, December 18, 1811.

Vincennes, November 18, 1811.

SIR—In my letter of the 8th instant, I did myself the honor to communicate the result of an action between the troops under my command and the confederation of Indians under the control of the Shawanoe prophet. I had previously informed you in a letter of the 2nd instant, of my proceedings previously to my arrival at the Vermillion river, where I had erected a blockhouse for the protection of the boats which I was obliged to leave, and as a depositary for our heavy baggage and such part of our provisions as we were unable to transport in waggons. On the morning of the 3d instant, I commenced my march from the block house. The Wabash above this turning considerably to the eastward—I was obliged in order to avoid the broken and woody country which borders upon it to change my course to the westward of north to gain the prairies which lie to the back of these woods. At the end of one day's march, I was enabled to take the proper direction (N. E.) which brought me on the evening of the 5th to a small creek at about eleven miles from the prophet's town. I had on the preceding day avoided the dangerous pass of Pine creek by inclining a few miles to the left where the troops and waggons were crossed with expedition and safety. Our route on the 6th for about six miles lay through prairies separated by small points of woods.

My order of march hitherto had been similar to that used by general Wayne; that is, the infantry were in two columns of files on either side of the road, and the mounted riflemen and cavalry in front, in the rear and on the flanks. Where the ground was unfavourable for the action of cavalry they were placed in the rear, but where it was otherwise they were made to exchange positions with one of the mounted rifle corps. Understanding that the last four miles were open woods and the probability being greater that we should be attacked in front than on either flank, I halted at that distance from the town and formed the army in order of battle. The United States infantry placed in the centre, two companies of infantry and one of mounted riflemen on each flank formed the front line. In the rear of this line was placed the baggage drawn up as compact as possible, and immediately behind it a reserve of three companies of militia infantry.—The cavalry formed a second line at the distance of three hundred yards in the rear of the front line, and a company of mounted riflemen the advanced guard at that distance in front. To facilitate the march, the whole were then broken off in short columns of companies, a situation the most favorable for forming in order of battle with facility and precision. Our march was slow and cautious and much delayed by the examination of every place which seemed calculated for an ambuscade. Indeed the ground was for some time so unfavourable that I was obliged to change the position of the several corps, three times in the distance of a mile. At half past two o'clock we passed a small creek at the distance of one mile and a half from the town, and entered an open wood when the army was halted and again drawn up in order of battle. During the whole of the last day's march parties of Indians were constantly about us and every effort was made by the interpreters to speak to them, but in vain—new attempts of the kind were now made, but proving equally ineffectual, a captain Dubois, of the spies and guides, offering to go with a flag to the town, I dispatched him with an interpreter to request a conference with the prophet—in a few moments a message was sent by captain Dubois to inform me that in his attempts to advance, the Indians appeared in both his flanks, and although he had spoken to them in the most friendly manner, they refused to answer but beckoned to him to go forward, and constantly endeavored to cut him off from the army. Upon this information I recalled the captain, and determined to encamp for the night and take some other measures for opening a conference with the prophet. Whilst I was engaged in tracing the lines for the encampment, major Davies, who commanded the dragoons, came up to inform me that he had penetrated to the Indian fields, that the ground was entirely open and favorable—that the Indians in front had manifested nothing but hostility, and had answered every attempt to bring them to a parly with contempt and insolence. It was immediately advised by all the officers around me to move forward. A similar wish indeed pervaded all the army—it was drawn up in excellent order and every man appeared eager to decide the contest immediately. Being informed that a good encampment might be had upon the Wabash, I yielded to what appeared the general wish, and directed the troops to advance, taking care however, to place the interpreters in front with directions to invite a conference with any Indians they might meet with. We had not advanced above four hundred yards, when I was informed that three Indians had approached the advanced guards and had expressed a wish to speak to me.—I found upon their arrival that one of them was a man in great estimation with the prophet. He informed me that the chiefs were much surprised at my advancing upon them so rapidly—that they were given to understand by the Delawares and Miamies whom I had sent to them a few days before, that I would not advance to their town, until I had received an answer to my demands made through them. That this answer had been dispatched by the Patawatimie chief, Winemac, who had accompanied the Miamies and Delawares on their return; that they had left the prophet's town two days before with a design to meet me, but unfortunately taken the road on the south side of the Wabash. I answered that I had no intention of attacking them until I discovered that they would not comply with the demands which I had made—that I would go on and encamp at the Wabash, and in the morning would have an interview with the prophet and his chiefs, and explain to them the determination of the president—that in the mean time no hostilities should be committed.—He seemed much pleased with this, and promised that it should be observed on their part. I then

resumed my march, we struck the cultivated grounds about five hundred yards below the town, but as these extended to the bank of the Wabash there was no possibility of getting an encampment which was provided with both wood and water.—My guards and interpreters being still with he advanced guard, and taking the direction of the town, the army followed and had advanced within about 150 yards when 50 or 60 Indians sallied out and with loud exclamations, called to the cavalry and to the militia infantry, which were on our right flank, to halt. I immediately advanced to the front, caused the army to halt, and directed an interpreter to request some of the chiefs to come to me. In a few moments the man that had been with me before made his appearance. I informed him that my object for the present was to procure a good piece of ground to encamp on, where we could get wood and water—he informed me that there was a creek to the north-west which he thought would suit our purpose. I immediately dispatched two officers to examine it, and they reported that the situation was excellent. I then took leave of the chief and a mutual promise was again made for a suspension of hostilities until we could have an interview on the following day. I found the ground destined for the encampment not altogether such as I could wish it—it was indeed admirably calculated for the encampment of regular troops that were opposed to regulars, but it afforded great facility to the approach of savages. It was a piece of dry oak land, rising about ten feet above the level of the marshy prairie in front (towards the Indian town) and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which and near to this bank ran a small stream clothed with willows and other brush wood. Towards the left flank this bench of highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the right flank, terminated in the abrupt point. The two colums of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground at the distance of about one hundred and fifty yards from each other on the left, and something more than half that distance on the right flank—these flanks were filled up, the first by two companies of mounted riflemen amounting to about one hundred and twenty men, under the command of major general Wells of the Kentucky militia, who served as a major; the other by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen which amounted to eighty men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States' infantry under the command of major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company.—The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States' troops under the command of captain Baen, acting as major, and four companies of militia infantry under lieutenant colonel Decker. The regular troops of the line joined the mounted riflemen under general Wells on the left flank, and colonel Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left.

Two troops of dragoons, amounting in the aggregate to about sixty men, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and captain Parke's troop which was larger than the other two, in the rear of the front line. Our order of encampment varied little from that above described, excepting when some peculiarity of the ground made it necessary. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept immediately opposite to his post in the line. In the formation of my troops I used a single rank, or what is called Indian file—because in Indian warfare, where there is no shock to resist, one rank is nearly as good as two, and in that kind of warfare the extension of line is a matter of the first importance.—Raw troops also manœuvre with much more facility in single than in double ranks. It was my constant custom to assemble all the field officers at my tent every evening by signal, to give them the watch word and their instructions for the night—those given for the night of the 6th were, that each corps which formed a part of the exterior line of the encampment, should hold its own ground until relieved. The dragoons were directed to parade dismounted in case of a night attack, with their pistols in their belts, and to act as a corps de reserve. The camp was defended by two captains guards, consisting each of four non-commissioned officers and 42 privates—and two subalterns guards of twenty non-commissioned officers and privates. The whole under the command of a field officer of the day.—The troops were regularly called up an hour before day, and made to continue under arms until it was quite light. On the morning of the 7th I had risen at a quarter after four o'clock, and the signal for calling out the men would have been given in two minutes, when the attack commenced. It began on our left flank—but a single gun was fired by the centinels or by the guard in that direction, which made not the least resistance, but abandoned their officer and fled into the camp, and the first notice which the troops of that flank had of the danger, was from the yells of the savages within a short distance of the line—but even under those circumstances the men were not wanting to themselves or to the occasion. Such of them as were awake, or were easily awakened, seized their arms and took their stations; others which were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon captain Barton's company of the 4th United States regiment, and captain Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire upon these was excessively severe and they suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them; some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. I believe all the other companies were under arms and tolerably formed before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy—our fires afforded a partial light, which if it gave us some opportunity of taking our positions, was still more advantageous to the enemy, affording them the means of taking a surer aim—they were therefore extinguished as soon as possible. Under all these discouraging circumstances, the troops (nineteen twentieths of whom had never been in action before) behaved in a manner that never can be two much applauded. They took their places without noise and with less confusion than could have been expected from veterans placed in a similar situation. As soon as I could mount my horse, I rode to the angle that was attacked—I found that Barton's company had suffered severely and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. I immediately ordered Cook's company and the late captain Wentworth's under lieutenant Peters, to be brought up from the centre of the rear line, where the ground was much more defensible, and formed across the angle in support of Barton's and Geiger's. My intention was then engaged by a heavy firing upon the left of the front line, where were stationed the small company of United States riflemen (then however armed with muskets) and

the companies of Baen, Snelling and Prescott of the 4th regiment. I found Major Davies forming the dragoons in the rear of those companies, and understanding that the heaviest part of the enemy's fire proceeded from some trees about fifteen or twenty paces in front of these companies, I directed the major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons. Unfortunately the major's gallantry determined him to execute the order with a smaller force than was sufficient, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front, and attack his flanks. The major was mortally wounded and his party driven back. The Indians were however immediately and gallantly dislodged from their advantageous position, by captain Snelling at the head of his company. In the course of a few minutes after the commencement of the attack, the fire extended along the left flank, the whole of the front, the right flank, and part of the rear line. Upon Spencer's mounted riflemen, and the right of Warwick's company, which was posted on the right of the rear line, it was excessively severe; captain Spencer and his first and second lieutenants were killed, and captain Warwick was mortally wounded—those companies however still bravely maintained their posts, but Spencer had suffered so severely, and having originally too much ground to occupy, I reinforced them with Robb's company of riflemen, which had been driven, or by mistake ordered from their position on the left flank towards the centre of the camp, and filled the vacancy that had been occupied by Robb with Prescott's company of the 4th United States regiment. My great object was to keep the lines entire to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until day light, which would enable me to make a general and effectual charge. With this view I had reinforced every part of the line that had suffered much; and as soon as the approach of morning discovered itself, I withdrew from the front line Snelling's, Posey's (under lieutenant Albright) and Scott's, and from the rear line, Wilson's companies, and drew them up upon the left flank, and at the same time I ordered Cook's and Baen's companies, the former from the rear and the latter from the front line, to reinforce the right flank; foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last efforts. Major Wells, who commanded on the left flank; not knowing my intentions precisely, had taken the command of these companies, and charged the enemy before I had formed the body of dragoons with which I meant to support the infantry; a small detachment of these were however ready and proved amply sufficient for the purpose. The Indians were driven by the infantry at the point of the bayonet, and the dragoons pursued and forced them into a marsh, where they could not be followed. Captain Cook and lieutenant Larabee had, agreeably to my order, marched their companies to the right flank, had formed them under the fire of the enemy, and being then joined by the riflemen of that flank, had charged the Indians, killed a number, and put the rest to a precipitate flight. A favorable opportunity was here offered to pursue the enemy with dragoons, but being engaged at that time on the other flank, I did not observe it until it was too late.

I have thus, sir, given you the particulars of an action which was certainly maintained with the greatest obstinacy and perseverance by both parties. The Indians manifested a ferocity uncommon even with them—to their savage fury our troops opposed that cool and deliberate valor which is characteristic of the christian soldier.

The most pleasing part of my duty, (that of naming to you the corps and individuals who particularly distinguished themselves) is yet to be performed. There is, however, considerable difficulty in it—where merit was so common it is almost impossible to discriminate.

The whole of the infantry formed a small brigade under the immediate orders of colonel Boyd. The colonel throughout the action manifested equal zeal and bravery in carrying into execution my orders, in keeping the men to their posts and exhorting them to fight with valor. His brigade-major Clark, and his aid-de-camp George Croghan, Esq. were also very serviceably employed. Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, a very valuable officer, commanded under colonel Boyd the militia infantry; he was wounded early in the action, and his services lost to me. Major G. R. C. Floyd, the senior of the fourth United States regiment, commanded immediately the battalion of that regiment, which was in the front line; his conduct during the action was entirely to my satisfaction. Lieutenant colonel Decker, who commanded the battalion of militia on the right of the rear line, preserved his command in good order; he was, however, but partially attacked. I have before mentioned to you that major-general Wells, of the 4th division of Kentucky militia, acted under my command as a major at the head of two companies of mounted volunteers; the general maintained the fame which he had already acquired in almost every campaign and in almost every battle which has been fought with the Indians since the settlement of Kentucky. Of the several corps, the 4th United States' regiment and two small companies attached to it, were certainly the most conspicuous for undaunted valor. The companies commanded by captains Cook, Snelling and Barton, lieutenants Larabee, Peters and Hawkins, were placed in situations where they could render most service and encounter most danger, and those officers eminently distinguished themselves. Captains Prescott and Brown performed their duty also entirely to my satisfaction, as did Posey's company of the 7th regiment, headed by lieutenant Albright. In short, sir, they supported the fame of American regulars, and I have never heard that a single individual was found out of the line of his duty. Several of the militia companies were in no wise inferior to the regulars. Spencer's, Geiger's and Warwick's maintained their posts amidst a monstrous carnage, as indeed did Robb's after it was posted on the left flank; its loss of men (17 killed and wounded) and keeping its ground is sufficient proof of its firmness. Wilson's and Scott's companies charged with the regular troops and proved themselves worthy of doing so. Norris's companies also behaved well; Hargrove's and Wilkin's companies were placed in a situation where they had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves or I am satisfied they would have done it. This was the case with the squadron of dragoons also. After major Davies had received his wound, knowing it to be mortal, I promoted captain Parker to the majority, than whom there is no better officer.

My two aids-de-camp, majors Hurst and Taylor, with lieutenant Adams of the 4th regiment, the adjutant of the troops, afforded me the most essential aid, as well in the action as throughout the campaign.

The arrangements of captain Pratt in the quarter master's department were highly judicious, and his exertions on all occasions, particularly in bringing off the wounded, deserve my warmest thanks. But in giving merited praise to the living, let me not forget the gallant dead. Colonel Abraham Owen,

commandant of the 18th Kentucky regiment, joined me a few days before the action as a private in captain Geiger's company; he accepted the appointment as a volunteer aid de camp to me; he fell early in the action. The representatives of his state, will inform you that she possessed not a better citizen nor a braver man. Major J. H. Davies was known as an able lawyer and a great orator; he joined me as a private volunteer and on the recommendation of the officers of that corps, was appointed to command the 3d troop of dragoons. His conduct in that capacity justified their choice; never was there an officer possessed of more ardor and zeal to discharge his duty with propriety, and never one who would have encountered greater danger to purchase military fame. Captain Baen of the 4th United States' regiment, was killed early in the action; he was unquestionably a good officer and valiant soldier. Captains Spencer and Warwick and lieutenants McMahan and Berry; were all my part cular friends; I have ever had the utmost confidence in their valor, and I was not deceived. Spencer was wounded in the head—he exhorted his men to fight valiantly—he was shot through both thighs, and fell, still continuing to encourage them—he was raised up and received a ball through his body, which put an immediate end to his existence! Warwick was shot immediately through the body; being taken to the surgery to be dressed, as soon as it was over (being a man of great bodily vigor and still able to walk) he insisted upon going back to head his company, although it was evident that he had but a few hours to live

All these gentlemen, sir, captain Baen excepted, have left wives and five of them large families of children: this is the case too with many of the privates among the militia who fell in the action or who have died since of their wounds. Will the bounty of their country be withheld from their helpless orphans, many of whom will be in the most destitute condition and perhaps want even the necessaries of life? With respect to the number of Indians that were engaged against us, I am possessed of no data by which I can form a correct statement. It must however, have been considerable and perhaps not much inferior to our own; which deducting the dragoons, who were unable to do us much service, was very little above seven hundred, non commissioned officers and privates; I am convinced there were at least six hundred. The prophet had three weeks before 450 of his own proper followers. I am induced to believe that he was joined by a number of the lawless vagabonds who live on the Illinois river, as large trails were seen coming from that direction. Indeed, I shall not be surprised to find that some of those who professed the warmest friendship for us were arrayed against us—'tis certain that one of this description came out from the town and spoke to me the night before the action. The Potawatimie chief whom I mentioned to have been wounded and taken prisoner in my letter of the 8th inst. I left on the battle ground, after having taken all the care of him in my power, I requested him to inform those of his own tribe who had joined the prophet and Kickapoos and Winebagoes that if they would immediately abandon the prophet and return to their own tribes their past conduct would be forgiven and that we would treat them as we formerly had done. He assured me that he would do so; and there was no doubt of their compliance. Indeed, he said, he was certain that they would put the prophet to death. I think upon the whole that there will be no further hostilities; but of this I shall be enabled to give you some more certain information in a few days.

The troops left the battle ground on the 9th inst. It took every waggon to transport the wounded.—We managed, however, to bring off the public property, although almost all the private baggage of the officers was necessarily destroyed.

It may perhaps be imagined, sir, that some means might have been adopted to have made a more earlier discovery of the approach of the enemy to our camp the morning of the 7th instant, but if I had employed two thirds of the army as out posts it would have been ineffectual; the Indians in such a night would have found means to have passed between them—placed in the situation that we were, there is no other mode of avoiding a surprise, than by a chain of centinels so close together that the enemy cannot pass between without discovery, and having the army in such readiness that they can get to their alarm posts at a moment's warning. Our troops could not have been better prepared than they were, unless they had been kept under arms the whole night, as they lay with their accoutrements on, and their arms by their sides and the moment they were up they were at their posts. If the centinels and the guard had done their duty, even the troops on the left flank would have been prepared to receive the Indians.

I have the honor to enclose you a correct return of killed and wounded. The wounded suffered very much before their arrival here, but they are now comfortably fixed and every attention has been and shall continue to be paid to them. Doctor Foster is not only possessed of great professional merit, but is moreover a man of feeling and honor.

I am convinced, sir, that the Indians lost many more men than we did—they left from thirty-six to forty on the field. They were seen to take off not only the wounded but the dead. An Indian that was killed and scalped in the beginning of the action by one of our men, was found in a house in the town; several others were also found in the houses, and many graves which were fresh dug: one of them was opened and found to contain three dead bodies.

Our infantry used principally cartridges containing twelve buck shot which were admirably calculated for a night action.

I have before informed you, sir, that colonel Miller was prevented by illness from going on the expedition—he rendered essential service in the command of fort Harrison; he is an officer of great merit.

There are so many circumstances which it is important for you to know, respecting the situation of this country that I have thought it best to commit this dispatch to my aid de camp, Major Taylor, who will have the honor of delivering it to you, and who will be able to give you more satisfaction than I could do by writing. Major Taylor (who is also one of our supreme judges) is a man of integrity and honor, and you may rely upon any statements he may make.

With the highest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your humble servant.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. Not a man of ours was taken prisoner and of three scalps which were taken two of them were recovered.

The honorable W. Eustis, Secretary of War.

A general return of the killed and wounded of the army under the command of his excellency William Henry Harrison, governor and commander in chief of the Indian Territory, in the action

with the Indians near Prophet's town, November 7, 1811.

Killed—One aid-de camp, one captain, two subalterns, one sergeant, two corporals, thirty privates.

Wounded, since dead—One major, two captains, twenty-two privates.

Wounded—Two lieutenant-colonels, one adjutant, one surgeon's mate, two captains, three subalterns, nine sergeants, five corporals, one musician, one hundred and two privates.

Total of killed and wounded—188.

Names of officers killed and wounded, as per general return.

General Staff.

Killed—Colonel Abraham Owens, aid-de-camp to the commander in chief.

Field and Staff.

Wounded—Lieutenant-colonel Joseph Bartholomews, commanding Indiana militia infantry; lieutenant colonel Luke Decker, of do; major Joseph A. Davies, since dead, commanding a squadron of dragoons; doctor Edward Scull, of the Indiana militia; adjutant James Hunter, of mounted riflemen.

United States Infantry, including the late captain Whitney's rifle company.

Wounded—Captain W. C. Baen, acting major, since dead; lieut. George P. Peters; lieut. George Gooding; ensign Henry Burchstead.

Colonel Decker's detachment of Indiana militia.

Wounded—Captain Jacob Warwick, since dead.

Major Redman's detachment of Indiana militia.

Wounded—Captain John Norris.

Major Well's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Wounded—Captain Frederic Guiger.

Captain Spencer's company, including lieut. Berry's detachment of mounted riflemen.

Killed—Captain Spier Spencer; first lieutenant Richard M'Mahan; lieut. Thomas Berry.

NATHL. F. ADAMS,
Adjt. of the army.

To his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Vincennes, 4th Dec. 1811.

SIR—I have the honour to inform you that two principal chiefs of the Kickapoos of the Prairie arrived here bringing a flag on the evening before last. They informed me that they came in consequence of a message from the chief of that part of the Kickapoos which had joined the Prophet, requiring them to do so, and that the said chief is to be here himself in a day or two. The account which they give of the late confederacy under the Prophet is as follows:

The prophet with his Shawanoes is at a small Huron village about twelve miles from his former residence, on this side of the Wabash, where also are twelve or fifteen Hurons. The Kickapoos are encamped near the Tippicanoe. The Potawatimies have scattered and gone to different villages of that tribe. The Winebagoes had all set out on their return to their own country excepting one chief and nine men who remained at their former village. The latter had attended Tecumseh in his tour to the southward, and had only returned to the Prophet's town the day before the action. The Prophet had sent a message to the Kickapoos of the Prairie, to request that he might be permitted to retire to their town—this was positively refused, and a warning sent to him not to come there. He then sent to request that four of his men might attend the Kickapoo chief here—this was refused. These chiefs say on the whole, that all the tribes who lost warriors in the late action, attribute their misfortune to the Prophet alone. That they constantly reproach him with their misfortunes, and threaten him with death—that they are desirous of making their peace with the United States, and will send deputations to me for that purpose, as soon as they are informed that they will be well received. The two chiefs further say, that they were sent by gov. Howard and general Clarke, sometime before the action to endeavor to bring up the Kickapoos from the Prophet's town—they used their best endeavors to effect it, but unsuccessfully—that the prophet's followers were fully impressed with a belief, that they could defeat us with ease—that it was their intention to have attacked us at Fort Harrison if we had gone no higher—that Racoon creek was then fixed on and finally Pine creek, and that the latter would probably have been the place, if the usual route had not been abandoned and a crossing made higher up—that the attack made at Fort Harrison was intended to shut the door against accommodation—that the Winebagoes had 40 warriors killed in the action, and the Kickapoos eleven and ten wounded—they have never heard how many Potawatimies and other tribes were killed—that the Potawatimie chief left by me on the battle ground is since dead of his wounds, but that he faithfully delivered my speech to the different tribes and warmly urged them to abandon the Prophet and submit to my terms.

I cannot say, sir, how much of the above may be depended on. I believe, however, that the statement made by the chief is generally correct, particularly with regard to the present disposition of the Indians. It is certain that our frontiers have never enjoyed more profound tranquility than at this time.

No injury of any kind that I can hear of has been done either to the persons or property of our citizens. Before the expedition, not a fortnight passed over without some vexatious depredation being committed. The Kickapoo chiefs certainly tell an untruth, when they say there was but eleven of this tribe killed and ten wounded. It is impossible to believe that fewer were wounded than killed. They acknowledge, however, that the Indians have never sustained so severe a defeat since their acquaintance with the white people.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

P. S. The chief of the Vermillion Kickapoos has this moment arrived.

Hon. William Eustis, Secretary of War.

Foreign Relations—The house resumed the consideration of the 6th resolution reported by the committee of foreign relations, in the following words:

6. That it is expedient to permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated solely by citizens, to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law; in self defence against all unlawful proceedings towards them on the high seas.

Mr. Findly withdrew his motion to postpone the same to the first Monday in March.

Mr. Wright withdrew the amendment he had proposed, and moved to strike out these words: "*in self defence to all unlawful proceedings against them on the high seas.*"

This question was decided as follows:—Yeas 46, Nays 77.

A motion was made by Mr. M'Kim, to amend the said resolution by striking out these words; "*permit our merchant vessels, owned exclusively by resident citizens, and commanded and navigated sole-*

by citizens to arm under proper regulations, to be prescribed by law in self-defence, against all unlawful proceedings against them on the high seas," for the purpose of inserting the following: *authorize the merchant vessels of the United States to arm under proper regulations to be prescribed by law."*

This question was decided in the negative.

The question was then taken on the resolution as above, and determined as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Avery, Bacon, Baker, Bassett, Bibb, Bigelow, Blackledge, Blecker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Calhoun, Champion, Cheeves, Chittenden, Clopton, Cooke, Condit, Crawford, Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Ely, Findley, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Jackson, Johnson, King, Lacock, Law, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, Metcalf, Milnor, Morgan, Mosely, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smilie, J. Smith, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tallman, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson.—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bard, Blount, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Hufty, Kent, Lowndes, Macon, M'Kee, M'Kim, Mitchill, Morrow, Roberts, Rodman, Sheffey, Stanford, Steuart, Whitehill, Williams, Wright.—22.

The resolution was then referred to the committee of foreign relations with directions to report a bill.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. Burwell,

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house by the proper officers, a statement of the capital employed in the Indian trade; the amount of annual purchases, sales and articles received in payment; together with the number, names and salaries of agents employed, the places where stationed, and specifying as far as practicable the state of the trade at each place for the last four years.

Mr. Burwell and Mr. Bleecker were appointed a committee to present the above resolve to the president.

Friday, December 20.—The bill for completing the existing military establishment, was read the third time in committee of the whole and passed.

YEAS—110.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Champion, Davenport, Ely, Law, Lewis, Potter, Stanford, Sturges, Wheaton—11.

The bill to raise an additional military establishment was read the first and second times and referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The house resumed as in committee of the whole, the bill to prevent the exportation from the United States or territories, of merchandize under the authority of permits or licenses, derived from any foreign power; when Mr. Nelson reported that the committee (to whom it was referred) had the bill under consideration and made some progress therein, it was ordered that the house do resolve itself into a committee of the whole to sit again on the same to-morrow.

Saturday, December 21.—On motion of Mr. Poindexter,

The house proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by him on the 19th inst. which Mr. Poindexter withdrew, and moved that the letter of Cowles Mead, with the presentment of the Grand Jury of Washington, in the Mississippi territory, against Harry Toulmin, judge of said district, be referred to a select committee, to consider and report thereon to the house; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Poindexter, Bibb, Rhea, Calhoun, Taliaferro, Bigelow and Champion were appointed said committee.

Monday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Porter presented the petition of the commissioners of the state of New-York appointed to promote the opening "a canal navigation between the great lakes and Hudson's river," praying the co-operation of congress therein; which was referred to the same committee as the petition of the President and Directors of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania, appointed on the 7th instant.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house a statement of the several banks in which the public money is deposited, and the amount which is designated to each bank, together with the greatest amount that has been deposited in each bank at any one period since the 4th day of March, A. D. 1811, and also the amount deposited in each bank on the 30th September, A. D. 1811, and he is also directed to inform this house on what terms, under what authority, and on what security such deposits are made.

The same gentleman moved the following resolutions:

1st. That the secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the house a statement of the amount, in value, of the imports and exports of the United States for each year from the 4th of March, A. D. 1789, to the close of the year A. D. 1810, as far as practicable, distinguishing the imports and exports of each state and territory, also distinguishing the value of the exports of domestic production from those of foreign.

2d. *Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the house a statement of the district tonnage of the United States within each state and territory, for each year from the 4th of March, A. D. 1789, to the close of the year 1810, distinguishing as far as practicable the amount employed in foreign trade, the coasting trade, and in the fisheries—also, a statement of the foreign tonnage employed in the trade of the United States for each year, during the same period.

3d. *Resolved,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this house a statement of the *gross* and *nett* amount of duties on exports and tonnage within each state and territory, in each year from the 4th of March, A. D. 1789, to the close of the year A. D. 1810, with the charges of collection, together with the amount of drawbacks for each year, in each state, during the same period.

Which several resolutions were read, the first concurred in and the second and third ordered to lie on the table.

The following message was then received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles his secretary.

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the United States:

I communicate to congress copies of an act of the legislature of New-York relating to a canal from the Great Lakes to Hudson river. In making the communication I consult the respect due to that state in whose behalf the commissioners appointed by the act have placed it in my hands for the purpose.

The utility of canal navigation is universally admitted. It is not less certain that scarcely any

country offers more extensive opportunities for that branch of improvement than the United States; and none, perhaps, inducements equally persuasive, to make the most of them. The particular undertaking contemplated by the state of New-York, which marks an honorable spirit of enterprize, and comprises objects of national as well as more limited importance, will recal the attention of congress to the signal advantages to be derived to the United States, from a general system of internal communication and conveyance; and suggest to their consideration, whatever steps may be proper on their part towards its introduction and accomplishment. As some of those advantages have an intimate connection with arrangements and exertions for the general security, it is at a period calling for these that the merits of such a system will be seen in the strongest lights. JAMES MADISON.

Washington, December 23, 1811.

December 24.—On motion of Mr. Kent,

Ordered that the petition of the president. and directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal company, presented the 28th January, 1806, and the 13th of February 1807, be severally referred to the committee appointed on the 6th inst. on the memorial of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Morrow presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Champaign Company, Ohio, praying that additional duties may be laid on hemp imported into the United States: which was ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

WEST FLORIDA.

Mr. Poindexter moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform the house whether any negociation is now pending between the United States and Spain, or any other power, respecting the claim of the United States to that tract of country of which possession was taken by virtue of the president's proclamation, bearing date the 27th day of October, 1810; and also whether he is possessed of any information which in his opinion requires that the legislative authority of congress over said country should be suspended with a view to future negociation on that subject.

This resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

INDIANA TERRITORY.

Mr. Jennings moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the house any additional information, verbal or otherwise, which he may have received relative and important to the public situation of the Indiana territory which may not be improper to be communicated.

The resolution was read and also ordered to lie on the table.

Mr Stow moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That should a war ensue between the United States and Great Britain, it would be expedient to provide by law a bounty to impressed American seamen and their associates for each British ship of war which they may capture and bring into an American port.

This resolution was read and referred to a committee of the whole house on the 1st Monday in February next.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of an act entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers;" and after some time spent therein, Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Basset reported that the committee had, according to order, had the said bill under consideration and made no amendment thereto. The bill was ordered to be read the third time on Friday next.

Mr. Poindexter moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting by law, the corporation of the city of New-Orleans from exacting any tax or duty on vessels, boats or other craft, descending the river Mississippi, having on board articles the growth or manufacture of the United States, or such articles of foreign growth or manufacture as have been regularly imported into the United States.

This resolution was read, and the further consideration thereof postponed until the first Monday in February next.

The speaker presented the petition of the legislature of the Indiana territory, praying that a grant of land may be made to every officer and soldier who served in the late expedition under governor Harrison against the hostile Indians; and that a similar grant may be made to the heirs of those who were killed in the action of the 7th ultimo.

The speaker also presented the petition of a committee appointed for that purpose at a meeting of the officers and privates of the several militia corps of Knox county, Indiana territory, who served in the campaign under governor Harrison "praying that grants of land may be made to the heirs of such officers and soldiers as fell in the action of the 7th ult. and that compensation may be made for horses and other property unavoidably lost or destroyed in said action;" which two petitions were referred to the committee appointed on the 19th inst. on the message from the president of the United States transmitting letters from governor Harrison relative to that action.

The bill from the senate authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of Rangers for the protection of the frontier of the United States, was read the first time, and on motion was read the second time and referred to the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistment of the regular troops and to an auxilliary military force.

And the house adjourned over to Thursday. See page 312.

Miscellaneous.

Two societies of *rural and domestic economy* have been formed in Norway, one at Christiana, the other at Asker. Each of them proposes premiums and publishes essays on subjects analogous to the purpose of their institution. The typographical society of Christiana, has lately been re-organized, and has resumed its labours. The former number of 93 members is increased by 24 in Norway and 25 in Denmark.

Greece.—The Ionian Academy, established at Corfu, has offered a prize of 600 francs, for the best dissertation on the means of rendering the potatoe abundant in that island, in the shortest possible time, and also of producing an increase of grain. The memoirs may be written in Italian, Latin, Greek or French.

State of North-Carolina.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
Chowan	2,382	2,588	5,011	2,592	2,473	5,132	2,409	2,789	5,297
Perquimons	3,525	1,878	5,440	3,627	2,020	5,708	4,916	2,017	6,052
Pasquotank	3,595	1,623	5,497	3,390	1,755	5,379	4,829	2,295	7,674
Camden	2,965	1,038	4,033	2,965	1,170	4,191	3,888	1,411	5,347
Currituck	4,001	1,103	5,219	5,284	1,530	6,928	5,234	1,631	6,985
Gates	3,080	2,219	5,392	3,111	2,688	5,881	3,062	2,790	5,965
Hertford	3,170	2,442	5,828	3,400	2,864	6,701	2,943	2,805	6,052
Bertie	7,117	5,141	12,606	5,534	5,512	11,249	5,145	6,059	11,218
Tyrrell	3,543	1,166	4,741	2,523	859	3,395	2,420	910	3,364
Cravan	6,474	3,658	10,469	4,489	4,161	10,245	6,501	5,050	12,676
Jones	3,071	1,681	4,822	2,326	1,949	4,339	2,532	2,375	4,968
Johnston	4,241	1,329	5,634	4,504	1,763	6,301	4,509	2,330	6,867
Dobbs*	4,933	1,916	6,893						
Wayne	4,439	1,557	6,133	4,700	1,988	6,772	5,820	2,756	8,687
Pitt	5,883	2,367	8,275	5,167	2,885	9,084	5,580	3,589	9,169
Beaufort	3,701	1,602	5,462	2,234	2,044	6,242	4,369	2,568	7,203
Hyde	3,041	1,048	4,120	3,379	1,404	4,829	4,087	1,852	6,029
Carteret	2,927	713	3,732	3,373	818	5,399	3,545	1,172	4,823
New-Hanover	2,024	3,738	6,831	2,908	4,058	7,060	4,891	6,442	11,465
Brunswick	2,557	1,511	3,071	2,333	1,614	4,110	2,314	2,254	4,778
Bladen	3,350	1,676	5,084	4,577	2,299	7,028	3,573	1,985	5,671
Duplin	4,276	1,383	5,662	4,877	1,864	6,896	5,518	2,416	7,863
Onslow	3,555	1,748	5,387	3,809	1,814	5,623	4,339	2,299	6,669
Cumberland	6,407	2,181	8,671	6,422	2,723	9,264	6,491	2,796	9,382
Moore	9,387	371	3,370	4,118	608	4,767	5,367	944	6,367
Richmond	4,417	583	5,055	4,723	875	5,623	5,372	1,301	6,695
Robeson	4,516	533	5,326	5,500	998	6,899	1,683	1,340	7,528
Sampson	4,742	1,183	6,065	4,870	1,712	6,719	4,562	2,049	6,620
Anson	4,264	828	5,133	6,725	1,290	8,146	6,418	2,325	8,831
Halifax	7,016	6,506	13,965	6,071	7,239	13,945	7,760	6,624	15,620
Northhampton	5,110	4,409	9,981	5,605	6,209	12,353	5,244	7,258	13,082
Warren	4,609	4,720	9,397	5,136	6,012	11,234	4,791	6,282	11,004
Franklin	4,805	2,717	7,559	4,831	3,698	8,529	4,665	5,330	10,166
Nash	5,196	2,009	7,393	4,236	2,596	6,975	4,244	2,897	7,268
Edgecombe	7,033	3,152	10,255	6,410	3,905	20,421	7,879	5,107	12,423
Martin	4,095	1,889	6,080	3,660	1,786	5,629	3,515	2,357	5,987
Orange	10,055	2,060	12,216	12,681	3,551	16,362	15,102	4,701	20,135
Granville	6,504	4,163	10,982	7,580	6,106	14,015	7,363	7,746	15,576
Caswell	7,288	2,736	10,096	6,203	3,123	9,370	7,368	4,299	11,757
Wake	7,549	2,463	10,192	8,556	3,906	12,768	10,689	5,878	17,086
Chatham	7,580	1,632	9,221	8,974	2,806	11,861	9,100	3,635	12,477
Randolph	6,800	452	7,270	8,425	607	9,234	9,109	798	10,112
Rowan	13,989	1,742	15,828	17,166	2,839	20,060	17,697	3,757	21,543
Mecklenburg	9,722	1,603	11,395	8,436	1,988	10,439	10,744	3,494	14,272
Iredell	4,574	858	5,435	7,331	1,508	8,856	8,535	2,432	10,972
Montgomery	3,786	434	4,725	6,284	1,373	7,677	6,700	1,696	8,430
Guilford	2,618	516	7,191	8,497	905	9,442	9,950	1,467	11,420
Rockingham	5,077	1,100	6,187	6,528	1,633	8,277	8,159	2,114	10,316
Surry	6,476	698	7,191	8,479	1,005	9,505	8,813	1,469	10,366
Stokes	7,728	787	8,528	9,524	1,439	11,026	9,777	1,746	11,645
Burke	7,512	595	8,118	9,051	826	6,929	9,514	1,433	11,007
Wilkes	7,592	545	8,143	6,393	790	4,727	7,772	1,194	9,054
Cabarras				4,393	699	5,094	4,921	1,234	6,158
Person				4,197	2,082	6,402	3,987	2,573	6,642
Washington				1,598	76	2,422	2,114	1,287	3,164
Greene				2,695	1,496	4,218	2,970	1,842	4,867
Lenoir				2,424	1,526	4,005	3,019	2,440	5,572
Buncombe				5,131	347	5,812	8,564	695	9,277
Lincoln	8,289	935	9,224	11,119	1,523	12,650	13,862	2,849	16,359
Rutherford	7,192	614	7,808	9,668	1,072	10,753	12,184	979	13,202
Ashe					85	2,783	3,541	147	3,691
HARWOOD							2,602	171	2,789
COLUMBUS							2,292	703	3,022
TOTALS,	268,405	100,571	373,951	337,764	133,296	478,105	376,310	168,824	555,500

*Dobbs county is not mentioned in the last enumerations.

NOTE.—See note to page 264—counties formed since 1790 in *Italics*—since 1800 in SMALL CAPITALS.

South-Carolina.

DISTRICTS.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*	*Free whites.*	*Slaves.*	*Total.*
Charleston city - -	8,089	7,684	16,359	9,630	9,819	20,473	12,628	11,671	24,711
Ditto district -	3,712	26,387	30,388	4,744	32,126	37,007	5,443	23,714	28,468
Colleton - - -	3,601	16,562	20,358	4,394	20,471	24,903	4,290	21,858	26,359
Georgetown - -	8,878	13,131	22,122	6,275	16,568	22,938	1,710	13,867	15,679
Beaufort - - -	4,364	14,236	18,753	4,199	16,031	20,428	4,792	20,914	25,887
Orangeburgh - -	12,412	5,931	18,513	10,315	5,356	15,766	6,639	6,564	13,229
Sumpter - - -				6,239	6,563	13,103	7,126	11,638	19,054
Marion - - -				4,621	2,155	6,914	6,019	2,771	8,884
Barnwell - - -				5,575	1,690	7,376	7,969	4,153	12,280
York - - -	5,652	923	6,604	8,417	1,804	10,248	7,828	3.164	10,032
Chester - - -	5,881	938	6,866	7,019	1,164	8,185	8,722	2,743	11,479
Fairfield - - -	6,138	1,485	7,623	8,096	1,968	10,087	7,886	4,034	11,857
Laurens - - -	8,270	1,120	9,397	10,870	1,919	12,809	11,645	3,308	14,982
Pendleton - - -	8,731	834	9,568	17,760	2,224	20,054	19,363	3,485	22,897
Greenville - -	5,888	606	6,503	10,029	1,439	11,504	10,739	2,353	13,133
Spartanburgh - -	7,907	860	8,800	10,609	1,467	12,122	11,835	2,391	14,259
Union - - -	6,430	1,215	7,693	8,472	1,697	10,237	8,081	2,846	10,995
Edgefield - - -	9,605	3,619	13,289	13,063	5,006	18,130	14,433	8,576	23,160
Ebbeville - - -	7,505	1,665	9,197	10,548	2,964	13,553	14,396	6,672	21,156
Richland - - -	2,479	1,437	3,930	2,929	3,033	6,097	3,468	5,238	9,027
Lancaster - - -	4,864	1,370	6,702	4,898	1,076	6,012	4,300	1,646	6,318
Kershaw - - -				4,706	2,530	7,340	4,942	4,847	9,867
Newbury - - -	8,186	1,144	9,342	9,707	2,204	12,006	9,848	4,006	13,964
Cheraw* - - -	7,418	3,229	10,706	13,138	4,877	18,299			
Clarendon* - -	1,790	602	2,392						
Charlemont* - -	2,438	2,110	4,548						
MARLBOROUGH - -							3,173	1,709	4,960
LEXINGTON - -							4,713	1,911	6,641
WILLIAMSBURG - -							2,306	4,518	6,871
DARLINGTON - -							6,259	2,731	9,047
CHESTERFIELD - -							3,867	1,639	5,564
HORRY - - -							2 943	1,398	4,349
TOTALS - -	140,078	107,094	249,073	296,245	146,151	345,591	214,196	196,365	415,115

Georgia.

Camden county - -	234	70	303	936	735	1,681	1,207	2,687	3,941
Glynn - - -	193	215	413	779	1,092	1,874	664	2,845	3,417
Liberty - - -	1,303	4,025	5,355	1,346	3,940	5,313	1,352	4,808	6,228
Chatham - - -	2,456	8,201	10,769	3,673	9,049	12,946	3,214	9,748	13,540
Effingham - - -	1,674	750	2,424	1,310	762	2,072	1,575	1,010	2,586
Richmond - - -	7,162	4,116	11,317	2,728	2,691	5,473	2,681	3,430	6,189
Burke - - -	7,064	2,392	9,467	6,523	2,967	9,506	6,091	4,691	10,858
Washington - -	3,856	694	4,552	7,181	2,668	10,300	6,423	3,513	9,940
Wilkes - - -	24,052	7,268	31,500	8,032	5,008	13,103	7,602	7,284	14,887
Franklin - - -	885	156	1,041	5,892	959	6,859	9,143	1,656	10,815
Green - - -	4,020	1,377	5,405	7,097	3,657	10,761	6,398	5,236	11,679
Lincoln - - -				3,326	1,433	4,766	2,331	2,212	4,555
Oglethorpe - - -				6,686	3,089	9,780	6,857	5,435	12,297
Jackson - - -				6,328	1,400	7,736	8,742	1,816	10,569
Jefferson - - -				4,008	1,642	5,684	3,746	2,336	6,111
Warren - - -				6,252	2,058	8,329	5,659	3,048	8,725
Mackintosh - -				731	1,819	2,660	761	2,957	3,739
Hancock - - -				9,605	4,835	14,456	6,849	6,456	13,330
Montgomery - -				2,742	435	3,180	2,190	747	2,954
Elbert - - -				7,255	2,816	10,094	7,632	4,574	12,150
Bullock - - -				1,629	269	1,913	1,861	426	2,305
Scriven - - -				2,253	766	3,019	2,657	1,816	4,477
Bryan - - -				528	2,306	2,836	557	2,264	2,827
WAYNE - - -							421	254	676
Columbia - - -				5,381	3,008	8,345	5,229	5,980	11,242
WALTON - - -							964	60	1,026
CLARKE - - -							5,000	2,594	7,628
TATNAL - - -							1,600	542	2,206
TELFAIR - - -							525	218	744
PULASKI - - -							1,553	528	2,093

* These districts are extinct.

Georgia—continued.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Laurens - - -							1,714	485	2,210
Twiggs - - -							2,856	642	3,405
Wilkinson - - -							1,846	318	2,155
Baldwin - - -							3,790	2,550	6,356
Jones - - - -							5,571	2,587	8,597
Putnam - - -							6,769	3,220	10,029
Morgan - - -							5,949	2,418	8,369
Randolph - - -							5,743	1,821	7,573
Total, - -	52,886	29,264	82,548	101,066	59,699	162,686	145,414	105,218	252,433

Potash.

The following article was written for the Register at the request of some friends in the western country; we hope it may answer all the purposes required.

The great importance which this article bears in the list of our exportations, and the immense variety of quality to which it is liable, from the fraud or carelessness of manufactures, render it a desirable thing to understand the mode of manufacturing the largest quantities by a process which shall not injure its useful properties. The manufacturers are generally too apt to calculate their interest by the quantity they can send to market, without reflecting that the prices of all commodities are regulated by their quality, or their particular adoption to the purposes of employment. Faults of this kind have led the chemists of Europe to turn their attention to the subject, and various ingenious modes have been contrived for the purpose of procuring it among themselves; it therefore particularly behoves our manufacturers to be attentive to the quality of what they offer for sale, lest in our over-eagerness to increase its profits, we should entirely lose this lucrative branch of our commerce.

It has been observed that commercial men and practical tradesmen have more just ideas on this salt than the generality of men of science. This may be true in a limited sense. The tradesman may by experience of its effects be enabled to know the pure from the impure; but we must resort to the chemist to be informed wherein those impurities consist, and how they may be avoided.

Several circumstances are found materially to influence the quality of this alkaline salt: the nature of the materials which are reduced to ashes: the mode of conducting the combustion; and the degree of heat applied in the process of evaporation. With respect to the first, the trees or other vegetable substances intended to be incinerated, should be perfectly sound and free from marks of decay or putrefaction. Particular trees and vegetables are found to yield a greater quantity and a better quality than others; thus hiccory, poplar, ash and oak, are generally preferred among the trees, and of the vegetables the marine plants are best. In Russia it is the practice to let the trees remain after they are felled for twelve months or more, that they may be thoroughly dried before they are burned. But Mr. Stephens, a gentleman who a short time before the revolution, obtained a grant from the parliament of England to establish a manufacture of potash in this country, and who succeeded perfectly, was in the habit of burning the wood immediately after it was felled, which is unquestionably the most proper plan, as many trees begin to decay and rot very speedily after being cut down, a circumstance which as before observed, will affect the quality of the ashes.

The trees being felled and cut into convenient lengths may be burned either in a kiln or in the open air; if in the latter way, a brick floor or hearth should be laid to prevent the earth being mixed with the ashes when they are afterwards scraped up, and the wood piled upon this by laying the logs alternately across each other, and filling the interstices with the smaller branches or brushwood; the bottom logs should then be set on fire at each end. When the pile is completely burned, the ashes should be suffered to remain, without being stirred until nearly cold, and then carried under a shed or in a house and placed in proper vessels where they should lie for a month or more, wetting them frequently and ramming them into a close heap. It is improper to burn a second pile upon the ashes of the first, as the degree of heat to which these would be thus subjected would materially affect the salt to be afterwards obtained from them.

The second and least objectionable mode of burning the wood is in a kiln made for the purpose, which may be built of brick or stone and of any size. At about one third of the height of the kiln an iron grate should be fitted in, upon which the wood is placed; the apartment under the grate should be paved with brick, having a door-way communicating outwards closed with an iron lid; when the wood is set on fire, the cracks of this door way should be completely stopped by mortar, or by banking the earth up against it. The grate or bed of the kiln should be filled with wood to the surface, and a supply constantly kept up, until the ashes in the lower apartment have nearly reached the grate. They should then be drawn out whilst red hot and in that state sprinkled with ley till they are sufficiently damp to be rammed into a heap as directed in the former case. In this state they are ready for the second process, that of forming the ley: for this purpose they should be put into vats or hoppers having false bottoms latticed and covered with two or three layers of straw to prevent the ashes from falling through along with the liquor. The vats (of which there should be at least three) should be filled to within four or five inches of the top and the ashes well rammed as they are put in so as to form a solid and compact mass, taking care to heap more around the sides of the vat, that a concavity may be left in the centre. The vats being all prepared in the same manner, let the concavity or bason of the first be filled with soft water, and kept constantly supplied until the ashes will absorb no more. In about twenty-four hours the ley which has soaked through into the receiver should be drawn off, and the ashes again supplied with water until

their whole strength has been extracted. With the liquor thus run off the second vat should be filled, and the same process repeated until they ley has acquired *proof* strength.* It may then be put away in cisterns as ready for the last process, or that of evaporation.

There are various modes of subjecting the liquor to this operation according to the convenience of the manufacturer. By some they ley is evaporated in iron crucibles almost to dryness and the residuum subjected to the action of an intense heat until it becomes liquified, the melted salt is then poured upon iron plates to chrystalize, and the work is finished. But the evaporation of the ley and the liquification of the salt may be done at once by means of a furnace properly contrived and heated. It should be heated almost to a white heat, and preserved as nearly as possible at the same temperature during the whole continuance of the process. It is to a want of attention in this particular that many of the varieties in the quality of the potash, are to be attributed. The furnace being brought to this degree of heat, they ley is poured into it from the cisterns by means of funnels, care being taken to regulate the stream, so as to prevent the flues or the funnels from being choaked: an iron or brick trough should be made leading from the furnace to receive the product. In about an hour the potash will issue out in a red hot stream, and if care be taken to pack it away in close cases as soon as it is cold, without any admixture of clay, lime, gravel, &c. there can be no doubt of its being as pure as the nature of the substance will admit.

The appearances even of the best potash are so various that is difficult to judge of its quality from that alone. It is considered impure if it have a honey-comb appearance or an acid taste. That which is white or cream colored, and has crystalized in small round grains, is esteemed the best.

Besides the innumerable uses to which this important article has been applied, as well in medicine as in various trades, it has been discovered to possess the remarkable property of extinguishing flame in the most speedy and effectual manner, and for this purpose has been successfully used in some parts of England to extinguish burning houses, a quantity of it being dissolved in the water with which the fire engines are charged.

* This is ascertained by weight, in the following manner: take a vial which will exactly hold a four ounce measure of water; having first ascertained the weight of the vial, fill it with water and weigh that also: divide the weight of the water into 128 equal parts, each of which is a *caract*—thus 1-63 of the whole weight would be two caracts 1-32 4 caracts, &c. Ley that weighs 18 caracts is sufficiently strong for evaporation. The strength may be tried also by means of a fresh egg, which will swim on the surface of strong ley, and sink in what is too weak for use.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 28.

The ship Pacific, whose speedy passage *to* England was noted in our last, has returned to New-York in 27 days, bringing London papers to the 19th of last month. Their contents do not appear important. The price of grain is on the advance in all parts of the united kingdom, and petitions were preparing to prevent its distillation. A considerable scarcity is apprehended. There had been some serious riots at Nottingham, occasioned by the introduction of a new *stocking frame*, calculated to lessen the *employ* of the weavers!—The king of England still lived, but was very ill—the prince regent had strained his ancle, and was confined to his room. *It is said* the orders in council are becoming very unpopular, even with some of their warmest original advocates, and it is expected, when the prince regent receives full powers, that they will be abrogated. There is nothing of interest from the continent; a rising of the people in Dalmatia and Istria, is reported. A new ministry in England is confidently spoken of. Lords Grey, Holland, Lauderdale, and Lansdowne, are to go into the council—Mr. Tierney to be chancellor of the exchequer; lord Erskine, lord chancellor; Mr. Sheridan paymaster of the navy, &c.—The following curious article is from a late Irish paper:

"Things still continue in an unsatisfactory state," to use a phrase of Mr. Pitt's, between the British Islands and their former colonies. There have been recent arrivals which speak of the most deadly animosity having been excited between the rival factions. The federalists, among whom are included the friends of England, are losing ground, and the democrats, at the head of whom is Madison, president, are described as lords of the ascendant. In the mean time nothing is done. Every arrangement waits for the meeting of congress for a legal sanction—of course we shall next have to record the enactment of a non-intercourse law.

It is believed throughout the western country that the British are chiefly to blame for the conduct of the Indians. What leads to this opinion is the frequent excitements the savages have received to commit war upon us from the agents of his "most gracious majesty," and a knowledge of the fact, that after the battle on the Wabash, fifty fusees and rifles, with the famous stamp of *Ketland & co.* to all appearance *new*, were picked up—and the powder taken was also pronounced to be "*fine English glazed powder.*" Further, certain deputations from the northern tribes lately visited the southern Indians, to induce them to unbury the tomahawk—the deputies were armed with NEW *English* muskets. It appears, however, they were unsuccessful; though, it is said, the *Chickasaws* have risen for the purpose of opposing the troops of the United States, who are directed to cut a road through the country of the *Creeks*. In such a state of things it is consolatory to reflect, that our affairs are committed to the direction of that faithful veteran, col. Hawkins; whose active benevolence has secured the attachment of the red people as well as the admiration of the white, and on whose experience and firmness we may rely in any emergency.

The following extracts of a letter from gov. *Harrison*, to col. *John M. Scott*, of Frankfort, Ken. as published in the Western "Argus" of the 11th inst. corroborates, and shews additional causes why the above opinion is entertained:

"VINCENNES, Dec. 2, 1811.

"Even in the event of a war with Great Britain, I think that the Indians will now remain neutral—they have witnessed the inefficacy of British assistance—for *that assistance has been afforded in as ample a manner as it could have been, if war had actually prevailed between us and that power.* Within the last three months, the whole of the Indians on this frontier, have been completely armed and equipped *out of the king's stores at Malden.* Indeed they were much better armed than the greater part of my troops; every Indian was provided with a gun, scalping knife, tomahawk and war club, and most

of them with a spear—whilst the greater part of the riflemen had no other weapon than their rifle The Indians, had moreover, an ample supply of the best British glazed powder—some of their guns had been sent to them so short a time before the action, that they were not divested of the list covering in which they are imported."

"After the battle on the Wabash, (says the Kentucky Gazette,) governor Harrison buried 50 or 60 dead, upon the field—and we understand the Indians returned in a few days after his departure and took them up, scalped them and left them on the ground, and then interred their own killed in the graves."

The destructive war, heretofore noticed, rages with additional force in many parts of Spain. The most important event that has lately occurred is the surrender of Saguntum to the French, under marshal Suchet. The allies made an attempt to relieve the place, but were defeated with great loss, the French taking 4,639 prisoners. Saguntum surrendered the day after the battle, which added 2,580 prisoners; the whole, 7,211 in number, were marched into France. The loss of the French is officially stated to be only 128 killed and 596 wounded. A body of 10,000 French troops are in the neighborhood of Algesiras.

That famous outcast, Aaron Burr, is in England

American Manufactures.—The following resolution passed the senate of this state, on the 30th March, 1811, and was agreed to by the assembly.—It is published, in order that the members of the legislature, who are to assemble at Albany on the last Tuesday of January, may be seasonably apprised of it, and regulate themselves accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Clinton,

Resolved, (if the honorable the assembly concur therein) that it be recommended to the members of the legislature, to appear at the next session in clothes of American manufacture. *N.Y. Mer.Adv.*

The legislature of Kentucky convened on the 2d inst. *John Simpson,* Esq. was unanimously elected speaker of the house of representatives. The senate formed a quorum on the same day, when governor Scott delivered an excellent and highly spirited communication—to appear in its course.

By *way of London* we first learn the important intelligence that the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia a short time ago. The despatches carried to England from their minister in this country, by the messenger, Mr. Proudman, were well fumigated!

Canal navigation.—The locks and canals from Concord to Boston now being nearly complete, we have been informed that the agent for the Middlesex canal has contracted for a *steam boat,* upon a plan peculiar to canal navigation. It is contemplated that this boat will propel, by the powers of steam, four other boats of forty tons each, at the rate of eight miles an hour. The boats will probably be in readiness to ply the Merrimack the ensuing spring—Such a project cannot fail to be of great importance to this town and the circumjacent country. *N. H. Patriot.*

LONDON, November 15.

Ex officio informations, those dreadful instruments of power in the hands of an attorney general, the indiscriminate use of which was lately discouraged by the English court of king's bench, appear to be the order of the day in Ireland. We announced on Saturday, that the Irish attorney general had filed information, *ex officio,* against the earl of Fingall, and the proprietors of two of the Dublin newspapers. To these we have this day to add several other persons, making the following list, viz:

The earl of Fingall for presiding at an aggregate meeting at Fishamble street, on the 9th of July.

The earl of Fingall (again) for presiding at a Catholic meeting in Navan, for the purpose of appointing delegates for the county of Meath, on the 29th of August. The honorable T. Barnewall, for assisting at said meeting; the honorable Patrick Barnewall for a like offence; the honorable Richard Barnewall; the honorable Joseph Barnewall for the same; Philip Whitefield Harvey, Esq. proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, for publishing the Catholic proceedings on the 1st of August; Thomas Townsend, Esq. barrister at law, propretor of The Correspondent, for publishing the same proceedings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 26.—Mr. Reed presented two petitions of certain merchants of Salem, stating that their vessels and cargoes, sent to Naples after the issuing of the president's proclamation of Nov. 2, 1810, were there confiscated and sold under the Berlin and Milan decrees, and praying relief. Referred.

Mr. Porter, from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill authorising the president to accept and organize certain military corps [not exceeding 50,000.] The bill was twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

Mr. Bibb offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house a statement of the vessels belonging to the navy of the United States which have been repaired since the year 1801, specifying the time when they were repaired, and the cost.

The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a report of the committee of claims unfavorable to a certain petitioner, because barred by the statutes of limitation. The debate involved the expediency or inexpediency of suspending or repealing those statutes. The committee rose without deciding, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Gholson submitted the following resolution. Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire into the justice of all revolutionary claims, notwithstanding they may be barred by the statutes of limitation. Laid on the table.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

ERRATUM. In the census of Maryland, for "4104 free whites" in the Eastern precincts of Baltimore, read 3102. From a supplementary return it appears, that the population of Harford county in 1800, was, *free whites,* 15,477—*slaves,* 1344—TOTAL, 17,626.

Next week, by the aid of a supplement, we shall dispose of some of our stock of manuscripts.

☞ The first four numbers of the Register were forwarded a few days ago to such of our subscribers as had not been furnished with them. If any have been neglected (which we believe is not the case) a notice of it will be thankfully received.

*** As, according to the terms of subscription, our patrons are now considered as for one year—new subscribers for a less period cannot be received. The effect would be to render our files incomplete, and do more harm than good; as well as give an imperfect work to the person so subscribing. New subscribers will be furnished from the beginning.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 17.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Mr. Grundy's Speech,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Speaker, I did not expect that the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) would have made any enquiries into the motives or objects of that committee, of which he himself was a member. He, sir, attended faithfully to his duty, and witnessed every step the committee took. He also saw the report before it was made to this house, and must have heard the exposition of our ulterior measures, as explained by our chairman. Why, then, sir, shall he now affect not to understand us? Our object, by those who will listen, shall not be misunderstood. And, Mr. Speaker, as I have no political secrets, I feel no hesitation in declaring to you, to this house, and to the nation, the view I have taken of the subject. But before I do this, it is due to the committee that an explanation of their conduct should take place.

So soon as the committee on our foreign relations was appointed, we were forcibly impressed with the serious and highly responsible station you had assigned us; to that committee, consisting of nine members only, were not only the eyes of this house but of the nation turned, and from us, in this the most troubled season our world has ever known, was it expected, that a course of measures would be recommended, calculated to protect the interests of seven millions of people. Under this impression, Mr. Speaker, we deemed it a duty to take time for deliberation; we thought it better to encounter the charge of having acted in a tardy and dilatory way, than to take a rash step, by which this nation might be plunged into difficulties, from which it could not be easily extricated. We therefore took the necessary time to weigh the arguments both for and against the measures we have recommended; and as far as we were able, we surveyed the consequences which were to follow from the course we proposed. We foresaw, Mr. Speaker, that our countrymen were to fall in the meditated conflict, and that American blood was to stream afresh. Nor were we unmindful of the expenditure of public treasure. And, sir, what cost me more reflection than every thing else was the new test to which we are to put this government. We are about to ascertain by actual experiment how far our republican institutions are calculated to stand the shock of war, and whether, after foreign danger has disappeared, we can again assume our peaceful attitude, without endangering the liberties of the people.

Against these considerations, weighty in themselves, your committee felt themselves constrained to decide, influenced by existing circumstances of a character too imperious to be resisted; these I will enumerate before I sit down. My business at present is to address a particular portion of the members of this house—I mean, sir, the republican members—and although what I am about to say might be deemed impolitic on ordinary subjects of legislation, yet, at this time, and on this occasion, it would be criminal to conceal a single thought which might influence their determination. We should now, Mr. Speaker, forget little party animosities, we should mingle minds freely, and, as far as we are able, commune with the understandings of each other; and, the decision once made, let us become one people, and present an undivided front to the enemies of our country.

Republicans should never forget that some years ago a set of men of different politics held the reins of this government, and drove the car of state; they were charged with being friendly to standing armies in times of peace, and favorable to expensive establishments; not for the purpose of opposing foreign enemies, but to encourage executive patronage, and to bring these forces to operate upon the people themselves. These measures alarmed the republicans; they remonstrated, they clamored, they appealed to the people, and by a national sentence, the men then in power were taken down from their high places, and republican men were put in their seats.

If your minds are resolved on war, you are consistent, you are right, you are still republicans; but if you are not resolved, pause and reflect, for should this resolution pass, and you then become faint hearted, remember that you have abandoned your old principles, and trod in the paths of your predecessors.

According to my view of this subject, Mr. Speaker, we now stand on the bank; one movement more, the rubicon is passed, we are in Italy, and we must march to Rome.

As a member of the committee, I feel no hesitation in saying, that if there be a member here, not determined to go with us, to the extent of our measures; I prefer now to take my leave of him, rather than be deserted when the clouds darken, and the storm thickens upon us.

This admonition I owed to candor—I have paid it, not because I doubted; my purpose is settled, my mind reposes upon it—I may be in an error—if I am, I hope my country will forgive me—From my God I shall never need it, because he knows the purity of my motives.

I will now state the reasons which influenced the committee, in recommending the measures now before us.

It is not the carrying trade, properly so called, about which this nation and Great Britain, are at present contending: Were this the only question now under consideration, I should feel great unwillingness (however clear our claim might be) to involve the nation in war, for the assertion of a right, in the enjoyment of which the community at large are not more deeply concerned. The true question in controversy, is of a very different cha-

racter; it involves the interest of the whole nation: It is the right of exporting the productions of our own soil and industry to foreign markets. Sir, our vessels are now captured when destined to the ports of France, and condemned by the British courts of admiralty, without even the pretext of having on board contraband of war, enemies property, or having in any other respect violated the laws of nations. These depredations on our lawful commerce, under whatever ostensible pretence committed, are not to be traced to any maxims or rules of public law, but to the maritime supremacy, and pride of the British nation. This hostile and unjust policy of that country towards us, is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that the United States are already the second commercial nation in the world. The rapid growth of our commercial importance, has not only awakened the jealousy of the commercial interests of Great Britain, but her statesmen, no doubt, anticipate with deep concern the maritime greatness of this republic.

The unjust and unprecedented demands now made by Great Britain, that we shall cause the markets of the continent to be opened to her manufactures, fully justifies the views I have suggested.

That we as a neutral nation should interfere between belligerents in their municipal regulations, will not be contended for by any one. From the course pursued by that nation for some years past, it evidently appears, that neither public law nor justice, but power alone, is made by her the test of maritime rights.

What, Mr. Speaker, are we now called on to decide? It is whether we will resist by force, this attempt made by that government, to subject our maritime rights to the arbitrary and capricious rule of her will; for my part I am not prepared to say, that this country shall submit to have her commerce interdicted or regulated, by any foreign nation.—Sir, I prefer war to submission.

Over and above these unjust pretensions of the British government, for many years past they have been in the practice of impressing our seamen from merchant vessels; this unjust and lawless invasion of personal liberty, calls loudly for the interposition of this government. To those better acquainted with the facts in relation to it, I leave it to fill up the picture. My mind is irresistibly drawn to the West.

Although others may not strongly feel the bearing which the late transactions in that quarter have on this subject, upon my mind they have great influence. It cannot be believed by any man who will reflect, that the savage tribes, uninfluenced by other powers, would think of making war on the United States. They understond too well their own weakness, and our strength. They have already felt the weight of our arms; they know they hold the very soil on which they live as tenants at sufferance. How, then, sir, are we to account for their late conduct? In one way only: some powerful nation must have intrigued with them, and turned their peaceful disposition towards us into hostilities.—Great Britain alone, has intercourse with those northern tribes; I therefore infer, that if British gold has not been employed, their baubles and trinkets, and the promise of a support and of a place of refuge if needful have had their effect.

If I am right in this conjecture, war is not to commence by sea or land, it is already begun; and some of the richest blood of our country has already been shed; yes, Mr. Speaker, in one individual has fallen, the honest man, the orator, and the soldier. That he loved his country none can doubt—he died to preserve its honor and its fame—I mean the late commander of the cavalry; you, sir, who have often measured your strength with his, in forensic debate, can attest that he in a good degree, was the pride of the western country, and Kentucky claimed him as a favorite son. For his loss, with those who fell by his side, the whole western country is ready to march; they only wait for our permission; and, sir, war once declared, I pledge myself for my people—they will avenge the death of their brethren.

Another consideration drawn from our past conduct demands the course we have proposed. In the year 1808, congress declared that this nation had but three alternatives left; war, embargo or submission; since that time no advantageous change has taken place in our foreign relations; we now have no embargo, we have not declared war; I then say it, with humiliation produced by the degradation of my country, we have submitted. Mr. Speaker, I derive no pleasure from speaking in this way of my country, but it is true, and however painful the truth may be, it should be told.

Another reason operates on my mind; we stand pledged to the French nation to continue in force our non importation law against Great Britain; without a violation of national faith we cannot repeal it. What effects is the operation of this law producing? It is demoralizing our citizens; men of commercial habits cannot easily change their course of life; those who have lived in affluence and ease cannot consent to beg for bread. No, sir, they will violate this law, they will smuggle: and, sir, in politics, as in private life, if you wish men to remain virtuous, lead them not into temptation.

This restrictive system operates unequally; some parts of the union enjoy the same advantages which they possessed when no difficulties attended our foreign relations; others suffer extremely. Ask the northern man, and he will tell you any state of things is better than the present; enquire of the western people why their crops are not equal to what they were in former years; they will answer that industry has no stimulus left, since, their surplus products have no markets; notwithstanding those objections to the present restrictive system, we are bound to retain it—This, and our plighted faith to the French government, have tied the gordian knot; we cannot untie it; we can cut it with the sword.

This war, if carried on successfully, will have its advantages—We shall drive the British from our continent—they will no longer have an opportunity of intriguing with our Indian neighbors, and setting on the ruthless savage to tomahawk our women and children—That nation will lose her Canadian trade, and by having no resting place in this country her means of annoying us will be diminished. The idea I am now about to advance is at war, I know, with the sentiments of the gentleman from Virginia; I am willing to receive the Canadians as adopted brethren; it will have beneficial political effects; it will preserve the equilibrium of the government. When Louisiana shall be fully peopled, the northern states will lose their power; they will be at the discretion of others; they can be depressed at pleasure, and then this union might be endangered—I therefore feel anxious not only to add the Floridas to the south, but the Canadas to the north of this empire.

To you, Mr. Speaker, and to the members of this house, my thanks are due, for the very patient attention you have paid to my embarrassed remarks

Mr. Randolph's Speech

ON THE SECOND RESOLUTION REPORTED BY THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Tuesday, December 10.—The order of the day being called for, the speaker observed, that the gentleman from Virginia on the right of the chair was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Randolph said that if any other gentleman had any observations to make on the question, he would feel obliged to him if he would offer them, as he was much exhausted by the fatigues of the morning, and would be glad of a little time to recruit his wasted strength and spirits—After a considerable pause no gentleman having manifested a disposition to speak,

Mr. Randolph rose. He expressed his sense of the motive which had induced the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Grundy) to move the adjournment yesterday, and of the politeness of the house in granting it; at the same time declaring, that in point of fact he had little cause to be thankful for the favor, well intended as he knew it to have been—since he felt himself even less capable of proceeding with his argument, than he had been on the preceding day

It was a question, as it had been presented to the house, of PEACE OR WAR. In that light it had been argued; in no other light could he consider it, after the declarations made by members of the committee of foreign relations. Without intending any disrespect to the chair, he must be permitted to say, that if the decision yesterday was correct, "that it was not in order to advance any arguments against the resolution, drawn from topics before other committees of the house"—the whole debate, nay, the report itself on which they were acting, was disorderly; since the increase of the military force was a subject at that time in agitation by the select committee raised on that branch of the president's message. But it was impossible that the discussion of a question bread as the wide ocean of our foreign concerns—involving every consideration of interest, of right, of happiness and of safety at home—touching, in every point, all that was dear to freemen "their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor!" could be tied down by the narrow rules of technical routine. The committee of foreign relations had indeed decided that the subject of arming the militia (which he had pressed upon them as indispensible to the public security) did not come within the scope of their authority. On what ground, he had been and still was unable to see, they had felt themselves authorised (when that subject was before another committee) to recommend the raising of standing armies, with a view (as had been declared) of immediate war:—a war not of defence, but of conquest, of aggrandisement or ambition: a war foreign to the interests of this country, to the interests of humanity itself.

He knew not how gentlemen calling themseles republicans, could advocate such a war. What was their doctrine in 1798—9, when the command of the army, that highest of all possible trusts in any government, be the form what it may—was reposed in the bosom of the father of his country!—the sanctuary of a nation's love—the only hope that never came in vain! When other worthies of the revolution! Hamilton, Pinkney and the younger Washington, men of tried patriotism, of approved conduct and valor, of untarnished honor, held subordinate command under him. Republicans were then unwilling to trust a standing army even to his hands who had given proof that he was above all human temptation. Where now is the revolutionary hero to whom you are about to confide this sacred trust?—to whom will you confide the charge of leading the flower of our youth to the heights of Abraham? Will you find him in the person of an acquitted felon? What! then you were unwilling to vote an army where such men as had been named held high command! when Washington himself was at the head—did you then shew such reluctance, feel such scruples; and are you now nothing loth, fearless of every consequence! Will you say that your provocations were less then than now? When your direct commerce was interdicted, your ambassadors hootedwith derision from the French court—tribute demanded—actual war waged upon you.

Those who opposed the army then, were indeed denounced as the partizans of France; as the same men—some of them at least—are now held up as the advocates of England: those firm and undeviating republicans, who then dared, and now dare, to cling to the ark of the constitution, to defend it even at the expence of their fame, rather than surrender themselves to the wild projects of mad ambition.—There was a fatality attending plenitude of power. Soon or late, some mania seizes upon its possessors—they fall from the dizzy height through the giddiness of their own heads. Like a vast estate, heaped up by the labor and industry of one man, which seldom survives the third generation.—Power gained by patient assiduity, by a faithful and regular discharge of its attendant duties, soon gets above its own origin. Intoxicated with their own greatness the federal party fell. Will not the same caution produce the same effects now, as then? Sir, you may raise this army, you may build up this vast structure of patronage, this mighty apparatus of favoritism? but—"lay not the flattering unction to your souls"—you will never live to enjoy the succession. You sign your political death warrant.

Mr. R. here adverted to the provocation to hostilities from shutting up the Mississippi by Spain in 1803—but more fully to the conduct of the house in 1805—6, under the strongest of all imaginable provocations to war—the actual invasion of our country. He read various passages from the president's public message of December 3, 1805.

"Our coasts have been infested and our harbors watched by private armed vessels; some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing acts beyond the authority of their commissions."—[These Mr. R. stated to have been Spanish and French corsairs, fitted out chiefly in the western ports of Cuba—the English cruizers complained of in the same message, having regular commissions and carrying their prizes into port for adjudication.] "They have captured in the very entrance of our harbours, as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication, but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, or in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them; maltreated the crews, and abandoned them in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering."

"With Spain our negociations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue.—Spoliations during the former war, for which she had formerly acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims," [those for French

spoliations carried into Spanish ports] "in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present year, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile, our commerce passing through that river, continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. While however the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct oblige us to meet their example, and endanger conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made in the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi."—[Bourbon county—part of the state of Georgia—of the good old thirteen states!] "Our citizens have been seized, and their property plundered, in the very ports of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens, and repel by arms any similar aggressions in future."

Mr. R. said that on the 6th of December (three days afterwards) a secret message was received from the president, which was referred to a committee of which it was his fate to be chairman. Its complexion might be gathered from the report upon it, for the message itself is not inserted in the secret journal, since ordered to be printed. He read the report.

"The committee have beheld, with just indignation, the hostile spirit manifested by the court of Madrid towards the government of the United States, in withholding the ratification of its convention with us, although signed by its own minister, under the eye of his sovereign, unless with alterations of its terms, affecting claims of the United States, which, by the express conditions of the instrument itself were reserved for future discussion; in piratical depredations upon our fair commerce; in obstructing the navigation of the Mobile; in refusing to come to any fair and amicable adjustment of the boundaries of Louisiana; and in a daring violation, by persons acting under the authority of Spain, and, no doubt apprised of her sentiments and views of our undisputed limits, which she had so solemnly recognized by treaty.

"To a government having interests distinct from those of its people, and disregarding their welfare, here is ample cause for a formal declaration of war, on the part of the United States, and such, did they obey the impulse of their feelings alone, is the course which the committee would not hesitate to recommend: but a government identified with its citizens, too far removed from the powerful nations of the earth for its safety to be endangered by their hostility, peace must always be desirable, so long as it is compatible with the honor and interests of the community.

"Whilst the United States continue burthened with a debt which annually absorbs two-thirds of their revenue, and duties upon imports constitute the only resource from which that revenue can be raised, without resorting to systems of taxation not more ruinous and oppressive than they are uncertain and precarious, the best interests of the union cry aloud for peace. When that debt shall have been discharged, and the resources of the nation thereby liberated, then may we rationally expect to raise, even in time of war, the supplies which our frugal institutions require, without recurring to the hateful and destructive expedient of loans; then and not till then, may we bid defiance to the world. The present moment is peculiarly auspicious for this great and desirable work. Now, if ever the national debt is to be paid by such financial arrangements as will accelerate its extinction, by reaping the rich harvest of neutrality, and thus providing for that diminution of revenue which experience teaches us to expect on the general pacification of Europe.—And the committee indulge a hope, that, in the changed aspect of affairs in that quarter, Spain will find motives for a just fulfilment of her stipulations with us, and an amicable settlement of limits, upon terms not more beneficial to the U. States than advantageous to herself, securing to her an ample barrier on the side of Mexico, and to us the countries watered by the Mississippi, and to the eastward of it. But whilst the committee perceive, in the general uproar of Europe, a state of things peculiarly favorable to the peaceable pursuit of our best interests they are neither insensible to the indignity which has been offered on the part of Spain, nor unwilling to repel similar outrage. On the subject of self-defence, when the territory of the United States is insulted, there can be but one opinion, whatever differences may exist on the question, whether that protection which a vessel finds in our harbors, shall be extended to her, by the nation, in the Indian or Chinese seas! Under this impression the committee submit the following resolution: the annexed letter from the secretary of war will explain why it is not more explicit.

"*Resolved*, That such number of troops (not exceeding) as the president of the United States shall deem sufficient to protect the southern frontier of the United States, from Spanish inroad and insult, and to chastise the same, be immediately raised."

Mr. R. said that the peculiar situation of the frontier, at that time insulted, had alone induced the committee to recommend the raising of regular troops. It was too remote from the population of the country for the militia to act, in repelling and chastising Spanish incursion: New-Orleans, and its dependencies, were separated by a vast extent of wilderness from the settlements of the old United States; filled with a disloyal and turbulent people alien to our institutions, language and manners, and disaffected towards our government. Little reliance could be placed upon them, and it was plain, that if "it was the intention of Spain to advance on our possessions until she should be repulsed by an opposing force," that force must be a regular army, unless we were disposed to abandon all the country south of Tennessee; that if the "protection of our citizens and the spirit and the honor of our country required that force should be interposed," nothing remained but for the legislature to grant the only practicable means, or to shrink from the most sacred of all its duties—to abandon the soil and its inhabitants to the tender mercy of hostile invaders.

Yet this report, moderate as it was, had been deemed of too strong a character by the house. It was rejected; and, at the motion of a gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr Bidwell) who had since taken a great fancy also to Canada, and marched off thither, in advance of the committee of foreign relations] "2,000,000 of dollars were appropriated towards" (not in full of) "any extraordinary expense which might be incurred in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations:" in other words, to buy off, at Paris, Spanish aggressions at home.

Was this fact given in evidence of our impartiality towards the belligerents? that to the insults and injuries and actual invasions of one of them we opposed not bullets, but dollars; that to Spanish invasion we opposed money, whilst for British aggression on the high seas we had arms—offensive war. But Spain was then shielded as well as instigated, by a greater power. Hence our respect for her. Had we at that time acted as we ought to have done in defence of our rights, of the *natale solum* itself, we should (he felt confident) have avoided that series of insult, disgrace and injury, which had been poured out upon us in long unbroken succession. We would not then raise a small regular force for a country, where the militia could not act, to defend our own territory; now, we are willing to levy a great army, for great it must be to accomplish the proposed object, for a war of conquest and ambition—and this, too at the very entrance of the "Northern Hive" of the strongest part of the Union.

An insinuation had fallen from the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) that the late massacre of our brethren on the Wabash had been instigated by the British government. Has the president given any such information? has the gentleman received any such, even informally, from any officer of this government? Is it to believed by the administration? He had cause to think the contrary to be the fact, that such was not their opinion. This insinuation was of the grossest kind—a presumption of the most rash—the most unjustifiable. Shew but good ground for it, he would give up the question at the threshold—he was ready to march to Canada. It was indeed well calculated to excite the feelings of the western people particularly, who were not quite so tenderly attached to our red brethren as some modern philosophers; but it was destitute of any foundation, beyond mere surmise and suspicion.—What would be thought, if, without any proof whatsoever, a member should rise in his place and tell us, that the massacre in Savannah, a massacre perpetrated by civilized savages, with French commissions in their pockets, was excited by the French government? There was an easy and natural solution of the late transaction on the Wabash, in the well known character of the aboriginal savage of North America, without resorting to any such mere conjectural estimate. He was sorry to say that for this single calamity and disgrace the house was, in part, at least answerable. Session after session, their table had been piled up with Indian treaties, for which the appropriations had been voted as a matter of course, without examination. Advantage had been taken of the spirit of the Indians; broken by the war which ended in the treaty of Grenville. Under the ascendency then acquired over them, they had been pent up by subsequent treaties into hooks, straightened in their quarters by a blind cupidity, seeking to extinguish their title to immense wildernesses—for which (possessing as we do already, more land than we can sell or use) we shall not have occasion, for half a century to come. It was our own thirst for territory; our own want of moderation, that had driven these sons of nature to desperation, of which we felt the effects.

Mr. Randolph, although not personally acquainted with the late col. Davies, felt, he was persuaded, as deep and serious regret for his loss as the gentleman from Tennessee himself. He knew him only through the representation of a friend of the deceased (Mr. Rowan) sometime a member of that house: a man who for native force of intellect, manliness of character, and high sense of honor, was not inferior to any that had ever set there. With him he sympathised in the severest calamity that could befal a man of his cast of character. Would to God! they were both then on the floor. From his personal knowledge of the one, he felt confident that he would have his support—and he believed, judging of him from the representation of their common friend, of the other also.

He could but smile at the liberality of the gentleman, in giving Canada to New-York, in order to strengthen the northern balance of power, while at the same time he forwarned her that the western scale must preponderate. Mr. R. said he could almost fancy that he saw the capital in motion towards the falls of Ohio—after a short sojourn taking its flight to the Mississippi, and finally alighting on Darien; which, when the gentleman's dreams are realised, will be a most eligible seat of government for the new republic (or empire) of the two Americas! But it seemed that "in 1808 we talked and acted foolishly," and to give some color of consistency to that folly, we must now commit a greater. Really he could not conceive of a weaker reason offered in support of a present measure, than the justification of a former folly. He hoped we should act a wiser part—take warning by our follies, since we had become sensible of them, and resolve to talk and act foolishly no more. It was indeed high time to give over such preposterous language and proceedings.

This war of conquest, a war for the acquisition of territory and subjects, is to be a new commentary on the doctrine that republics are destitute of ambition----they are addicted to peace, wedded to the happiness and safety of the great body of their people. But it seems this is to be a holiday campaign---there is to be no expence of blood, or treasure, on our part---Canada is to conquer herself---she is to be subdued by the principles of fraternity. The people of that country are first to be seduced from their allegiance, and converted into traitors as preparatory to the making them good citizens. Although he must acknowledge that some of our flaming patriots were thus manufactured, he did not think the process would hold good with a whole community. It was a dangerous experiment. We were to succeed in the French mode by the system o fraternization---all is French!---but how dreadfully it might be retorted on the southern and western slaveholding states. He detested this subornation of treason ---No--if he must have them, let them fall by the valor of our arms, by fair legitimate conquest; not become the victims of treacherous seduction.

He was not surprised at the war spirit which was manifesting itself in gentlemen from the south. In the year 1805---6, in a struggle for the carrying trade of belligerent colonial produce, this country had been most unwisely brought into collision with the great powers of Europe. By a series of most impolitic and ruinous measures utterly incomprehensible to every rational sober minded man, the southern planters, by their own votes, had succeeded in knocking down the price of cotton to seven cents, and of tobacco (a few choice crops excepted) to nothing; and in raising the price of blankets (of which a few would not be amiss in a Canadian campaign), coarse woolens, and every article of first necessity, three or four hundred per cent. And now that by our own acts we have brought ourselves into this unprecedented condition, we must get out of it in any way, but by an acknowledgment of our own want of wisdom and forecast. But is war the true remedy; who will profit by it? Speculators; a few lucky merchants, who draw

prizes in the lottery—commissioners and contractors. Who must suffer by it? The people. It is their blood, their taxes, that must flow to support it.

But gentlemen avowed that they would not go to war for the carrying trade—that is, for any other but the direct export and import trade—that which carries our native products abroad, and brings back the return cargo—and yet they stickle for our commercial rights, and will go to war for them.—He wished to know in point of principle, what difference gentlemen could point out between the abandonment of this or of that maritime right? Do gentlemen assume the lofty port and tone of chivalrous redressers of maritime wrongs, and declare their readiness to surrender every other maritime right, provided they may remain unmolested in the exercise of the humble privilege of carrying their own produce abroad, and bringing back a return cargo? Do you make this declaration to the enemy at the outset? Do you state the minimum with which you will be contented, and put it in her power to close with your proposals at her option; give her the basis of a treaty ruinous and disgraceful beyond example and expression? and this too after having turned up your noses in disdain at the treaties of Mr. Jay and Mr. Monroe! Will you say to England, "*end the war when you please, give us the direct trade in our own produce, we are content.*" But what will the merchants of Salem, and Boston, and New-York, and Philadelphia, and Baltimore, the men of Marblehead and Cape Cod, say to this? will they join in a war professing to have for its object what they would consider (and justly too,) as the sacrifice of their maritime rights, yet affecting to be a war for the *protection* of *commerce?*

He was gratified to find gentlemen acknowledging the demoralizing and destructive consequences of the non-importation law—confessing the truth of all that its opponents foretold when it was enacted: and will you plunge yourselves in war, because you have passed a foolish and ruinous law, and are ashamed to repeal it?" "But our good friend the French emperor stands in the way of its repeal," and as we cannot go too far in making sacrifices to him, who has given such demonstration of his *love for the Americans*, we must, in point of fact, become parties to his war. "Who can be so cruel as to refuse him this favor?" His imagination shrunk from the miseries of such a connection. He called upon the house to reflect whether they were not about to abandon all reclamation for the unparalleled outrages "insults and injuries" of the French government—to give up our claim for plundered millions, and asked what reparation or atonement they could expect to obtain in hours of future dalliance, after they should have made a tender of their persons to this great deflower of the virginity of republics. We had by our own wise (he would not say, *wiseacre*) measures, so encreased the trade and wealth of Montreal and Quebec, that at last we began to cast a wistful eye at Canada. Having done so much towards its improvement by the exercise of "our restrictive energies," we began to think the laborer worthy of his hire, and to put in claim for our portion. Suppose it ours—are we any nearer to our point? As his minister said to the king of Epirus "may we not as well take our bottle of wine before as after this exploit?" Go! march to Canada!—leave the broad bosom of the Chesapeake and her hundred tributary rivers—the whole line of sea-coast from Machias to St. Mary's, unprotected. You have taken Quebec—Have you *conquered England?* Will you seek for the deep foundations of her power in the frozen deserts of Labrador?

"Her march is on the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep!"

Will you call upon her to leave your ports and harbors untouched, only just till you can return from Canada to defend them? The coast is to be left defenceless, whilst men of the interior are revelling in conquest and spoil. But grant for a moment, for mere argument's sake, that in Canada you touched the sinews of her strength, instead of removing a clog upon her resources—an incumbrance, but one, which, from a spirit of honor, she will vigorously defend. In what situation would you then place some of the best men of the nation? As Chatham and Burke, and the whole band of her patriots prayed for her defeat in 1776, so must some of the truest friends to their country deprecate the success of our arms against the only power that holds in check the arch enemy of mankind.

Mr. Randolph declared, that the committee had outstripped the executive. In designating the power against whom this force was to be employed; as had most unadvisedly been done in the preamble or manifesto with which the resolutions were prefaced; they had not consulted the views of the executive; that designation was equivalent to an abandonment of all our claims on the French government. No sooner was the report laid on the table, than the vultures were flocking round their prey; the carcase of a great military establishment—men of tainted reputation, of broken fortune (if they ever had any) and of battered constitutions, "choise spirits, tired of the dull pursuits of civil life" were seeking after agencies and commissions; willing to doze in gross stupidity over the public fire; to light the public candle at both ends. Honorable men undoubtedly there were; ready to serve their country, but what man of spirit or self respect would accept a commission in the present army?

The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Grundy) had addressed himself yesterday exclusively to the "Republicans of the House." Mr. Randolph knew not whether he might consider himself as entitled to any part of the benefit of the honorable gentleman's discourse. It belonged not, however, to that gentleman to decide. If we must have an exposition of the doctrines of republicanism, he should receive it from the fathers of the church, and not from the junior apprentices of the law. He should appeal to his worthy friends from Carolina (Messrs. Macon and Stanford) "men with whom he had measured his strength," by whose side he had fought during the reign of terror, for it was indeed an hour of corruption, of oppression, of pollution. It was not at all to his taste, that sort of republicanism which was supported on this side of the Atlantic by the father of the sedition law, John Adams, and by Peter Porcupine on the other. *Republicanism! of John Adams! and William Cobbett! Par nobile fratrum*, now united as in 1798, whom the cruel walls of Newgate alone keep from flying into each other's embrace—but whom, in sentiment, it is impossible to divide! Gallant crusaders in the holy cause of republicanism! Such "republicanism does indeed mean any thing or nothing."

Our people will not submit to be taxed for this war of conquest and dominion. The government of the United States was not calculated to wage *offensive foreign war*—it was instituted for the common defence and general welfare—and whosoever should embark it in a war of offence, would put it to a test which it was by no means calculated to endure. Make it out that Great Britain had instigated the Indians on a late occasion, and he was ready for battle; but not for dominion. He was

unwilling, however, under present circumstances, to take Canada, at the risk of the constitution! to embark in a common cause with France, and be dragged at the wheels of the car of some Burr or Bonaparte. For a gentleman from Tennessee or Gennessee, or lake Champlain, there may be some prospect of advantage. Their hemp would bear a great price by the exclusion of foreign supply. In that too the great importers were deeply interested. The upper country on the Hudson and the lake would be enriched by the supplies for the troops, which they alone could furnish. They would have the exclusive market; to say nothing of the increased preponderance from the acquisition of Canada and that section of the union, which the southern and western states had already felt so severely in the apportionment bill.

Mr. Randolph adverted to the defenceless state of our seaports, and particularly of the Chesapeake. A single spot only, on both shores, might be considered in tolerable security—from the nature of the port and the strength of the population—and that spot unhappily governed the whole state of Maryland His friend, the late governor of Maryland, (Mr. Lloyd) at the very time he was bringing his warlike resolutions before the legislature of the state, was liable, on any night, to be taken out of his bed and carried off with his family, by the most contemptible picaroon. Such was the situation of many a family in Maryland and lower Virginia.

Mr. Randolph dwelt on the danger arising from the black population. He said he would touch this subject as tenderly as possible—it was with reluctance that he touched it at all—but in cases of great emergency, the state physician must not be deterred by a sickly, histerical humanity, from probing the wound of his patient—he must not be withheld by a fastidious and mistaken humanity from representing his true situation to his friends, or even to the sick man himself, where the occasion called for it. What was the situation of the slave holding states? During the war of the revolution, so fixed were their habits of subordination, that while the whole country were overrun by the enemy, who invited them to desert, no fear was ever entertained of an insurrection of the slaves.—During a war of seven years, with our country in possession of the enemy, no such danger was ever apprehended. But should we therefore be unobservant spectators of the progress of society within the last twenty years—of the silent but powerful change wrought by time and chance, upon its composition and temper? When the fountains of the great deep of abomination were broken up, even the poor slaves had not escaped the general deluge. The French revolution had polluted even them. Nay, there had not been wanting men in that house, witness their legislative *legendre*, the butcher who once held a seat there, to preach upon that floor these imprescriptible rights to a crowded audience of blacks in the galleries—teaching them that they are equal to their masters; in other words, advising them to cut their throats. Similar doctrines were disseminated by pedlars from New-England and elsewhere, throughout the southern country—and masters had been found so infatuated as by their lives and conversation, by a general contempt of order, morality and religion, unthinkingly to cherish these seeds of self-destruction to them and their families. What was the consequence? Within the last ten years, repeated alarms of insurrection among the slaves—some of them awful indeed. From the spreadings of this infernal doctrine, the whole southern country had been thrown into a state of insecurity. Meadead to the operation of moral causes, had taken away from the poor slave his habits of loyalty and obedience to his master, which lightened his servitude by a double operation; beguiling his own cares and disarming his masters suspicions and severity; and now, like true empirics in politics, you are called upon to trust to the mere physical strength of the fetter which holds him in bondage. You have deprived him of all moral restraint, you have tempted him to eat of the tree of knowledge, just enough to perfect him in wickedness; you have opened his eyes to his nakedness; you have armed his nature against the hand that has fed, that has clothed him, that has cherished him in sickness; that hand, which before he became a pupil of your school he had been accustomed to press with respectful affection. You have done all this—and then shew him the gibbet and the wheel, as incentives to a sullen, repugnant obedience. God forbid, sir, that the southern states should ever see an enemy on their shores, with these infernal principles of French fraternity in the van. While talking of taking Canada, some of us were shuddering for our own safety at home; He spoke from facts, when he said that the night bell never tolled for fire in Richmond that the mother did not hug the infant more closely to her bosom. He had been a witness of some of the alarms in the capital of Virginia.

How had we shown our sympathy with the patriots of Spain; or with her American provinces? By seizing on one of them, her claim to which we had formerly respected, as soon as the parent country was embroiled at home. Was it thus we yielded them assistance against the arch fiend, who is grasping at the sceptre of the civilized world. The object of France is as much Spanish America as Old Spain herself. Much as he hated a standing army he could almost find it in his heart to vote one, could it be sent to the assistance of the Spanish patriots.

Mr. Randolph then proceeded to notice the unjust and illiberal imputation of *British attachment*, against certain characters in this country, sometimes insinuated in that house, but openly avowed out of it. Against whom were these charges brought? Against men who in the war of the revolution were in the council of the nation, or fighting the battles of your country. And *by whom* were they made? *By runaways* chiefly *from the British dominions*, since the breaking out of the French troubles. He indignantly said—it is insufferable. It cannot be borne. It must and ought, with severity to be put down in this house—and out of it to meet the *lie direct*. We have no fellow feeling for the suffering and oppressed Spaniards! Yet even *then* we do not reprobate. Strange! that we should have no objection to any other people or government, civilized or savage, in the whole world.—The great autocrat of all the Russias receives the homage of our high consideration. The Dey of Algiers and his divan of pirates are very civil, good sort of people, with whom we find no difficulty in maintaining the relations of peace and amity—"Turks, Jews and Infidels," *Melimelli*, or the *Little Turtle*, barbarians and savages of every clime and color, are welcome to our arms. With chiefs of banditti, negro or mulatto, we can *treat* and can *trade*. Name, however, but England, and all our antipathies are up in arms against her. Against whom? Against those whose blood runs in our own veins; in common with whom we can claim Shakespeare and Newton, and Chatham for our countrymen—whose form of government is the

freest on earth, our own only excepted——from whom every valuable principle of our own institutions has been borrowed—representation—jury trial—voting the supplies—writs of habeas corpus—our whole civil and criminal jurisprudence—against our *fellow protestants* identified in blood, in language, in religion with ourselves. In what school did the worthies of our land, the Washingtons, Henries, Hancocks, Franklins, Rutledges of America, learn those principles of civil liberty which were so nobly asserted by their wisdom and valor. And American resistance to British usurpation had not been more warmly cherished by these great men and their compatriots; not more by Washington, Hancock and Henry, than by Chatham and his illustrious associates in the British parliament. It ought to be remembered, too, that the *heart* of the *English people* was with us. It was a selfish and corrupt ministry, and their servile tools, to whom *we* were not more opposed than they were. He trusted that none such might ever exist among us, for *tools* will never be wanted to subserve the purposes, however ruinous or wicked, of kings and ministers o. state.

He acknowledged the influence of a Shakespeare and a Milton upon his imagination, of a Locke upon his understanding, of a Sidney upon his political principles, of a Chatham upon qualities, which, would to God! he possessed in common with tha illustrious man! of a Tillotson, a Sherlock and a Proteus, upon his religion. This was a British influence which he could never shake off. He allowed much to the just and honest prejudices growing out of the revolution. But by whom had they been suppressed when they ran counter to the interests of his country? By Washington. By whom, would you listen to them, are they most keenly felt? By felons escaped from the jails of Paris, Newgate and Kilmainham, since the breaking out of the French revolution; who, in this abused and insulted country; have set up for political teachers, and whose disciples give no other proof of their progress in republicanism, except a blind devotion to the most ruthless military despotism that the world ever saw. These are the patriots, who scruple not to brand with the epithet of tory the men (looking towards the seat of col. Steuart) by whose blood your liberties have been cemented. These are they, who hold in such keen remembrance the outrages of the British armies, from which many of them were deserters. Ask these self-styled patriots where they were during the American war [for they are for the most old enough to have borne arms] and you strike them dumb—their lips are closed in eternal silence. If it were allowable to entertain partialities; every consideration of blood, language, religion and interest would incline us towards England; and yet, shall they alone be extended to France and her ruler, whom we are bound to believe a chastening God suffers as the scourge of a guilty world! On all other nations he tramples—he holds them in contempt—England alone he hates—he would, but he cannot despise her—fear cannot despise—and shall we disparage our ancestors? shall we bastardize ourselves by placing them even below the brigands of St. Domingo? with whom Mr. Adams had negociated a sort of treaty, for which he ought to have been and would have been impeached, if the people had not previously passed sentence of disqualification for their service upon him. This antipathy to all that is English must be French.

But the outrages and injuries of England: Bred up in the principles of the revolution, he could never palliate much less defend them. He well remembered flying with his mother and her new born child, from Arnold and Philips; and they had been driven by Tarleton and other British pandours from pillar to post, while her husband was fighting the battles of his country. The impression was indelible on his memory; and yet [like his worthy old neighbor, who added seven buck shot to every cartridge at the battle of Guilford and drew a fine sight at his man] he must be content to be called a tory by a patriot of the last importation. Let us not get rid of one evil [supposing it possible] at the expense of a greater; *mutatis mutandis*, suppose France in possession of the British naval power; and to her the trident must pass should England be unable to wield it; what would be your condition? What would be the situation of your seaports and their seafaring inhabitants?——Ask Hamburg; Lubec. Ask *Savannah*? What! sir, when their privateers are pent up in our harbors by the British bull-dogs, when they receive at our hands every rite of hospitality, from which their enemy is excluded—when they capture within our own waters, interdicted to British armed ships, American vessels; when such is their deportment towards you, under such circumstances, what could you expect if they were the uncontroled lords of the ocean? Had those privateers at Savannah borne British commissions—or had your shipments of cotton, tobacco, ashes, and what not, to London and Liverpool, been confiscated, and the proceeds poured into the English exchequer—My life upon it! you would never have listened to any miserable wire-drawn distinctions between "orders and decrees affecting our neutral rights," and "municipal decrees," confiscating in mass your whole property. You would have had instant war! The whole land would have blazed out in war.

And shall republicans become the instruments of him who had effaced the title of Attila to the "SCOURGE OF GOD!" Yet even Attila, in the falling fortunes of civilization, had, no doubt, his advocates, his tools, his minions, his parasites in the very countries that he over-ran—sons of that soil whereon his horse had trod; where grass could never after grow. If perfectly fresh, Mr. Randolph said, (instead of being as he was—his memory clouded, his intellect stupified, his strength and spirits exhausted) he could not give utterance to that strong detestation which he felt towards (above all other works of the creation) such characters as Zingis, Tamerlane, Kouli-Kan, or Bonaparte: His instincts involuntarily revolted at their bare idea—Malefactors of the human race, who ground down man to a mere machine of their impious and bloody ambition. Yet under all the accumulated wrongs and insults and robberies of the last of these chieftans, are we not in point of fact about to become a party to his views, a partner in his wars?

But before this miserable force of 10,000 men was raised to take Canada, he begged them to look at the state of defence at home—to count the cost of the enterprize before it was set on foot, not when it might be too late—when the best blood of the country should be spilt, and nought but empty coffers left to pay the cost. Are the bounty lands to be given in Canada? It might lessen his repugnance to that part of the sytem, to granting these lands, not to these miserable wretches who sell themselves to slavery for a few dollars and a glass of gin, but in fact to the clerks in our offices, some of whom, with an income of 1500 or 2000 dollars lived at the

[☞ See No. 18, for continuation.]

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1812. [No. 18.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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RANDOLPH'S SPEECH

Concluded from Supplement to No. 17.

rate of 4 or 5000, and yet grow rich; who perhaps at that moment were making out blank assignments for these lands.

He would beseech the house before they ran their heads against this post Quebec, to count the cost. His word for it, Virginia planters would not be taxed to support such a war—a war which must aggravate their present distresses; in which they had not the remotest interest. Where is the Montgomery, or even the Arnold, or the Burr, who is to march to the Point Levi?

He called upon those professing to be republicans to make good the promises held out by their republican predecessors when they came into power—promises, which for years afterwards they had honestly, faithfully fulfilled. We had vaunted of paying off the national debt, of retrenching useless establishments; and yet had now become as infatuated with standing armies, loans, taxes, navies and war, as ever were the Essex junto. What republicanism is this?

Mr. Randolph apologised for his very desultory manner of speaking. He regretted that his bodily indisposition had obliged him to talk perhaps somewhat wildly; yet he trusted some method would be found in his madness. On the other resolutions he should perhaps be obliged to trouble the house again.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

GOVERNOR'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Fellow citizens—Three years have this day elapsed since, in this house, surrounded as I now am by the representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. I solemnly swore to devote all the energies of my mind to the promotion of their happiness.

I have a well grounded reason to believe that my zealous efforts have not been unsuccessful; because, they have received the approbation of a free and enlightened community. My re-election, and the circumstances attending it, fill my heart with gratitude, and produce a more perfect and entire devotion, if possible, of all my faculties, to the service of the people who have thus honorably distinguished me, I am sensible that my personal merits have contributed but little to the concentration of the public suffrage. A faithful adherence to republican principles, an earnest desire to promote the public prosperity, and a general coincidence of opinion upon public measures with the representatives of the people, united to a cordial co-operation with them in all their efforts to promote the public weal, are the true causes of the unanimity which has been so happily manifested at the general election.

We are, fellow citizens, placed in authority at a momentous period of our history. The storm of war which has long been desolating the old world, howls along our coasts and hovers over our habitations; whether it may be dispelled, or descend upon us in all its fury, remains undetermined. The representatives of the people of the several states are now in council. They have access to the best sources of information, as to the conduct of the belligerents. They well know the sentiments of their constituents, and we may safely rely on their wisdom and patriotism faithfully to discharge the trust reposed in them.

If they should determine that we have not only exhausted the cup of forbearance, but tasted of that of humiliation, and that our only hope of having our wrongs redressed and our rights respected, and of holding our equal rank among the nations of the earth, is by an appeal to the last resort; then let us as citizens and public functionaries, manfully prepare to do our duty. Let the voice of faction be heard no more, but let every arm be raised to defend the rights and liberties, and maintain the independence of the only free people upon the earth. Let us differ (if we must differ) about men or minor political questions; let us, however, be unanimous in our measures against the common enemy. Let the sword and the shield be uplifted by the nation as a band of brothers and freemen, who having a righteous and common cause, are determined that neither art nor intrigue, force nor fraud, shall induce them to abandon the common standard, upon which is impressed the glorious motto of "*virtue, liberty and independence.*" With such determinations, we shall be as invincible as our cause is just and sacred.

Again permit me, though faintly, to express to you, and through you, to all my fellow citizens, the gratitude I feel for the distinguished manner of my re-election; to renew the assurances of my devotedness to the happiness of our common country; and to assure you of my good wishes for your personal happiness and welfare.

SIMON SNYDER.

Lancaster, Dec. 17, 1811.

Indiana Territorial Legislature.

VINCENNES, Nov. 23, 1811.

The legislature of the territory met on Monday the 11th inst. James Beggs was appointed president of the council, and gen. W. Johnson was appointed speaker of the house of representatives.

On Tuesday the governor met both houses in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the legislative council, and
Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

The execution of an order received from the President of the United States, at the head of a body of our troops, prevented me from meeting you at the time to which you were prorogued by my last proclamation. Although this circumstance may produce some personal inconvenience to you,

and perhaps a little additional expense to the territory, it will not I am sure be regretted when it is recollected that the result of the expedition which I had the honor to command is a complete victory over the hostile combination of Indians which had been formed by the Shawanese Prophet. It is with equal pleasure and pride, gentlemen, that I have it in my power to inform you that in an action where undaunted valor was conspicuous in every corps, our own militia behaved in a manner to do credit to themselves as well as the territory.

The numerous duties which claim my attention at this time gentlemen will prevent me from giving my opinion upon such subjects as require legislative provision. The most important of these, however, you will find discussed at length in my former addresses. Permit me to recommend to you industry and concord in the discharge of your functions, and be assured of my cordial co-operation in every measure which may be calculated for the benefit of our constituents.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Vincennes, 19th Nov.

To his excellency WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, *governor and commander in chief in and over the Indiana territory.*

SIR—The house of representatives of the Indiana territory in their own name, and in behalf of their constituents, most cordially reciprocate the congratulations of your excellency on the glorious result of the late sanguinary conflict with the Shawanee Prophet, and the tribes of Indians confederated with him: when we see displayed in behalf of our country not only the consummate abilities of the general, but the heroism of the man; and where we take into view the benefits which must result to that country, from those exertions; we cannot for a moment withhold our meed of applause.

We shall cordially and industriously endeavor to co-operate with you, sir, in such measures as may best comport with the immediate interests of our territory—and although we may lament the occasion which gave rise to the necessary delay of legislative business, yet we feel it to be our duty as patriots, as representatives, and as men, to submit without a murmur to any inconvenience which the good of our common country may require.

GEN. W. JOHNSON.
Speaker of the house of representatives.

Representatives' Chamber, November, 1811.

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

Believing as I do that the highest reward which a republican soldier can receive, is the approbation of his fellow citizens. I cannot be otherwise than highly gratified at the applause which you have been pleased to bestow on my conduct as commander of the late expedition. It has ever been my wish, gentlemen, to deserve the confidence of your constituents. To promote their welfare and happiness, has been for years, the great object of my cares, and if in the late action it had pleased the Almighty to seal with my life the victory, which was to ensure their safety, the sacrifice would have been cheerfully made.

WM. H. HARRISON.

Philosophical Disquisitions.

No. III.

It seems that I have accounted for animal existence, by first supposing a vegetable one, this is certainly correct, and as a proof of it, I refer you to the first chapter of Genesis. There you will find vegetation had clothed the earth's surface, before any mention is made of an animal; besides, vegetables are a more simple form of matter; it is absurd to suppose the Wise Disposer of all things should commence with the most exquisite workmanship and dwindle down to simplicity.

After vegetation is mentioned in the 1st chap. 11th v. we find from the 19th to the 26th that God is employed in making all the inferior animals, and in the 26th man is formed, with power and dominion over them. Man being the last animal formed, and formed too from materials which have undergone such a variety of changes in point of refinement, must be composed of matter wonderfully polished and wrought up to the highest pitch of perfection; he therefore is an animal of the highest possible order, he claims a superiority in every respect over all others. There is in man the most delicate workmanship; of the best possible contrivance. When we view this animal properly, we find organization carried to the greatest degree of perfection. Three things strike our senses, motion, sensation, and thought. Motion is of three kinds, voluntary, involuntary and mixed. Sensation, or the power of having feeling excited by means of impressions, is diffused throughout the body; the nails and hair excepted; and thought originates from the brain, now motion, sensation and thought exist in most animals, but man possesses them in a much higher degree than any other. Motion, sensation and thought must be as various as the different causes which act upon the body, each degree of exciting matter which acts upon the animal organization, produces a certain degree of motion, which depends upon the affinity existing between the two portions of matter.

All the various motions then, depend upon the manner exciting matter acts upon organised animal matter. The different sensations originate from the great variety of motion, and the various faculties of the mind depend entirely upon the manner sensation acts upon the brain. As a proof that motion, sensation, and thought are as various as the causes which act upon the animal, we never yet found two animals whose organization was exactly alike, nor did we ever see two animals whose motions corresponded in every particular; nor was there ever two minds that thought alike on all subjects; in fact, we never saw two portions of any kind of matter resemble each other in every particular, and it never will be the case as long as there is a continued change of figure in matter.—I can conceive of two small portions of matter of equal bulk, that resemble two other portions of equal size. I can likewise conceive of two organized bodies similar to each other, that are acted upon by two causes similar to each other, and the effects produced to be similar; but if the organized bodies and unorganized matter could be strictly examined, I doubt very much, whether there would be the same arrangement of parts found in each. Were it possible to have two animals whose organization agreed in every particular, their motions would not correspond; because the exciting matter which acts upon the one would not agree in every particular with the exciting matter which acts upon the other, although the action would be such as to produce similar motion in each other.

The great varieties of exciting matter, which produce the different motions in animals are two numerous to mention; but the causes we are most intimately acquainted with are the various stimuli

experienced daily, such as air, heat, food, light, &c. Each application of stimuli produces motion in the various organs, which changes the form of the organ. Organization then is continually undergoing a change, in consequence of which, the organized body looses the matter of which it was first formed, but the form and organization are still preserved by a new portion of exciting matter.

The blood which circulates in the veins and arteries, is washed off by different glands; a process called secretion; this secreted fluid is thrown off by insensible perspiration and other outlets. The animal is now obliged to resort to food, drink; &c. to supply the loss of disengaged matter. From the great quantity of solid and fluid matter which is continually thrown off from the body by the animal economy, and the daily application of a fresh supply, I enfer, that every part of the solid and fluid mass, of which an animal is composed, must be continually undergoing a change. Composition and decomposition are continually taking place, not only in the most delicate fibre, but the hardest bone; so that all the principles, of which an animal was once formed, now exist in other animals, earth, atmosphere, and plants: certain portions of it might have united to certain other portions of disengaging matter, which had an affinity for each other, and form worms, insects, frogs, &c. The component parts of which those inferior animals were first formed, may now give them existence.

Perspirable matter, urine, fœces, &c. which were thrown off from every class of animals last year, may exist in a rose, pink, or orange this year. My present organization, no doubt, is composed of principles, which once organized ten thousand different plants and animals, and it would not be absurd to suppose, that some individual of the United States possesses part of the matter, which once organized Adam and Eve. If we imagine matter to be annihilated, this would be a very absurd supposition; but it cannot be absurd, unless we suppose the matter of which our forefathers were formed, has gone to the moon or some other planet.

Since the matter of which our earth is composed, is in continued motion and changing its situation continually; is it not probable that every part of it, at one period or other, may exist in an atmosphere, plants and animals? and the matter which now occupies the center exist on the surface forming an atmosphere and organizing plants and animals? Marine productions, found far below the surface, seem to prove that a considerable revolution of this kind has already taken place.

But if life is the continued application of new matter, which supplies the place of the old, how is it that an animal dies? why does it not exist to all eternity? For this plain reason, that it is a law of God, that no generated being can always continue.—Another reason is, that exciting matter is withheld: the old not being capable of motion; without it, death necessarily follows: if the exciting matter be too great it destroys the organized body? death is likewise the consequence.

Life, strictly speaking, seems to be nothing but a variety of motion. Where is the animal or vegetable, in existence, that does not possess motion? I believe it is ascertained beyond a doubt, that an animal may exist without thought, or sensation; but neither thought nor sensation can exist without motion—therefore it necessarily follows that thought and sensation owe their existence to motion, which is produced, as I have observed, by the continued application of exciting matter on organized matter. This application has a tendency to destroy the organ as soon as it is formed; but it is preserved by the affinity of new matter, the old gradually losing the principles of which it was first formed, until it becomes entirely clear of all original matter and has acquired a fresh supply from the action of new matter.

Now if all exciting matter, which acts upon animal organization, could be withheld, it is evident, that the animal would remain perfectly organized to all eternity; for there would be no cause whatsoever to destroy it; and were it in our power to place an animal suddenly in a very low temperature so as not to destroy any organic part, the animal might remain frozen ten thousand years and at the end of that period be resuscitated at pleasure, only by admitting the ordinary portion of exciting matter, which is necessary to the life of the animal. Frogs have been resuscitated after they have been confined in the hardest rock, perhaps for three, four, five or six hundred years, or as many thousand for ought I know.

A very remarkable phenomenon, of this kind, is related by Mr. Peters of Vermont, to Samuel Harrison, esq. His letter is as follows: "A rock, nearly twenty feet square on its superfices, and about ten feet thick, lay in the high road opposite to my house, and as report said, had been growing higher for one hundred and fifty years, whereby it had become a nuisance to carriages and travellers.——To remove this inconvenience, I ordered my negroes to dig a ditch around the rock, three feet wide, and to go down with the ditch to its bottom.——This being done, I engaged a miner to perforate the rock with an augur, near the middle of its surface. The augur was two inches wide, and with it he made a hole five feet deep. He then charged the rock with half a pound of gunpowder, and fired it off with a match, while the spectators stood at a proper distance, to shun the danger and to see the effect.—The explosion was very great, the rock was rent into eight or ten large pieces, besides many fragments; we soon hoisted up the fragments; at last we came to the two centre and largest pieces, between which the augur had passed. Having taken up the smallest, the largest piece stood edgewise. I then went down and viewed the path of the augur, which had passed by a cavity as large as a goose egg, in which lay a *frog*, who completely filled the cavity, His thigh was bleeding by reason of a wound. The orifice was too small to pull him out; the miner soon enlarged, and I took out the frog, bound up the wound, and placed him on some mud near a puddle of water, which I enclosed with a board fence. The frog was alive and struggling for deliverance, when I first discovered him in his bed, which was as smooth as the inside of a glass tumbler."

Now this frog must have been incrusted and confined when the rock was forming, for there is no way of accounting for his imprisonment any other way; and it is highly probable the rock has been formed several thousand years. In this case, light, heat, air, food, &c. were withdrawn, and the temperature was favorable to the preservation of the animal. As soon as air, light, heat, &c. acted upon quiescent organization, motion was produced and the frog was forced into existence by the continued application of exciting matter.

Many classes of animals, in high latitudes, remain torpid in the winter months, but as soon as the genial warmth of spring begins to act upon them, they possess all the phenomena of life. The continued application of exciting matter produces motion by the affinity it has for organized animal

matter. May not all exciting matter, which produce the great variety of diseases, act by lessened or increased affinity! which necessarily produces too little or too much motion in the animal on which it acts? Is it not the affinity which the food has f animal matter, that causes an increased action in all the fluids as well as the solids of the animal, that takes it in? Is not the affinity, which oxygen has for the blood, that keeps up a certain degree of heat necessary for the health of the animal that respires it? Are not all exciting matters variously modified? Do they not act upon animal matter, producing effects friendly or unfriendly to the animal on which they act?

Life then depends entirely upon the affinity which exciting matter has for animal matter. If there is little or no affinity, there will be little or no motion; if the affinity be considerable, motion will likewise be considerable. The union of one portion of exciting matter with another portion of animal matter, lessens the affinity for a second dose of the former; so that the old compound is obliged to give place to the new, and by this means the old is entirely displaced. This is the case with respect to perspiration, urine, fœces, &c. The old compound is removed, in consequence of motion being produced by the formation of new matter. The parts thrown off or separated for want of affinity, unite with the first matter, for which it has an attraction. Thus it is, that matter continues its journey; and it seems that it is no nearer a quiescent state now, than it was soon after it was formed and acted upon by repulsion.

It is nothing in fact, but a continued round of circulation, the relative situation of each individual particle, continually changing places with each other, and this motion must continue until the great cause, which first produced it, thinks proper to remove repulsion. When that is the case, each particle will unite with its fellow; the atmosphere, plants, animals and minerals will return to the sun; the sun will be a solid mass, kept together with affinity; and if the God of nature thinks proper to take away this power of attraction, matter will cease to exist. This idea, of the non-existence of matter, is a very singular one; perhaps it would lead to some very important discoveries if we could trace it properly. Can matter exist without attraction? Suppose all attraction to be suddenly removed from matter, in what form would it exist? It could not possibly assume a solid, liquid, or æriform state; for each supposes some degree of attraction, I therefore, cannot conceive of any possible form, under which matter could exist, if its attraction should be entirely removed. CEBES.

Biographical.

FROM THE NATIONAL ÆGIS.

Sketch of the Genius of ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JR. ESQ. *a distinguished American Poet.*

Of the genius of this great poet, whose labors have so largely contributed to the reputation of American literature, it would be difficult to speak in terms of exaggerated praise. To the bounties of nature who had lavished on his intellect, her richest and proudest favors, were superadded those acquired excellencies, which are the fruits of vigorous study and ambitious cultivation.

As a poet, he ranks among the *first* of the *first class*. The piercing keenness of his mind gave it an easy admission into the most secret and hidden sources of knowledge, and his prompt and active imagination seized instinctively on whatever was most beautiful and engaging in nature or in art. His enthusiasm imparted a warm and vivid lustre to his thoughts; his comprehensive and critical knowledge of language enabled him to convey the conceptions of his fancy with uncommon clearness and energy. In a word he always felt, and thought, and spoke like a poet.

A mind so happily informed as Paine's; so alive to feeling; so pregnant with invention, so fraught with sentiments, so blest with the divinity of genius; could not fail of success in the ætherial creations of poetry. All his efforts in this favorite pursuit have received the highest praises of his countrymen; and the "*Invention of letters*," the "*Ruling Passions*," the two "*Prologues*" in dedication of the Boston theatre, the "*Monody on Moore*," the "*Epilogue to the Clergyman's Daughter*," and the national song of "*Adams and Liberty*," may be classed among the ablest specimens of English poetry. The character of his poetical genuis resembled that of Pope, more than any other poet, particularly in the smoothness of his verse, the exactness of his rhymes, the richness of his language, and the condensation of his thoughts. His great fault was that of being sometimes too studiously classical.—He always felt proud of his learning, and would occasionly display it at the expense of his poetry, by drawing his images and allusions from facts and circumstances too little known, to be understood by the generality even of intelligent readers.

His prose is, in the highest degree, stately and magnificent. It is the style of Doctor Johnson.—He had a passion for the elegancies and refinements of composition. His sentiments are carefully balanced, and his periods diligently rounded. Every word is selected with taste and disposed with skill. In all his works, he strove after attainable perfection, nor was he ever satisfied with what he had written, while there was a fault to be rectified, a beauty to be added, or a grace to be heightened. Of revision he was therefore never impatient; on the contrary, he seemed to take delight in reviewing his first thoughts, and bestowing upon them such connection and improvement as they could receive from a cautious and deliberate criticism.

With the philosophy of the fine arts, no man was ever better acquainted than Mr. Paine. These arts were the favorite and most frequent subjects of his meditations. His mind dwelt on them with fondness; and delighted to ascend to their first principles. As a critic, therefore, he stood on very high ground. But he was not like certain grave and austere critics, who make it their whole business to detect latent faults, and urge skilful objections. He was candid and liberal in all his decisions. He had a soul to be *pleased* as well as to be *offended*; and although no man had quicker perception of literary blemishes, yet so nice was his discernment of excellence, and so great his pleasure on its discovery, that he would readily pardon two defects, for the sake of one beauty. To young authors he ever manifested the kindest disposition. He read their compositions with attention—he praised their merits with liberality, and pointed out their faults with delicacy and tenderness. It is greatly to the honor of Mr. Paine, that he never felt the envy of rivalship. He was among the first and loudest in the applause of a brother author. Nor was this applause forced or hypocritical; wherever he saw genius it was impossible for him to repress the emotions of satisfaction. For the fame of

American literature he always displayed a cordial solicitude; and frequently expressed his sorrow and indignation at the detestable expedients, employed by so many of our own countrymen, to bring it into disgrace.

Some there are, who have denied the solidity of Mr. Paine's critical abilities, on the ground that he too frequently decided by *feeling* rather than by *judgment*. This objection, though plausible, is by no means, satisfactory. In some of the fine arts, the *feelings* so instantaneously follows the *judgment*, that it becomes identified with it; in others, as in music, the judgment *follows* the feeling and is *determined* by it. The best reason we can give why we approve of a piece of music, is because it pleases us. So it is with the highest flights of poetry. Whatever greatly interests our passions, so as to produce the effect intended by the poet, can with as much certainty, be pronounced good, as though it were actually proved to be so by a pedantic display of elaborate reasoning. Of what value then (it may be asked) are the works of *Aristotle*, and *Quintilian*, and *Longinus* besides a host of moderns who have written on the science of criticism? To this question I answer, that, to the *poet*, they are of no value. The art of poetry is not derived from the rules of the critics; but the rules of the critics are collected from the practice of the poets. Critics are not the *legislators* of poets, but are the mere *expounders* of those laws which the poets have promulgated. Every great poet is a critic by instinct, and in many cases, can decide more correctly by *feeling*, than the mere critic can, with all his boasted rules to assist him. There are certain beauties of so high an order that they cannot be perceived but by those who are susceptible of the finest and most delicate emotions. In such cases, the mere critic drops to a level with the mechanic, and finds his square and compasses of criticism of little use, except to show his impotency—But Mr. Paine did not decide by *feeling*, except in cases where *feeling* is proper to be consulted as the test of the poet's skill. He was familiarly acquainted with criticism as a *science*, and could apply its reasonings with wonderful precision and elegance.

We are now to consider Mr. Paine as a conversationist. It was in conversation (confessedly the most difficult of all arts) that he gave the most brilliant displays of mind. It was here that his genius proudly triumphed in all its sovereignty. No matter what the subject—whether scientific or literary, its discussion was in the highest degree masterly and eloquent. His information was so extensive and so various—his imagination so splendid, his wit so enchanting, and his language so elegant, that it was impossible to hear him without delight.

Such was ROBERT TREAT PAINE, JUN. a man, who, in genius and scholarship, has seldom been equalled—perhaps has never been surpassed—Boston has the honor of claiming him as its native; and in justice to the Bostonians, it ought to be said, that by them his talents were duly appreciated and liberally patronized. He has left an amiable widow, and several promising children. For their benefit we hope his writings will now be collected and published. We doubt not the sale of such a volume would be co-extensive with its merit—and that the public would rejoice in an opportunity of testifying their regard for a work which will do so much honor to their country.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER VII.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 288.]

Skirmishes between generals Caro and Moncey—Siege of Valentia. Moncey, repulsed, retreats towards Madrid. Battles in Catalonia. Siege of Gerona, Battle on the river Liobregate. Cruelties of general Duhesme. Affairs in the north of Spain. Capture of Logrono, Sevogio. Valadolid, and St. Andero. La Cuesta defeated at Cubexon, by Sabathier. Junction beeween Cuesta and Blake. They are defeated at Medina del Rio Seco by Lacelles. Correspondence between Bessieres and Blake. Proceeding at Bayonne. Joseph enters Spain and reaches Madrid, from which city he escapes in ten days. Spanish troops in Denmark.—Part of them brought off by admiral Keates. Base proclamation of the court of Denmark.

Marshal Moncey was not more successful in Valencia than general Dupont in Andalusia, though he escaped capture. When he arrived at Cuesta, he was at the head of 12,000 men besides cavalry, and he equally threatened Murcia and Valencia The latter kingdom is well fortified by nature, by means of the rivers Gabriel and Xuccar and by a chain of steep and rugged mountains. It was of great importance to Moncey to gain possession of Valencia, the most fertile and delightful province of Spain would then be at his mercy, and a communication secured with the French in Catalonia. The passes through the mountain, were defended by some troops of the line, but these guards were attacked by Moncey on the 21st of June and routed. Having passed the mountains he marched straight on to Valencia; a city which to a mere soldier would appear as defenceless as Zaragoza.

On the 24th advice was received that the French had defeated the army of the Cabrillas. The junta issued orders at four in the morning of the following day through the Alcaydes of the different precincts, that all the inhabitants, without exception, should repair to the citadel to provide themselves with arms. So great was the number of applicants that the quantity of muskets being insufficient to arm them, all the English swords, of which there were a great stock in the arsenal, were delivered out, though many were without hilts. From the citadel were conveyed a number of cannon, carrying from 18 to 20 pound shot, and from the Grau, four 24 pounders, and many more of various calibres. At the gate of Quarte, where the enemy were expected to make their attack, were planted one 20 pounder, and several 12 and 16 pounders; and the other gates were also fortified more or less, according to circumstances. A great quaintity of timber, which had floated down the river, served to block up the entrances of the streets within the walls, and to form a breast work for the protection of the artillery posted without the city. Trenches were cut across the roads to prevent the approach of the cavalry, and to impede the advance of the artillery. On the 26th, Moncey was attacked at Bunolos, about a league from the city, by general Caro, a nephew of the illustrious general Romanos. He was attacked again by the same general between Quarte and Mislata. In these attacks he suffered severely; but notwithstanding such impediments he continued his march; and on the 28th he planted his cannon before the mud walls of the town. According to the usual custom, a flag

of truce was sent in, with a message, that if the French were permitted to enter peaceably, persons and property should be respected; but if not, they should enter with fire and sword. But the patriots had had sufficient evidence of the sincerity of their good allies; they knew what would be the consequence of suffering the serpent to warm himself; and they returned an answer expressing their resolution to defend the city to the last extremity. A heavy fire was then opened on the city, and an attempt was made to force the gate of Quarte, which was precisely the one that had been put in the best state of defence. The enemy occupied a broad street which runs in front of this gate. The gate was thrown open and a 24 pounder being brought up, a dreadful havoc was made of the assailants. The loss was incalculable, for their dead lay heaped on each other in the street. The patriots, defended by the walls and their heavy artillery, scarcely lost a dozen men. While they were thus mowing down these imperial marauders, Moncey had to maintain a conflict with Caro, who had followed close at his heels, for the defence of Valentia. An impetuous charge with the bayonet made such havoc among the ranks of the French that they retired to their camp between Quarte and Mislata, which was fortified by strong intrenchments and formidable batteries. Their repulse had been so decisive that they did not attempt to renew it, but retreated towards Madrid, leaving part of their artillery, and suffering from Caro's detachments and the peasantry, that vengeance which the excesses they had committed on the march, so amply deserved. Of 15,000 men, infantry, cavalry and artillery, that marched with Moncey from Madrid, 10,000 returned, and 150 waggons carrying the wounded; 1500 were made prisoners, and sent to Carthagena. Here again we have an opportunity of paying a passing tribute to that sex, which adapts iself so admirably to every vicissitude of fortune—consoling in adversity and making the smiles of joy even more delightful. "It is impossiblv," says an eye-witness of these scenes of carnage, "adequately to describe the heroism and enthusiasm of the females and the manner in which they contributed to the defence of their country."

The spirit of patriotism was also displayed, with great glory, and not altogether without success, in the neighboring province of Catalonia. Duhesme, the French governor of Catalonia, had been directed to reduce Gerona, at the same time when Lefebvre was sent against Spain. He was not more successful after spending upwards of a fortnight in the siege of Gerona, into which he threw, in one night, four hundred bombs and grenades, he was forced to retreat to Barcelona, leaving some pieces of artillery and a considerable quantity of provisions and ammunition. In this retreat he sustained a great loss both of men and baggage; for, by this time, the standard of liberty had been raised in every part of Catalonia.

On the 30th of June, the French, under the orders of general Goulles and brigadier general Bessieres marched from Barcelona, against a body of Catalonian peasantry who had fortified themselves with cannon, found on the coast of the river Llobrogate. Proceeding to the mouth of the river, they forced the passage, and pushing up the right bank, took several Catalonian posts in the rear. Undisciplined, without a commander of any authority, or none that could inspire any confidence; and surprised, perhaps by this manouvre, though it might have been expected, the peasants submitted without much resistance. At the same time general Leckie, with a division of French, 15,00 strong, assailed and took possession of the bridge of Molinos del Re, with the three pieces that guarded the passage way; but not without a well fought battle, in which the loss of the French was supposed to be equal to that of the Spanish.

General Duhesm, in revenge for his repulse from Gerona, burnt many houses in the towns and villages by which he passed; took many prisoners, some of whom he killed in cold blood, and laid waste the whole plain or district within the jurisdiction of the city of Barcelona, all the cultivated fields, villages, convents and churches. On his return to Barcelona, he found his two forts in want of powder and provisions. During his absence, of about a month, the city had been cut off from a communication with the neighboring country, and a vessel loaded with powder and salted pork, had been taken by the English Duhesme, who had already acquired the cognomen of the cruel, pointed the cannon of the citadel against the unfortunate inhabitants, threatening them with death, if they did not furnish him with 12,000 rations of provisions daily, and an excessive number of pipes of brandy and wine. Under the pretence of charges of an intention to *rebel* against the emperor, he was in the habit of carrying away from time to time, the most respectable persons in Barcelona, separating husbands from their wives and parents from their children, for the purpose of extorting ransoms for their liberation!

In the mean time the affairs of the patriots in the north of Spain wore but an unfavorable aspect, and a battle was fought at Medina del Rio Seco, in the province of Leon, which turned the tide of fortune, and might have exceedingly damped, if not altogether quashed the insurrection, if this advantage on the side of the French had not been counterbalanced by the events in the south and east just related. At the same time that he sent a force against Zaragoza, marshal Bassieres pushed forward columns for the reduction of Logrono, Segovia, Valladolid and St. Andero. All these objects were easily accomplished. The raw and undisciplined levies of patriots did not long sustain a conflict with the impetuous and well directed exertions of the veteran and victorious French. On the 7th June, general Frere, having arrived with his columns within a mile of Segovin, sent an officer to the magistrates demanding a parley. The insurgents, 5000 strong, with 30 cannon ,would not suffer the messenger to approach, but fired on him with cannon.—— The place was taken, but not without some resistance; a great number of wounded and others fell into the hands of the French, with all their cannon, and the city submitted. On the 8th, the town and province of Palentia submitted to general la Salle and was disarmed. On the 12th, the same general advanced to Duennas, where he formed a junction with general Merle, and continued his march to Valladolid, where the spirit of the insurrection had grown very strong, and which was a rendezvous for the patriots.

Don Gregorio de la Cuesta, a general about 70 years of age, with 7,000 men and six pieces of artillery, had taken post at Cabezon, a small town on the Pisuerga, about nine miles to the north of Valladolid. General Sabalthier was ordered to force a position, which had been reconnoitred, while general Merle was directed to cut off his retreat to Valladolid. The firing, according to the French accounts, lasted but half an hour, when the Spanish were completely beaten, and scattered in

every direction on the field of action, leaving their artillery, 4000 muskets, and about 1000 killed.

The gazette of Madrid, that is the French gazette, states, that *five or six hundred* French beat fourteen or fifteen thousand rebels. The gazette of Oviedo, on the contrary, says, that the number of the French and Spaniards in this engagement, was nearly equal; but that the French had the advantage of a more numerous artillery; while the patriots had only four cannon; yet that in spite of this disadvantge on the part of the Spaniards, the French had left seven hundred dead on the field of battle, from which they carried off their wounded.

The bishop of Valladolid, with the principal clergy of the city came to meet general la Salle, supplicating forgiveness for the city and its inhabitants, which was readily granted. The city and province were, however, disarmed. Ten members of the council of Placentia, Segovia and Valladolid, were deputed to go to his catholic majesty (Joseph Bonaparte) at Bayonne, there to supplicate his forgiveness in the act of tendering their own fealty and that of their fellow citizens.

General Merle proceeded to the mountains of St. Andero, a canton or small province on the coast of Biscay between Austria de Santillanna, Old Castile and Biscay. On the morning of the 21st of June he fell upon the patriots headed by the bishop, drove them from all their positions, and took from them two eighteen pounders, which, loaded with grape shot they had fired only twice. In other parts of the mountainous district, parties of the insurgents were driven from post to post, into St. Andero, by general Ducos. On the 23d, the generals Merle and Ducos entered St. Andero, on different sides of the town. The peasants every where returned to their homes. The city of St. Andero, one of the first commercial ports in Spain, having made its submission like Segovia, Placentia, and Valladolid, was obliged to swear fealty to the usurper. Thus quietness was restored, for the present, to Navarre, Guipusco, and Biscay.

Marshal Bessieres, with a strong force, had the charge of keeping open the pricipal road between Bayonne and Madrid. It was of great importance to the patriots that this communication should be cut off. A number of patriots had been assembling for some time at Benevento, under the command of Cuesta. In this number were comprehended all the Spanish prisoners who had been sent back to Spain by the British government.* Cuesta had had the command of the force which belonged to Castile and Leon, having been nominated captain general of those provinces by the pusillanimous Ferdinand during his short reign. The Gallician army was commanded by don Joachim Blake, a younger officer of Irish parentage. The Juntas of the respective provinces, being independent of each other there seems to have been a want of good understanding between the two generals. Blake was as much superior to Cuesta in abilities as he was below him in rank, and unwillingly yielded the preference; hence it required the sacrifice of his own judgment, to the probable injury of the common cause. Contrary to his judgment a battle was risked, (14th July) near Medina del Rio Seco, against a detachment of the French army under general Laselles. The peasantry and the new levies attacked the enemy's infantry with such ardor that they forced them to retreat, won four of their cannon and spiked them. They had even set up their shouts of victory; when the French cavalry charged their left wing, and by their great superiority decided the day. Blake covered the retreat of the Spaniards with great skill, and the French were not able to pursue, so severely had they suffered. But they revenged themselves with their usual ferocity when they entered Medina del Rio Seco some hours afterwards; where having first satiated themselves with massacre, and then with plunder, they committed atrocities upon the women scarcely equalled in the worst ages of military barbarity:—the nuns were violated and then murdered. Six hundred persons were massacred in the streets and houses. A Spanish officer who had received three wounds was brought before one of the French generals, who ordered a dragoon to cut him down; he put up his hands to save himself, and they were nearly severed with a sabre. Upon this he fell—but as the dragoon was going, the general called him back, and bade him shoot the blackguard for he was not yet dead. The officer knelt to receive his death—the ball passed between his arm and body—he had presence of mind enough to fall—and, crawling away in the night, was brought to the Gallician army to tell his tale! When the French soldiers had pillaged every thing they could find, they carried off infants, and made their parents redeem them!

Blake had discovered such talents in this action, that Bessieres thought it of importance to win him over, if possible, to the intruder's party. He, therefore wrote to him, under the pretext of assuring that the Spanish patriots should be well treated, and took that occasion to try his patriotism, by urging him to obey the act of abdication and acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte. The Spanish general made answer (24th July) that he acknowledged no other sovereign than Ferdinand of Bourbon, or his legitimate heirs; and if it happened that that unfortunate family should be altogether extinguished, his allegiance would then be due to the people of Spain, lawfully represented in a general cortes.—These, he said, were the sentiments of the whole army and of the whole nation; and he warned Bessierres against the error of mistaking the forced submission of those towns which were occupied by the French troops, for a real change of opinion in the inhabitants. "Undeceive, therefore," said he, "your emperor, and, if it be true that he has a philanthropic mind, he will renounce the project of subduing Spain. Whatever partial successes he may obtain, it is evident that his brother never can reign in this country; unless he reign over a desert, covered with the blood of the Spaniards, and of the troops employed in this unjust enterprize."

This answer did not satisfy the Frenchman, who, in a second letter told Blake, that it was his duty to avoid the effusion of blood; for while France and the greater part of Europe continued in their present state, it was impossible that the Bourbons could reign. He accompanied this reasoning by proposing a conference with him upon the subject, a proposal which, Blake replied, it was not fitting that he should address to a man of honor. Bessierres had set at liberty four or five hundred prisoners, under the name of peasants; this title the Spanish general disclaimed for them, maintaining that they were

*Nearly 5000 Spanish prisoners who have been released, sailed this day. As they embarked, they poured forth the warmest wishes for the happiness of this country. Many of them took up the sand from the beach, kissed it with reverence and affection as the sand of a free nation, and put it into their pockets to exhibit to their countrymen upon their return. *London paper, 13th July.*

regular soldiers, incorporated with the troops of the line, though not wearing the uniform. In explaining this, he said, "his intention was not to release himself from the acknowledging the generous conduct of the marshal towards them, but to prevent the possibility of their receiving, upon any occasion, a treatment which they did not deserve; and which, he was sure, from the sentiments which his excellency had manifested, could not but be painful to his feelings." Blake mistook the character of the French generals;—they affected humanity only when they feared reprisals; and his answer was not what it ought to have been; for he allowed a distinction between the citizen and the soldier, instead of proclaiming, that in the circumstances of Spain, every man became and was to be accounted a soldier, in virtue of the cause which called upon him to take arms. In consequence of Blake's conduct at the battle of Rio Seco, he was appointed governor and captain general of the kingdom of Gallicia, and president of the royal audience.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Patent Paper Carpet.

The following has appeared in the Baltimore papers as an advertisement, but as it announces an interesting discovery, it becomes a proper article for the REGISTER. The editor has had an opportunity of examining, and in a degree of testing the firmness and probable durability of some of the *paper* prepared for carpets by Mr. Guy; and cannot in justice refrain from giving an opinion, that it will answer all the purposes designed.

The new invented patent Paper Carpet, at Mr. Robert Elliot's Paper Hanging Ware House,

I understand has been visited by vast numbers of our respectable citizens; many of whom have ordered their floors to be immediately covered with paper carpets. *But I am now busy in painting a number of pictures that must be finished with the utmost possible dispatch.* And as the above carpet is principally intended for summer use, a short delay cannot be attended with any material inconvenience. I am also informed that many doubt the durability of paper carpets: *no wonder this;* for who at first thought could suppose that a piece of tender, flimsey paper, could ever be made to wear under foot like painted canvas? Yet knives, razors, spectacles and mathematical instruments are cased with paper; snuff boxes and many other well known articles, are made of paper, and wear like wood—*how strange, then if we cannot contrive to make a paper carpet that will wear like cloth:* However let the doubters suspend their judgment upon the subject until the spring when I will invite them by public advertisement, to see what injury the above carpet has sustained by the scraping feet of a thousand visitors, who generally try to prove its texture by needless and unreasonable friction such as carpets in common use are never subject to. The theory of paper carpets at first seems to give common sense a kind of electric shock, and therefore may suppose it to be a dream; a mere flight of fancy; the offspring of a wild imagination; a crude, indigested whim, that Queen Mab has been driving her carriage through my brain, and left me bewildered in the labyrinth of a fairy tale! If so, I have been under the dominion of a stupid infatuation for near five years past; for in 1806, I sent into the patent office a specification of the above carpet to secure the patent, and have been engaged from that time to this, to prove its utility in every possible way; and now I know to a certainty that I can make carpets of common hanging paper that will wear as long as canvass floor cloths; much more beautiful, and above fifty per cent. cheaper. FRANCIS GUY.

Miscellaneous.

NORWAY.—In Norway *horse flesh* now forms a common article of food. Since the year 1808, there have been killed at Christiana, 400 horses for the consumption of that town.

A furrier at Copenhagen, named Gross, has invented a method of making black hats of seal skin, and has obtained a royal patent, which entitles him to the sole fabrication of that article for three years

Domestic exports of the U. States,

Comparing the agricultural and other productions of 1791 with the last seven years, from official documents, valued in dollars of the United States.

FROM MR. BLODGET IN ANTICIPATION.

PRODUCE OF THE SEA.

Year	Dried salt fish.	Pickled fish.	Whale oil and bone.	Spermi candles.	Total of the sea.
1791	1,200,000	200,000	196,480	60,000	1,656,480
1803	1,620,000	560,000	280,000	175,000	2,635,000
1804	2,413,250	639,419	311,028	69,720	3 433,423
1805	2,058,000	348,000	314,000	163,000	2,884,000
1806	2,150,000	366,000	418,000	132,000	3,116,000
1807	1,896,000	302,000	476,000	130,000	2,804,000
1808	623,000	98,000	88,000	23,000	832,000
1809	1,123,000	282,000	159,000	136,000	1 710,000
1810	913,000	14,000	222,000	132,000	1,481,000

PRODUCE OF THE FOREST.

Year	G. seng & peltry	Naval stores.	Pearl & pot ashes.	Lumber, masts &c	Total of the forest
1791	290,200	330,000	350,000	1,210,000	2,080208
1803	630,000	460,000	735,000	2,800,000	4,850000
1804	1,047,305	327,931	642,000	2,548,000	4,654466
1805	1,115,000	702 000	776 000	2,602,000	5,261000
1806	980,000	409,000	935,000	2,537,000	4,861000
1807	995,000	235,000	1,448,000	2,637,000	5,476000
1808	161,000	102,000	408,000	723,000	1,399000
1809	468,000	737,000	1,506,000	1,843,000	4,583000
1810	317,000	473,000	1.579,000	2,597,000	4,978000

PRODUCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Year	Animal food, &c.	Vegetable food.	Tobacco	Cotton.	Total of Agriculture
1791	1200000	3640000	400000	30,000	9870000
1803	4135000	14680000	6230000	7,920,000	32995000
1804	4284568	12086684	6000000	7,404,117	33885262
1805	3385000	11752000	6341000	9,445,000	1562000
1806	3274000	11050000	6572000	8,332,000	3237500 0
1807	3086000	14432000	5476000	14232100	3783200 0
1808	968000	2550000	833000	2,221,000	674600 0
1809	1811000	8754000	2774000	8,515,000	2323400 0
1810	2169000	10750000	5048000	15108000	2350200 0

PRODUCE OF MANUFACTURES.

Year	Domestic manufactures.	Of foreign materials	Total manufacture	Grand total in each year
1791	600,000	493,000	1,093,000	14,600,000
1803	790,000	565,000	1,356,000	42,235,000
1804	1,134,864	454,916	2,189,000	41,095,000
1805	1,579,000	721,000	2,300,000	42,387,000
1806	1,889,000	818,000	2,707,000	46,504,000
1807	1,652,000	468,000	2,120,000	48,700,000
1808	309,000	35,000	344,000	9,433,000
1809	1,266,000	240,000	1,506,000	31,403,700
1810	1,359,000	558,000	1,917,000	42,366,000

N. B. Several articles *not here specified* are included in the total sums.

Fire at Richmond.

RICHMOND, DECEMBER 28, 1811.

Overwhelming Calamity.—In the whole course of our existence, we have never taken our pen under a deeper gloom than we feel at this moment. It falls to our lot to record one of the most distressing scenes which can happen in the whole circle of human affairs. The reader must excuse the incoherence of the narrative: there is scarcely a dry eye in this distracted city. Weep, my fellow citizens, for we have seen a night of woe; which scarce any eye hath seen, or ear hath heard, and no tongue can adequately tell.

How can we describe the scene? No pen can paint it; no imagination can conceive it. A whole theatre wrapt in flames—a gay and animated assembly suddenly thrown on the very verge of the grave—many of them, oh! how many precipitated into eternity—youth, and beauty, and old age, and genius overwhelmed in one promiscuous ruin.—Shrieks, groans and human agony in every shape,—this is the heart rending scene that we are called upon to describe. We sink under the effort. Reader! excuse our feelings, for they are the feelings of a whole city.

Let us collect our ideas as well as we can. On Thursday night a new play and a new afterpiece were played for the benefit of Mr. Placide. Crowds swarmed to the theatre—it was the fullest house this season—there were not less than six hundred present. The play went off—the pantomime began—the first act was over. The whole scene was before us—and all around us was mirth and festivity.—Oh God! what a horrible revolution did one minute produce! The curtain rose on the second act of the pantomime; the orchestra was in full chorus; and Mr. West came on to open the scene, when sparks of fire began to fall on the back part of the stage, and Mr. Robertson came out in unutterable distress, waved his hand to the ceiling, and uttered these appaling words—"The house is on fire." His hand was immediately stretched forth to the persons in the stage box to help them on the stage—and aid their retreat in that direction. This is all that we caught of the stage; the cry of *fire, fire,* passed with electric velocity through the house; every one flew from their seats to gain the lobbies and stairs.

The scene baffles all description. The most heart piercing cries pervaded the house. "Save me, save me." Wives asking for their husbands, females and children shrieking while the gathering element came rolling on its curling flames and columns of smoke, threatening to devour every human being in the building. Many were trod under foot; several were thrown back from the windows from which they were struggling to leap. The stair ways were immediately blocked up: the throng was so great that many were raised several feet over the heads of the rest;—the smoke threatened an instant suffocation. We cannot dwell on this picture. We saw—we felt it—like others, we gave up our ourselves for lost—we cannot depict it. Many leaped from the windows of the first story and were saved—children and females and men of all descriptions were seen to precipitate themselves on the ground below—most of these escaped; though several of them with broken legs, and thighs, and hideous contusions. Most, if not all who were in the pit escaped. Mr. Taylor, the last of the musicians who quitted the orchestra, finding his retreat by the back way cut off, leaped into the pit whence he entered the semicircular avenue which leads to the door of the theatre, and found it nearly empty. He was the last that escaped from the pit! how melancholy that many who were in the boxes did not also jump into the pit and fly in the same direction. But those who were in the boxes, above and below, pushed for the lobbies—many, as has been said, escaped through the windows—but most of them had no other resource than to descend the stairs, many escaped in that way—but so great was the pressure that they retarded each other; until the devouring element approached to sweep them into eternity. Several who even emerged from the building were so much scorched that they have since perished—some even jumped from the second window—some others have been dreadfully burnt.

The fire flew with rapidity, almost beyond example. Within ten minutes after it caught, the whole house was wrapt in flames. The colored people in the gallery chiefly escaped through the stairs cut off from the rest of the house—some have no doubt fallen victims. The pit and boxes had but one common avenue—through which the whole crowd escaped, save those only who leaped through the windows.

But the scene which ensued—it is impossible to paint. Women with disshevelled hair, fathers and mothers shrieking out for their children, husbands for their wives, brothers for their sisters, filled the whole area on the outside of the building. A few, who had escaped, plunged again into the flames to save some dear object of their regard—and they perished. The governor perhaps shared this melancholy fate. Others were frantic, and would have rushed to destruction, but for the hand of a friend. The bells tolled. Almost the whole town rushed to the fatal spot.

The flame must have been caught to the scenery from some light behind. Robertson saw it when it was no longer than his arm—Young saw it on the roof, when it first burst through. Every article of the theatre was consumed; as well as the dwelling house next to it. But what is wealth in comparison to the valuable lives which have gone forever? The whole town is shrouded in woe.—Heads of families extinguished forever—many and many is the house, in which a chasm has been made which never can be filled up. We cannot dwell on this picture—but look at the following catalogue of the victims, and then conceive the calamity which has fallen upon us—we must drop the pen—when we have time to collect a more particular account we shall give it hereafter. One miserable night of unutterable woe!—[*Enq.*

In consequence of this terrible event a meeting of the common council of Richmond, was held the next day, at which four gentlemen were appointed a committee to cause to be collected and distributed in urns, coffins, or other suitable enclosures, the remains of the persons who suffered, which might not be claimed by relatives, and the same to be interred with all proper respect and solemnity, giving notice to the citizens of Richmond and Manchester of the time at which it would take place; and to have further authority to erect over said remains such tomb or tombs, as they might approve of, with such inscription as to them shall appear best calculated to record the melancholy and affecting catastrophe.

The council also recommended an entire suspension of all kinds of business for forty eight hours; and ordained, that for four months thereafter no public shew or spectacle, or open dancing assembly should be exhibited or held in the city, under the

penalty of six dollars and fifty-six cents for every hour the same shall be exhibited.

A very numerous meeting of the citizens of Richmond was held at the capitol, the same day—the mayor in the chair—at which a committee was appointed to collect information of the names and number of persons who perished. They recommended the Wednesday following as a day of humiliation and prayer—that the citizens of Richmond should wear crape for one month; and named several gentlemen as a committee to receive private contributions in aid of the committee appointed by the common council to erect a monument.

The following are the names reported by the above appointed committee, and may be received as nearly accurate: the report says "dead and missing."

A LIST OF DEAD AND MISSING.

Jefferson Ward.—George W. Smith, governor, Sophia Trouin, Celia Trouin, daughters of Mr. Trouin Joseph Jacobs, Elizabeth Jacobs, his daughter, Cyprian Marks, wife of Mordecai Marks, Charlotte Raphael, daughter of Solomon Raphael, Adeline Bausman, daughter of Mrs. Bausman, Ann Craig, daughter of Mr. Adam Craig,—— Nuttall, a carpenter, Pleasant, a mulatto woman belonging to Mr. William Rose, Nancy Tatterson, woman of color, supposed to have perished.

Madison Ward.—Abraham B. Venable, president of the bank, William Southgate, son of W. S. Benjamin Botts, and wife, Arianna Hunter, Mary Whitelock, Juliana Harvey, Mrs. Heron; Mrs. Girardin and child, Mrs. Robert Greenhow, Mrs. Moss, Barrack Judah's child, Mrs. Leslie, Edward Wanton, a youth, George Dixon, a youth, William Brown, Mrs. Patterson, John Welsh, a stranger, nephew to sir A. Piggot, late from England, Margaret Copeland, Margaret Anderson, Sally Gatewood, Mary Clay, Lucy Gwathmey, Louisia Mayo, Mrs. Gerrard, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Green, Mary Davis, Thomas Frazier, a youth, Jane Wade, a young woman, Mrs. William Cooke and daughter, Elizabeth Stephenson, Mrs. Covert and child, Patsey Griffin, Fanny Goff, a woman of colour, Betsey Johnson, a woman of color, free, Philadelphia, do.—missing.

Monroe Ward—Mrs. Taylor Braxton, Mrs. Elizabeth Page, Mrs. Jerrod, James Waldon, Miss Elliot from N. Kent, Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Lieut. James Gibbon, Mrs. Thomas Wilson, Miss Maria Nelson, Miss Mary Page, Miss Laforest, Mr. Almerine Marshal.

The following letter from a gentleman in Richmond to M. Clay, esq. a representative from Virginia, gives an impressive account of the dreadful catastrophe.

RICHMOND, December 27.

SIR—I have a tale of horror to tell—prepare to hear of the most awful calamity that ever plunged a whole city in affliction. Yes, all Richmond is in tears; children have lost their parents, parents have lost their children. Yesterday a beloved daughter gladdened my heart with her innocent smiles; today she is in Heaven! God gave her to me, and God—yes, it has pleased Almighty God to take her from me. O! sir, feel for me, and not for me only; arm yourself with fortitude while I discharge the mournful duty of telling you that you have to feel also for yourself. Yes, for it must be told, you also were the father of an amiable daughter, now like my beloved child, gone to join her mother in Heaven.

How can words represent what one night, one hour of unutterable horror, has done to overwhelm a hundred families with grief and despair. No, sir impossible. My eyes beheld last night what no tongue, no pen can describe—horrors that language has no terms to represent.

Last night we were all at the theatre; every family in Richmond, or, at least, a very large proportion of them, were there—the house was uncommonly full—when, dreadful to relate, the scenery took fire, spread rapidly above, ascending in volumes of flame and smoke into the upper part of the buildings, whence a moment after it descended to force a passage through the pit and boxes. In two minutes the whole audience were enveloped in hot scorching smoke and flame.

The lights were all extinguished by the black and smothering vapor; cries, shrieks, confusion and despair succeeded. A moment of inexpressible horror! Nothing, I can say, can paint the awful, shocking, maddening scene. The images of both my dear children were before me, but I was removed by an impassible crowd from the dear sufferers. The youngest (with gratitude to heaven I write it) sprang towards the voice of her papa, reached my assisting hand, and was extricated from the overwhelming mass that soon choaked the passage by the stairs: but no efforts could avail me to reach, or even gain sight of the other; and my dear, dear, Margaret, and your sweet Mary, with her companions, Miss Gwathmey and Miss Gatewood, passed together and at once into a happier world. Judge my feelings by your own, when I found that neitheir they nor my beloved sister appeared upon the stairs. First one, and then another and another, I helped down; hoping every moment to seize the hand of my dear child—but no, no, I was not destined to have that happiness. O, to see so, so many amiable helpless females trying to stretch to me their imploring hands, crying "save me, sir! oh, sir, save *me!!* save ME!!" Oh God! eternity cannot banish that spectacle of horror from my recollection. Some friendly unknown hand dragged me from the scene of flame and death—and on gaining the open air, to my infinite consolation, I found my sister had thrown herself from the upper window and was saved—yes, thanks be to God saved where fifty others in a similar attempt, broke their necks or were crushed to death by those who fell on them from the same heighth.

Oh, sir, you can have no idea of the general consternation—the universal grief that pervades this city—but why do I speak of that? I scarcely know what I write to you. Farewell. In haste and in deep affliction.

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 30.—The president communicated the resolution of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, in general assembly, approving of the course pursued by the general government towards the belligerent powers of Europe, and pledging themselves to support the administration in its efforts to obtain justice from the offending nation: which was read.

Mr. Bradley submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, that the members of this house will wear crape on the left arm for one month in testimony of the national respect and sorrow for the unfortunate persons who perished in the city of Richmond in Virginia, on the night of the 26th of the present month.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 27.—Mr. Nelson presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Louisiana territory, praying that the second grade of territorial government, may be extended to the inhabitants of said territory.

Mr. Poindexter presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, praying that the said territory may be admitted into the union as a state; which was ordered to be referred to the committee of the whole house, on the bill to enable the people of that territory to form a constitution and state government.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on that part of the president's message which relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops, and to an auxiliary force,—to whom was referred the bill from the senate "authorising the president of the U. Statss to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontier of the U. States," reported the same without amendment, and it was ordered to be committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Porter, from the committee of foreign relations, to whom was referred the bill from the senate, "to raise an additional military force," reported the same with an amendment, which was read, and, together with the bill, was committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the union.

The bill to continue in force to a further time the first section of the act entitled "an act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers," was read the third time, and passed.

The bill directing the terms on which lands sold at private sale, and that revert for failure in payment shall again be sold, was read a third time and passed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the bill to make additional allowance to the post master general.—Considerable debate took place on this bill; but before it terminated, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The house adjourned to Monday.

Monday, December 30.—Soon after the journal was read, Mr. Dawson rose and addressed the chair. The lowness of his voice, owing to recent indisposition, prevented our hearing him distinctly; but his observations were nearly as follows:

Mr. Speaker—Virginia, my parent state, has long to mourn the loss of some of her most valuable sons and estimable daughters, who on the night of the 26th of the present month, met their untimely fate.

Among those who perished in the flames, in the metropolis of that state, on that sad night, were the chief magistrate of the state, and a gentleman* well known to many of us, and who for years held an honorable station in this house. Some of the most valuable and prominent characters in their profession, and others who promised ere long to be ornaments to their country. With these, sir, was the rising offspring† of one of our present most valuable members, and many other amiable and virtuous women who adorned and improved society.

These, sir, with many others have fallen victims to that unrelenting element, notwithstanding the bold and generous efforts which were made to save them.

Their ashes are now mingled with the dust—and their spirits have ascended to heaven.

It is a great national calamity.

I well know that on such occasions, grief, altho' keen, is unavailing—that the decrees of fate are irrevokable and ought to be submitted to with humility. In order, however, to testify the respect and sorrow which this nation feels for the deceased, and to prove that we sympathize with the afflicted, without further comment on this painful subject, I beg leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the members of this house, will wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of the respect and sorrow which they feel for those unfortunate persons who perished in the fire in the city of Richmond in Virginia, on the night of the 26th of December.

This resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mitchill presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of Orange county, New-York, praying the aid and patronage of the general government in the cultivation of hemp; and

Mr. Condit presented the petition of sundry manufacturers of iron, in the state of New-Jersey, praying that additional duties may be laid on the importation into the United States on bar iron, castings, nails, &c. These petitions were referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Morrow presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that additional duties may be laid on hemp imported into the United States.

Mr. Poindexter presented a resolution, similar to that this day presented to the senate, of the legislature of the Mississippi territory; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, made a report on the several petitions of the collectors of the ports of Philadelphia, Norfolk, Plymouth, (Massachusetts) Baltimore, and of the naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, referred during the present session; which was read; and

Leave being given, Mr. Bacon presented a bill in addition to "an act to establish the compensations of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonage; which was read the first and second time, and committed to the committee of the whole house on Thursday next.

Mr. Morrow, from the committe on public lands, presented a bill to ascertain and establish the western boundary of the tracts reserved for the satisfying the military bounties to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment; which was read the first and second time and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Williams, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message which relates to filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops and to an auxiliary force, reported (in part) a bill supplementary to "an act more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States" and to "an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of militia of the United States;" which was read the first and second time, and committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Wright moved that the house do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

*Mr. Venable. † Daughter to Mr. Clay.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Macon reported that the committee had had the bill under consideration, and made some progress therein and directed him to ask leave to sit again, which was granted.

Additional Military Force.—The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole house on the bill from the senate "to raise an additional military force" and the amendment reported thereto, by the committee on foreign relations; and after some time spent therein, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Breckenridge reported, that the committee had had the bill and amendment under consideration, and made some progress therein, and directed him to ask leave to sit again; which was granted by the house.

Tuesday, December 31.—After some petitions for claims had been presented,

Mr. Poindexter called for the consideration of the resolution which had been laid upon the table some days ago, calling upon the president for information, whether any negociation be now pending between the U. States and Spain or any other power, respecting the claim of the United States to that part of the country of which possession was taken by virtue of the president's proclamation of October, 1810, &c. which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to wait upon the president therewith.

On motion of Mr. Kent, the following resolution was adopted

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house information, whether tobacco the growth of the U. States is admitted into Holland, and if admitted whether the administration or regie on that article as it exists in France, extends to Holland, and the Hanseatic towns, and whether the tariff in Holland is the same as that in France.

The house, agreeably to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill from the senate, to raise an additional military force; when

Mr. D. R. Williams moved that the committee rise and have leave to sit again, in order to take up the bill from the senate, authorising the president of the United States to raise certain companies of rangers for the protection of the frontiers of the United States; as, from information received, it was probable that this force would be immediately wanted. Serious apprehensions being entertained of renewed hostilities from the Indian tribes on our frontier.

The committee rose accordingly; and the house resolved into a committee of the whole on the proposed bill, Mr. Stanford in the chair. The bill was gone through, reported without amendment, read a third time and passed.

The house then resumed the consideration in committee of the whole of the bill to raise an additional military force; when

Mr. Clay (the speaker) moved to amend the bill by the following proviso: "Provided, however, that officers for eight regiments only shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates of such eight regiments shall be enlisted, when the officers for the remaining five regiments shall be appointed." Which was agreed to.

The chairman was about to put the question on the committee's rising; when

[Mr. Clay's Speech.]

Mr. Clay observed, that when the subject of raising an additional military force had been discussed some days past, it was the pleasure of the house not to deliberate upon it in committee of the whole.—He should not complain of this course of proceeding, nor indeed of any other which they might think fit to take on any other occasion; but the effect had been to preclude him, who now had the honor to address the chair, from participating in debate; from taking upon him that share of responsibility for measures which it had become important to adopt at the present moment; a responsibility from which he should never shrink at any period, or on any subject. He owed it to himself, to his constituents, to his country, to express, on this occasion, his views of the great interests involved in the bill under consideration.

The first question which presented itself, in relation to this bill, was as to the quantum of force which it proposed to raise. Was it too large or too small; too strong or too weak? The contemplated army was, to his mind, too great for peace; and he was fearful, far as it was above the wishes of some of those with whom he generally had the honor to act, that it was too small for the purposes of war.—The bill provided for the raising of twenty five thousand troops; the bill recently passed, was intended to complete the enlistment for six thousand more. The whole would amount to thirty one thousand. Deducting for sickness, to which raw troops were peculiarly exposed, and for other deficiencies, a reasonable number of these troops, and to give the most favorable result, we should not raise by both bills more than twenty or twenty five thousand effective men. Could a country boundless in extent, with a numerous line of forts and garrisons, liable to invasions and predatory incursions at every point, be defended, and at the same time a war carried on, by a less number of regulars than twenty five thousand? If the legislative councils did err in such a case, they ought to err on the side of safety and vigor. The question was—will you embark in a war which shall be feeble and protracted to a great length of time, or will you make a vigorous stroke and put an end to this territorial war at once? Canada is the avowed object. Suppose you conquer Upper Canada, you must leave men behind to hold it, when you march to Quebec. Your rear must be protected; it would be a new mode of warfare to leave it unprotected! Gentlemen would be deceived, if they calculated upon the treason of the Canadian people. Well, sir, you lay siege to Quebec, garrisoned, he was informed, by seven or eight thousand British forces; you must have at least double that number to take possession of the place. Suppose Quebec reduced; high as was his sense of the valor of his countrymen, he did not believe that militia or volunteers could be obtained to retain it for as long a period as would be necessary. But in respect to the question of economy, he conceived that it would be more expedient to raise a large force at once. With an army of twenty five thousand men, the territorial war would probably terminate in one year: while it would last, waged with eight or ten thousand troops, three or four years.—He said the *territorial* war; for he was aware, that for years after the enemy should be driven from the provinces, hostilities might be prosecuted on the ocean. So much for the quantum of the proposed force. Were he to amplify, as well as he might; were he to draw too extensively on the patience of the committee, they might feel disposed to protest his draft.

He advanced to the consideration of the *nature* of the troops. Our republican jealousies; our love of liberty; the danger of standing armies, were themes which had been successfully touched, in discussing the subject before the committee, at least so far as their feelings were concerned, however little weight they might have produced on their judgment. He did not stand on that floor as the advocate of standing armies in times of peace; but when war becomes essential, he *was* the advocate of raising able and vigorous armies to insure its success. The danger of armies in peace arose from their idleness and dissipation; their corrupted habits which moulded them to the will of ambitious chieftains. We had been the subject of abuse for years by tourists through this country, whether on horseback or on foot, in prose or in poetry; but although we might not have exhibited as many great instances of discoveries and improvements in science, as the long established nations of Europe, the mass of our people possessed more general political information than any people on earth; such information was universally diffused among us. This circumstance was one security against the ambition of military leaders. Another barrier was derived from the extent of the country, and the millions of people spread over its face. Paris was taken, and all France consequently subjugated. London might be subdued, and England would fall before the conqueror. But the population and strength of this country were concentrated in no one place. Philadelphia might be invaded; New York or Boston might fall; every seaport might be taken; but the country would remain free. The whole of our territory on this side of the Alleghany might be invaded; still liberty would not be subdued. We have or would soon have eighteen state governments, capable and possessing the right to apply their immense pecuniary and physical military resources to oppose any daring usurper who might attempt to prostrate our liberties. The national government; one or more of the state sovereignties, might be annihilated; the country would yet be safe. We possessed another security against the dangers of armies in the great body of militia. He hoped to God that ere long he should see every man proudly shoulder a musket to defend his liberties. Massachusetts at this time presented the noble spectacle of fifty or sixty thousand of her citizens with arms in their hands, ready to point their bayonets to the breast of any tyrant who might attempt to crush their freedom. And with all these securities, do gentlemen seriously apprehend danger from a pitiful army of 25 or 30,000 men? He trusted not.

The honorable gentleman proceeded to present his views on this bill, as it involved the important question of war. And here he must beg leave to differ with those gentlemen who had thought it improper to debate upon war in the face of day. It was impossible to conceal the measures of preparation for war. Had gentlemen ever known of a war between France and Russia, for example, without receiving accounts of its being meditated for weeks and months before it actually took place? You might pass your laws in secret; but you could not secretly execute them. Men must be raised; could they be enlisted in the dark? He felt no difficulty on this point.

Gentlemen had enquired, what would be gained by the contemplated war? Sir, I ask, in turn, what will you not lose by your mongrel state of peace with Great Britain? Do you expect to gain any thing in a pecuniary view? No, sir. Look at your treasury reports. You now receive only six millions of revenue annually; and this amount must be diminished in the same proportion as the rigorous execution of the orders in council shall increase. Before these orders existed, you received sixteen millions. You lose then to the amount of ten millions of revenue per annum by your present peace. A war would probably produce the repeal of the orders in council; and your revenue would be restored; your commerce would flourish; your wealth and prosperity would advance. But certain gentlemen tell us to repeal the non-importation, and then we shall have commerce and revenue. Admit that we could be guilty of so gross an act of perfidy, after we have voluntarily pledged our faith to that power which should revoke its hostile edicts, to enforce against its enemy this non-importation; admit this; repeal your law; and what will be the consequence? You will present the strange phenomenon of an import without an export trade. You will become bankrupt, if you should thus carry on a trade. Where would your produce find vent? Under the British orders, you cannot send it to the markets of continental Europe. Will Great Britain take your exports? She has no market for them; her people can find use for only a small portion of them. By a continuance of this peace, then, we should lose our commerce, our character, and a nation's best attribute, our honor. A war would give us commerce and character; and we should enjoy the proud consciousness of having descharged our highest duty to our country.

But England it seems is fighting the battles of mankind; and we are asked, shall we weaken her magnanimous efforts? For argument's sake, let us concede the fact, that the French emperor is aiming at universal empire; can Great Britain challenge our sympathies, when, instead of putting forth her arms to protect the world, she has converted the war into a mean of self-aggrandizement; when, under pretence of defending them, she has destroyed the commerce and trampled on the rights of every nation; when she has attempted to annihilate every vestige of the public maritime code of which she professed to be the champion? Shall we bear the cuffs and scoffs of British arrogance, because we may entertain chimerical fears of French subjugation? Shall we swallow the potion of British poison, lest we may be presented with the imperial dose? Are we called upon to bow to the mandates of royal insolence, as a preparation to contend against Gallic usurpation? Whoever learned in the school of base submission, the lessons of noble freedom, and courage, and independence? Look at Spain. Did she secure her independence by submitting, in the first instance, to the dictates of imperial usurpations? No, sir. If she had resisted the first intrusions into her councils, her monarch would not at this time be a miserable victim in the dungeons of Marseilles. We cannot secure our independence on one power, by a dastardly submission to the will of another. But look at our own history. Our ancestors of the revolution resisted the first encroachments of British tyranny. They foresaw that by submitting to pay an illegal tax, contemptible as that tax was in itself, their liberties would ultimately be subverted. Consider the progress of the present disputes with England. For what were you contending the other day? For the indirect colonial carrying trade. That has vanished. For what are you now deliberating? For the direct export and import trade; the trade in your own cotton, and tobacco, and fish. Give this up, and to mon-

row you must take up arms for your right to pass from New York to New Orleans; from the upper country on James River to Richmond. Sir, when did submission to one wrong induce an adversary to cease his encroachments on the party submitting:—But you are told you ought only to go to war when your territory is invaded. How much better than invasion is the blocking of your very ports and harbors; insulting your towns; plundering your merchants, and scouring your coasts? If your fields are surrounded, are they in a better condition than if invaded? When the murderer is at your door, will you meanly skulk to your cells? Or will you boldly oppose him at his entrance?

He could wish the past were buried in oblivion. But we could not shut our eyes. The other day, the pretence for the orders in council was retaliation for the French edicts. The existence of these edicts was made the ground of sir William Scott, for the condemnation of the Fox and others. It would be recollected that sir William had delayed his sentence in the celebrated case, that proof of the repeal of the French decrees might be produced. It was produced Nevertheless the condemnation took place. But the plea of retaliation had given way to other pretexts and other claims. To the astonishment of all mankind, the British envoy has demanded as a preliminary to the revocation of the orders in council, that the United States shall cause the continental ports to be opened for the admission of British manufactures! You are required to compel France to repeal her *municipal code* itself! Sir, these are some of the motives of the British hostility towards your commerce. She sickens at your prosperity; she is jealous of you; she dreads your rivalship on the ocean. If you doubt this look at your trade in 1806. Your trade with England was twelve or thirteen millions in her favor. We bought fifty millions worth of her manufactures, and supplied her with the raw materials for those very manufactures. We furnished her with the necessaries of life, and in exchange, accepted her luxuries.—How was our trade with France and Holland? Our exports to both these countries amounted to eighteen millions, our imports to twenty five millions—Consider the superiority in trade with us, which Great Britain enjoyed over her rival would she have relinquished that superiority, would she have given up her profitable trade, for the single purpose of humbling that of her antagonist? Would she have hazarded the evils of a war with this country for this object? No, sir, she saw in your numberless ships, whose sails spread upon every sea; she perceived in your hundred and twenty thousand gallant tars, the seeds of a naval force, which in thirty years, would rival her on her own element. She therefore commenced the odious system of impressment, of which no language can paint my indignant execration; she dared to attempt the subversion of the personal freedom of your mariners. She aimed at depressing your commerce, which she foresaw would induce your seamen to enter her service, would impair the means of cherishing your navy, of protecting and extending your commerce, and would at the same time raise her own power.

Sir, we are told this government is not calculated to stand the shock of war; that gentlemen will lose their seats in this and the other house; that your benches will be filled by other men, who after you have carried on the war, will make for you an ignominious peace. He could not believe that to retain their seats was the extent of the *amor patriæ*, of gentlemen in this house. Could they let their brave countrymen, a Daviess and his associates in arms, perish in manfully fighting their battles, while they would meanly cling to their places? But he could not persuade himself that the nation would be ungrateful. He was convinced that when they knew that their government had been strictly impartial towards the belligerents—for surely no gentleman in that house could be so base as to ascribe partiality or other improper motives to them——when they perceived the sincere and persevering exertions of their government to preserve peace; they would continue to adhere to them, even in an unsuccessful war to defend their rights; to assert their honor, the dignity and independence of the country. But his ideas of duty were such, that when his rights were invaded, he must advance to their defence, let what might be the consequence; even if death itself were to be his certain fate.

The honorable member concluded with an apology for having trespassed so long upon the patience of the committee. He trusted that he had fully established these three positions: that the quantum of the force proposed by the bill was not too great—that its nature was such as the contemplated war called for; and that the object of the war was justified by every consideration of justice, of interest, of honor, and love of country. Unless that object were attained by peaceful means, he hoped that war would be waged before the close of the session.

Mr. Clay was followed by Mr. Widgery, who spoke in favor of the volunteer corps, as being preferable to regular troops, and Mr. Boyd against raising so large a number of men, and in favor, if possible, of maintaining the country in peace.

The committee rose and reported the bill, with the amendments; but the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the house declined taking up the report.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the treasury, containing an estimate of the expences for the year, 1812, and a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year; which was referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1812. Mr. Jennings, presented a petition from the legislative council and house of representatives of the Indiana territory, praying for an extension of the election franchise;

Also a petition from the same bodies, praying to be erected into an independent state. Both petitions were referred.

Mr. Macon presented to the house, sundry resolutions adopted lately by the legislature of North Carolina, approbatory of the conduct of the general government, and pledging themselves to give it their support in every measure which congress may deem necessary in maintainance of our country's rights. Ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the house, a communication from the secretary of the navy, containing an account of the application and expenditure of money in that department for the past year. Referred to the committee of ways and means and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smilie observed, that it had been customary heretofore for the two houses to pay their respects to the president of the United States on the first day of the new year; and the hour for doing this having arrived, he moved that the house adjourn.

The yeas and nays were called on this motion, they were taken, and the question was lost, 56 to 50.

The order of the day being called for, the house took up the amendments of the committee of the

whole to the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force.

Having come to the amendment, which proposed that the officers for eight regiments only be appointed, until three fourths of the men were enlisted.

Mr. Burwell moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words, *eight regiments*, and inserting *six*.

Mr. Wright hoped this amendment would not prevail. He considered this as a war measure; and if we were to economize in this way at the commencement of the business, he should not calculate upon our acting with effect. Our country was too important, and our rights too sacred, to be frittering down measures for their defence in the manner proposed. In proportion (said he) as the commissioned officers are appointed, will the recruiting of the men progress. These officers will inspire the people, in the several parts of the country from which they may be taken, with a military spirit, which will induce them to enlist into the service. He liked the bill better before it had received its present limitation as to the appointment of the officers; but as the committee had agreed thus to amend the bill, he did not wish to stir the subject again. He hoped, however, the reduction would not be carried any farther.

After some remarks by Mr. Burwell and a few in reply by Mr. Wright, the amendment was agreed to—ayes 57.

Another motion was made to adjourn, and the yeas and nays called upon it—Lost by a larger majority than before.

All the amendments having been considered, and others introduced, the question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading; but several members expressing a desire to see the bill, as amended, printed, before they gave a vote upon it, a motion was carried for it to lie on the table, in order to make way for another to have it printed, which was accordingly made and carried. Adjourned.

Thursday, January 2.—After a good deal of minor business (which will be noticed in our next) and a variety of ineffectual attempts at further amendments, the question on engrossing the bill from the senate for raising an additional military force, was carried—ayes 90, noes 36.

The Chronicle.

Many vessels have been wrecked on the coast by the gales of last week.

The ship New Galen has arrived at Boston from England. ☞While the Galen was lying at Spithead, a seaman from the Constitution deserted to the British frigate Havanna. He was demanded by captain Hull, who was referred to the port admiral at Portsmouth, and by him informed that the seaman should not be restored until the admiralty board had instructed him on the occasion. In a day or two after, an American sailor swam from the Havanna to the Constitution, and being demanded by the British commander, captain Hull refused to deliver him, until he had received instructions from the U. States, taking for the basis of his refusal the precedent which the British officer had furnished him in the first instance. The affair stood thus when the Galen sailed.

The president of the United States has signed the bill for the apportionment of representatives among the several states, according to the third enumeration; it has thereby become a law, and the ratio, for the ensuing ten years, is fixed at 35,000.

FROM THE ORLEANS GAZETTE OF NOV. 28.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Mobile, dated November 18.—"The court of Spain has given orders to the governor of Pensacola, to give up the Floridas as far as the river Perdido. This news I received to day from my correspondent at Pensacola, dated the 14th instant. I have also seen several other letters mentioning the same."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the navy, dated Norfolk, December 26.—"A most horrid circumstance took place here last evening. Young Mercer,* whom you often heard me mention, had received an insult from the mate of a merchantman—a challenge followed, and last evening about sun down they met within a mile of the town; their distance of fighting was only sufficient for them not to touch the body with each other's pistols; the word was given; both fired, and both fell DEAD! The whole town is in an uproar on the occasion. The seconds have taken safety by flight, leaving their dead comrades without a soul near them; their bodies were brought to town last evening and will this day be interred.

New-Orleans.—The convention of the territory of New-Orleans met, agreeably to adjournment, on the 21st of November; the main question whether the said territory should become a state? was determined in the affirmative—ayes 35, nays 7.

The day after, Mr. Magruder moved two resolutions; 1st to adopt the constitution of the United States, which was unanimously carried, 2d to renounce all claims to the vacant lands, which was referred to a committee of three. A committee of seven were then ballotted for to draft a constitution. Mr. Destrechen moved the appointment of a committee to draft a memorial to congress praying an extension of territory, so as to embrace W. Florida to the Perdido. This resolution, after some discussion, was carried by a large majority; and the address to congress referred to the committee who was to draft the constitution.

The Indians.—On Tuesday last, Mr. McKee stated to the house of representatives at Washington, on information received from several gentlemen of respectability in the western country, that the prophet had gathered a force supposed to amount to 2,000 men. This report is completely at war with the official statements of governor *Harrison* and the belief of the legislature of Indiana, as appears by their reply to his speech—see page 221: we also think it is at war with probability, and chiefly for the reason that we believe it nearly impossible to collect so great an Indian force at any given point.

Several shocks by earthquakes have been felt in various parts of the southern and western states—which will be noticed in detail hereafter. It seems probable that some dreadful calamity may have been experienced in a distant part of the world—probably *South America*; judging from the violence of the sensations felt in *different* parts of the union. In *Georgia* the effect was much greater than in Virginia—and at Lexington, in *Kentucky*, it is stated several chimnies were thrown down; that "the agitation of standing water was remarkable, and the trembling of houses and furniture violent and alarming.

The lot on which the theatre stood at Richmond has been purchased by the city, and the remains of the unfortunate sufferers were interred in the cen-

* Mr. Mercer was an officer in the United States' navy, and nephew to general Mercer.

tre where the pit was, over which it is intended to erect a suitable monument.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Dec. 28.

General Wilkinson—The general court martial assembled in this town for the trial of general Wilkinson, after a session of almost four months, closed their proceedings, and adjourned on Christmas day.

This tribunal has had before it a most intricate, laborious and interesting enquiry, wherein the life and character of a fellow citizen, whose best years have been devoted to his country, have been made subjects of investigation. The sentence has gone to the president for his consideration, and whatever may be the result, the standing of the gentlemen who composed the court, and their conduct throughout the trial, will, to every candid mind, present a guarantee for the independence, impartiality, and justice of their verdict.

It has furnished a contemplation to the inhabitants of this place to behold the order, decorum and dignity which has invariably marked the deportment of our citizen soldiers whom the occasion brought together? but one impression appears to have been left on the public mind: that is, of personal confidence and respect, and whatever may be the rantings and revilings of the censorious and insidious, the conviction results from our observations, that with such defenders, the constitution, the laws, the interests, and the honor of our country, will be asserted with effect, and maintained inviolate.

[An *opinion* prevails, this officer has been acquitted by the late court martial, from the circumstance of his being very politely waited upon (in a body) by the officers composing it, as soon as the verdict was given. We may expect the result will soon be *officially* promulgated; until when no officer is at liberty to speak of it.]

Late Bank of the United States.

The trustees of the late Bank of the United States have made an application to the legislature of Pennsylvania *for a charter, with a capital of* 7,500,000 *dollars——and* Theodorus Baily *and others have given notice of their intention to apply to the legislature of* New York *for an act to incorporate a bank with a capital of six millions of dollars.——The title, in Pennsylvania, is proposed to be the* American Bank—*in New York, the* Bank of America. *Though it is not avowed that the application to be made to the legislature of New York, is to be made on behalf of the late directors, or present trustees of the late Bank of the United States, there seems no reason to doubt, though* two *incorporations are desired, these banks will, in fact, be* "one and indivisible."

The petition to the legislature of Pennsylvania was referred to a grand committee of 31 *members, one from a county; who, without a dissenting voice, reported a bill, the leading features of which are noticed below. It is, however, considered as doubtful if the bill will pass, several members of the committee having declared they would not feel themselves bound to support it in the house.*

The first six sections of the bill incorporate the company, as usual, with a capital of $7 500,000, *under the title aforesaid, to continue until the first Monday in April* 1832.

By the seventh section it would appear $375,000 *are to be paid as a* bonus; *which monies, it is proposed, to appropriate as follows;* 175,000 *to making an artificial road from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, by the route agreed upon by the late commissioners for that purpose.* $100,000 *to make a like road from the town of Northumberland to the town of Waterford on lake Erie,* $50,000 *to erect a bridge over the Susquehanna at Columbia, and the like sum to erect another bridge over the same river at Harrisburg*

The succeeding sections are as customary.

☞*It is highly probable, from the low price of bills on England, being about* twenty per cent. *below par, if the stock of the late bank of the United States has been in the British market, that the greater part of it has changed owners, within the year past—offering, at a fair price, an eligible mode of making remittances.*

The Editor's Department.

The proceedings of congress are assuming the highest importance. We cannot now hesitate to believe that decisive measures will be adopted. The calculations of *dollars* and *cents*, and of the *ins* and *outs*, we would hope, are laid aside forever by the weightier matter affecting the *sovereignty* and *honor* of our country. The bill from the senate for raising *twenty five thousand* additional troops may be considered as virtually adopted by the house of representatives; the amendments proposed by the latter do not affect its general principles. We are highly gratified with the common repugnance of the people to a *standing army*, and hope it will ever exist in this country—but there *now* is an *object* for using a provisional force—that object is openly declared to be Canada, and the people will cheerfully bear it.

If the days of *submission* have passed, and congrss shall vigorously pursue the line marked out, they may expect the full support of the nation. The times require unanimity, and unanimity most happily subsists; one general sentiment pervades the public body of the people; if congress will not direct it to rescue our citizen from a worse than *Algerine* bondage; to secure our frontiers from the tomahawk of the savage; to maintain our right to carry the productions of our own soil to the proper markets for them, and redress many other just causes for complaint, they assuredly will merit and receive the execration of all good men of every party, the *truly British* (if any there are) excepted.

To enable our readers more correctly to estimate the real state of things, we have, by great exertion, the pleasure of presenting them with Mr. Clay's (speaker) speech, delivered in a committee of the whole on Wednesday last. We are indebted for the sketch of it to the "*American*" of this city; eulogium upon it is useless; every word and line of it breathes the language of an independent patriot, who "*has counted the cost of the contest and found nothing so intolerable as the voluntary abandonment of the* RIGHTS and HONOR *of his countrymen.*"

Many articles in type are postponed.

☞The necessary absence of the editor, the greater part of the present week, may account for any omissions in his usual attentions to private correspondences or public duties.

***If any subscriber has not yet received the first four numbers of the Register, he is requested to give immediate notice, lest we may be unable to supply him as speedily as we desire, from the continued increase of our patrons.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I. BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, January 11, 1812. No. 19.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honour from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee House, at $5 *per annum*.

Legislature of Kentucky.

Monday, December 16.—Mr. Hawkins read and laid on the table the following resolutions:

Whereas it is deemed by the legislature of this state, that they have, in the name, and on behalf of their constituents, at all times, a right to express, so far as their knowledge and information will enable them, the sense of the good people of this state, respecting the measures of the national government. And a crisis in our public affairs having arrived, which in the opinion of this legislature calls for the expression of her public sentiment respecting the course to be adopted, in order to resist the repeated, long continued and flagrant violations of our rights, as a free and independent nation, by Great Britain and France, and by the former especially—whose pretensions are an insult to our sovereignty, and which if yielded to, must end in our entire submission to whatever they may think proper to impose.

The people of this state, though not immediately exposed to those piratical depredations, which vex, and destroy the commerce of their eastern brethren on the ocean, cannot be less deeply interested in their effects. They look to the sufferings and wrongs of a single member as intimately affecting the whole body. But when an evil becomes so general and inveterate in its deleterious effects, as to threaten dissolution, unless a proper and forcible remedy is applied—The state of Kentucky, yielding to none in patriotism; in its deep rooted attachment to the sacred bond of the union; in its faithful remembrance of the price of our freedom, and in the heartfelt conviction that our posterity have a sacred claim upon us, to transmit to them unimpaired, this God-like inheritance, cannot fail to be penetrated, with any event which threatens even to impair it; much less then, can she be insensible to those daring wrongs of a foreign power, which lead to its immediate destruction.

If the people of this state have looked up with confidence to the general government, whose functions empowered, and whose duty imperiously called for a remedy to the evils so intolerable in their progress, and in their consequences so menacing—(and redress for which, has been so long delayed) it has not been without a firm, and settled purpose, not always to bear the lash, nor finally to become beasts of burthen.

Forbearance beyond a certain point, ceases to be moderation, and must end in entire subjection.

It is not the purpose of this legislature to recapitulate, or enter into any argument to prove the existence and extent of those injuries, sustained from both the great belligerents of Europe. Those who feel, need not reason to produce the conviction of unjust suffering—and those, who cannot feel wrongs so palpable, no reasoning will convince.

We wish we could have it in our power to say, *when* Great Britain has ceased to harass and injure us—*when* she has shewn towards us an amicable disposition in the true spirit of justice—*when* she has ceased her efforts to diminish that security and prosperity, which are the eternal barriers of separation from her power, and to impair that liberty and independence forced from her reluctant grasp.

We could willingly have hailed a friend in a former unnatural parent, and from the experience of her regard to principles of justice, and reciprocal good offices, have ceased to recall those wanton cruelties that alienated us forever from her family.

But when we have discovered a systematic course of injury from her towards our country, evidencing too strongly to be mistaken, an utter disregard of almost every principle of acknowledged rights between independent nations, endeavouring by almost every act of violence on the high seas—on the coasts of foreign powers with whom we were in amity—and even in sight of our own harbours by capturing and destroying our vessels: confiscating our property: forcibly imprisoning and torturing our fellow-citizens: condemning some to death: slaughtering others, by attacking our ships of war: impressing all she can lay her hand upon, to man her vessels: bidding defiance to our seaports: insulting our national honour by every means that lawless force and brutality can devise: inciting the savages to murder the inhabitants on our defenceless frontiers: furnishing them with arms and ammunition lately, to attack our forces: to the loss of a number of brave men: and by every art of power and intrigue, seeking to dispose of our whole strength and resources, as may suit her unrestrained ambition or interest—and when her very offers of redress, go only to sanction her wrongs, and seek merely a removal of those obstacles interposed by our government, to the full enjoyment of her iniquitous benefits; we can be at no loss what course should be pursued.

Should we tamely submit, the world ought to despise us—We should despise ourselves—She herself would despise us.

When she shall learn to respect our rights, we shall hasten to forget her injuries. Wherefore:

1. Resolved, by the general assembly for the state of Kentucky, that this state feel deeply sensibly, of the continued, wanton, and flagrant violations by Great Britain and France, of the dearest rights of the people of the United States, as a free and independent nation: that those violations if not discontinued, and ample compensation made for them, ought to be resisted with the whole power of our country.

2. Resolved, that as war seems probable so far as we have any existing evidence of a sense of justice on the part of the government of Great Britain, that the state of Kentucky, to the last mite of her strength and resources, will contribute them to maintain the contest and support the right of their

their country against such lawless violations; and that the citizens of Kentucky, are prepared to take the field when called on.

3. Resolved, that (while they have full and undiminished confidence in the administration and general government of the United States) in their opinion, the crisis calls for energetic measures; and that a temporising policy, while it might seem to remove the evil to a greaterdistance, would serve only to secure its continuance.

4. Resolved, that we will most readily lend our support also to any measures which may be adopted by the general government, to counteract the arbitrary restrictions, or unjust violations of our commerce by France.

5. Resolved, that copies of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted: one to the president of the United States, to be by him laid before congress, and one to each of our senators and representatives in that body.

Legislature of North Carolina.

RALEIGH, *December* 24.

The following resolutions, expressive of their approbation of the general government, were adopted by our legislature on Saturday last; the two first with a very few dissenting voices, the last *unanimously*.

In general assembly, Dec. 19, 1811.

Resolved, that the sentiments contained in the message of the president to the congress of the United States are such as must gratify the feelings and advance the welfare of a nation, sensible of its rights and determined to maintain and defend its sovereignty and independence.

Resolved, that the evils which we have been compelled to endure for years past, have arisen wholly from the unprincipled conduct of the belligerent nations of Europe.

Resolved unanimously, That we will cheerfully co-operate with the general government, in the prompt and effectual execution of such measures as may be deemed best calculated to promote the interest, and secure the union, liberty and independence of the United States.

JOS. RIDDICK, *S. S.*
JOHN STEELE, *S. H. C.*

Legislature of Georgia.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (GEO.) DEC. 11.—The following animated report was yesterday read before the senate, and ordered to lie on the table. When it shall be taken up, we hope and believe it will pass both branches of the legislature *unanimously*.

The committee of the state of the republic, to whom was referred the governor's communication enclosing the president's message, report,

That the important information communicated to congress by the president's message in relation to our foreign affairs, loudly admonishes the people of this state to suffer no circumstance to surprise their vigilance, or to find them unengaged in suitable preparation for any event; congress is required "to feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis;" a precaution applying so forcibly to our own condition and interests that it cannot fail to excite a correspondent feeling of the necessity of a seasonable readiness. On the verge of hostilities with nations long unmindful of the obligation of national law, it would be needless to enumerate their repeated wrongs or our unsuccessful appeals to their justice for redress. Should the destinies which await the nation, compel a vigorous resistance to the encroachment so long continued upon the envied prosperity of our country, we will approach the contest, animated by the fervent conviction, that we shall be supported by every principle of a just and honourable cause.

The conduct and charanter of our federal administration affords us the most assured and illumined proofs of virtuous measures and manly intentions—reflections that must embolden every patriot and soldier in his progress through the trying perils of warfare, should he be reduced to that regretted alternative.

It is not now for us to repose on a boasted display of our designs, nor to rely on a pompous expression of our feelings, but should our services be required, it becomes us in the strength of calm and united exertions, invigorated by the constant sentiment of inflexible rectitude, to meet the deprecated struggle with stern and unwavering contempt of individual danger, convinced, that truth, reason, and justice will be arrayed against guilt, rapacity and violence. The general government doubtless feels, on this eventful occasion, an anxious solicitude for a knowledge of the temper and sensibility of the nation; we will therefore, with undissembled cheerfulness, hasten to declare our cordial approbation of its administration and our confidence in its future determinations.

And as an honest pledge of the sincerity of this declaration, we do *unanimously resolve*, that should the national legislature, in its wisdom, determine our interests, our rights, or our honour to have been outraged beyond the tardy remedy of negociation, and that an appeal to arms must be substituted, we will, under the favor of Heaven, with our consent, and with proud alacrity, fly to aid, maintain, and support the government of our choice, and to defend, protect and preserve our beloved country.

Fire at Richmond.

NARRATIVE.—We cannot paint the details of the scene of Thursday night—no description can do justice to its horrors—and there were so few persons so cool and self collected as to accurately paint any part of the mass of woes which fell in a moment upon us. Some scenes are so fraught with horror, that a delicate pencil would have to skip them.—Besides, time enough has not been had to bring together an accurate group of woes.

It is painful to touch upon the catastrophe of those who have gone forever. Their ashes are in the grave—but their memories are entombed in our hearts.

The generous and worthy Smith, who but a few days since was crowned with one of the highest honors which Virginia can bestow, is snatched from his country, his distracted family, his children and his friends!! It is not certainly known whether he had effected his escape from the building and rushed again into the flames to save his child!—There is a confusion in the story, and perhaps it is as well if it never were cleared up!

Abraham B. Venable, the president of the bank of Virginia; a man who has filled our public stations with very high repute; who has been in the house of representatives and in the senate of the United States during the most interesting periods—he too is gone! He has left no wife or children; but a long train of relatives and friends to weep his loss.—He was in the box with ladies; he begged them not to be precipitate or impatient; but was

at length driven toward a window in the lobby, with a crowd of others. The suffocating smoke came roling on. Mr. V. and some who were with him were thrown down. Mr. Noland fell towards the window and was saved; Mr. V. fell the other way and perished in the smoke!

Many doubtless perished in the same way. The volume of smoke, which could not at first escape through the roof, was bent downwards; black, dense, almost saturated with only vapours. Many were suffocated by it, who might have had strength enough to leap the windows.—Several were saved by the fresh air which they inhaled at the windows —or even at a cranny.

Poor Botts! a man of astonishing assiduity and attainments at the bar, has perished with his wife and her niece—he fell perhaps a victim to his hopes, He thought it more prudent to sit still with his wife, while the crowd passed by; but her sister in law, Mrs. Page, yielding to the sympathetic impulse of her fears, rushed forward and is saved.—What a seal has death set upon his family! At one fell swoop, five helpless children converted into orphans.

How heavily has the hand of death fallen upon the Harvies! Poor mourners, deeply have ye drank of the cup of affliction. Within five short years we had numbered among the dead, the venerable John Harvie, the distinguished Lewis Harvie, the amiable Mrs. McCaw, and the interesting little boy of Doctor Brokenbrough. But by one blow, the distressed mother, Mrs. Harvie, has lost her noble and high-souled daughter, Juliana, her excellent son E. J. Harvie, and that sweet little girl, Mary Whitelock, her beloved grand-daughter!!! Reader, conceive if you can, what you never have felt.

Lieutenant James Gibbon, of the United States Navy, has gone with the rest! Young as he was, he had tasted of the cup of affliction. He was taken captive in the Philadelphia, and immured in the prisons of Tripoli.—On this fatal night, he and Mr. John Lynch were in the same box with Mrs. Gallego, Miss Conyers, Mr. Venable and others—when the alarm was first given, they endeavoured to quiet the apprehensions of the ladies, but when the front scene was in flame, they reached over for Miss Conyers who had sunk motionless below—they took her over; they held her between them in a state of insensibility, her head falling over Mr. Lynch's left arm. In this manner they proceeded towards the haed of the stairs, when Gibbon said "Lynch, leave Sally to me. I am strong enough to carry her; she is light and you can save somebody else." Mr. L, replied, "God bless you, Gibbon, there is the stair," and then turned round to seek some of the other ladies. Poor Gibbon, and his lovely interesting companion, sunk together.

We must drop this recital. We have already stated the deaths of Mrs. Gerardin and her sweet boy—of Mrs. Gibson, whose husband is perhaps now on his way from Europe; what a blow upon his heart!—of the venerable Mrs. Page; of Mrs, Lesslie; of the lovely Nancy Green, the daughter of Mr. Green, the manager; of the amiable Mrs. Robert Greenhow. The particulars of most of their thtes are wrapped in oblivion. Their ashes are in the grave.

These perished amid the flames—but Mrs. Patterson and M. Wm. Brown were overwhelmed by the crowd.

Let us change the scene. It is a far more grateful task to describe the fate of those who have, as it were, miraculously escaped. It is some relief to our feelings, to comtemplate those who seem again to have "re-visited the realms of light." It is almost as if the grave had given them up again from its jaws. We are sorry, indeed, that our limits do not permit us to give any but hasty snatches and sketches of events.

Mr. John G. Jackson was overcome by the suffocating smoke and fell senseless. His last recollection was that his feet were descending; but whether the floor or stairway were broken or he had reached the descent, he was not conscious—but insensibly he descended to the level of the pit where a strong current of fresh air revived him, as he lay among a heap of postrate persons. He struggled to rise and found himself on his feet with a lady clinging to him and beseeching him to save her. With difficulty he found the door, not being acqauinted with the house, but at last he emerged with the lady, when the fire was pouring through the front windows, and ere they had advanced far the roof tumbled in.

M. M. W. Hancock carried with him to the play, his niece, the two Miss Herons and 3 boys.—When the alarm was given, he did all in his power to save his *proteges*—but was at last separated from them all. The flames were approaching with a degree of furv and rapidity that was perhaps never exceeded. Hitherto the scene had been all bustle confusion and consternation; it now changed to one of awful horror and desperation that beggars all description. He attempted to reach the centre window in the lobby of the lower boxes. He at last succeeded in mounting on the head of the crowd betwixt him and the window, and finally reached it, surrounded by the unavailing and afflicting cries of those suffocating around him.—He stepped within the window and with difficulty raised the lower sash—he thurst his feet out, when the sash was suddenly pressed down and *caught* his feet betwixt it and the sill. He extricated one foot but could not the other until those behind him who had sufficient strength left to mount over him and the lower sash which kept him down, did so. He found himself so far gone from suffocation that he gave himself up as lost—the flames, however, rushed over his head and the introducrion of fresh air at the bottom of the window gave him new life. Those behind him being no longer able to keep him down, he with a last effort raised the sash, extricated his foot and jumped out. It gives us sincere pleasure to add that the three boys and girls whom he carried with him have all escaped with their lives.

Mr. John Lynch was the only person who passed the window after Mr. Hancock. After he had left poor Gibbon, he met with a variety of horrid adventures. All was utter darkness in the lobby, and suffocation threatened. It was an awful crisis—and but that one of the windows were burst open, and let in fresh air; he thinks all in the lobby must have perished; at length he reached the window, where he found a gentleman fixed fast, whom he since believes to have been Mr. Hancock. After an awful lapse, the flames were rushing on in all directions, his hair caught fire, hope deserted him; he was struck with horror at the idea of bring burnt alive. He rushed toward the window waving his hands as quick as possible over his head and clothes. This was a dreadful moment; he saw many drop down on each side of him suffocated—the window was now free, and he was scarcely on the bottom of it when he heard an awful crash behind him. He threw himself out and providence preserved him.

Mr. Robert Greenhow precipitated himself down the stairs over fire-brands and bodies, with his fine son in his arms—and was saved.

Mr. Head Lynch made a wonderful escape with his child. His lady was saved by a strong man's pulling her by the hair of her head over the bodies in the stair-way.

Mr. Stetson fell in the lobby with his head to the wall—but for a crack which his mouth accidentally caught, he would have died for want of air—the fresh air that streamed through it revived him enough to lift his head to the window—a fresh draught of it revived him, and he jumped out.

Mr. Gordon was saved in a state of insensibility. His lady was saved by jumping through a window and clinging to a man, and her little daughter by hanging to her mantle. They had 3 children there and not one of them was lost.

Several individuals were active in rescuing the lives of their fellow-creatures Dr. M'Caw let down several from the window—Mr. Doyle, Mr. Grant and others, who were out, received many as they were let or jumped down.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

We the committee appointed by our fellow-citizens "to enquire into the causes of the melancholy catastrophe, which took place in this city on Thursday night last; a catastrophe, which has spread a gloom over a whole city, and filled every eye with tears; have given to this melancholy duty all the attention in our power. We feel it due to ourselves; it was due to our weeping fellow-citizens; it was due to the world to collect all the lights which might serve to elucidate an event whose effects are so deeply written in our hearts. We have seen every person who was behind the scenes, that was best able to assist our enquiries—we have heard their statements, and after sifting them as accurately as possible, beg leave to submit the following report to our afflicted citizens:

On the night of Thursday last, the pantomine of "The Bleeding Nun, or, Agnes and Raymond" came on for representation after the play was over. In the first act, amongst other scenes, was the scene of the cottage of Baptist the robber, which was illuminated by a chandelier apparently hanging from the ceiling. When the curtain fell on the first act and before it rose on the second, this chandelier was lifted from its position among the scenery above. It was fixed with two wicks to it; one only of them had been lit; yet when it was lifted above, *this fatal lamp was not extinguished.* Here is the first link in the chain of our disasters: The man who raised it does not pretend to deny it—but pleads that he did so in consequence of an order from some person, whom he supposed authorised to direct him.—That person was behind him; the voice had reached him without his seeing the person, and he does not pretend positively to recognise him. We have not the most distant idea that there was the slightest mischievous intention in the order or in the act—it was inattention—it was the grossest negligence. The lifter of the lamps says that he was aware of the danger, and remonstrated against the act; yet yielded with too fatal a facility to the re-iterated orders of a person whom he saw not but supposed authorised to direct him. We cast not the the slightest imputations upon the managers or on any of the regular comedians of the stage—their positions at the moment as well as other circumstances, forbid the idea that the order ever passed from their lips; yet the act was done. The lighted lamp was lifted—the torch of destruction gleamed at the top of the stage.

Mr Rice (the property-man of the theatre) says, that he saw the scene was over in which the lamp was used; he saw the lamp after it was lifted up; he was aware of the danger of its remaining in that position; and spoke to one of the carpenters, three times repeatedly, "Lower that lamp and blow it out." He did not see it put out; for he was drawn by his business to another part of the stage.

Mr. West declares that he was passing by to commence the second act of the pantomine, and saw the lamp up and heard Rice giving directions to the carpenter to extinguish it.

Mr. Cook (the regular carpenter of the Theatre) declares that he saw the carpenter, alluded to above attempting to let down the lamp immediately after the order to let it down had been given; that he has no doubt this attempt was made in consequence of the order; and he saw the cords tangle and the lamp to oscillate several inches from its perpendicular position. The chandelier above was moved by two cords which worked over two pulleys, inserted in a collar-beam of the roof, and the straight line from the beam to the lamp was, Mr. Cook thinks, about 14 or 15 feet. Thus some idea may be had of the *degree* of oscillation.

Mr. Anderson (one of the performers of the theatre) says, that he had remarked even before the representation, how unskilfully the chandelier had played; and that an attempt to move it had caused it to ride circularly round.

Mr. Yore (another of the workmen of the machinery,) most conclusively confirms this statement. He saw, that in the attempt to lower the lamp, as it was perched among the scenery, the carpenter had failed in his effort, that he then jirked it and jostled it, that it was thus swerved from its perpendicular attitude, and brought into contact with the lower part of the front scenes. The scene took fire; the flame rose, and tapering *above it* to a point, must have reached the roof, which was elevated 6 or 7 feet above the top of the scene

We were assured that there was not one *transparent* scene hanging; that is a scene coated with varnish and extremely combustible—that there was only one *paper* scene hanging, which Mr, Utt the prompter declares, was removed six or eight feet behind the lamp. Thirty-five scenes were at that moment hanging exclusive of the flies or narrow borders which represent the skies, roofs, &c.—and of these, thirty-four were canvass paintings; which though not extremely combustible on the painted side are on the other so well covered with the fibres of the hemp as to catch the flame.

Efforts were made to extinguish the flame. Mr. Cook, the carpenter, ascended into the carpenter's gallery; but in vain. He *did* succeed in letting down some of the scenes upon the floor, under an idea that this was the surest means of extinguishing the flame, but he could not extinguish the cords of the scene that was then on fire. The roof soon caught and the sense of danger compelled him to fly for his life.

The committee must now be under the necessity of drawing the attention of our fellow-citizens, to the events which took place in front of the curtain Mr. West states, that immediately on his entering the stage to go on with his part he heard some bustle behind the scenes which he conceived to be a mere fracas—the cry of "fire" then saluted his ears, which gave him no serious apprehensions, as he knew that little accidents of this description had often taken place, that he heard some voices exclaim "don't be alarmed," which exclamation he repeated through a solicitude to prevent hurry and

confusion; that he had not at that moment seen any flakes of fire fall from the scene; but seeing them at length falling from the roof, he retired behind the scene and found the whole enveloped in flames; that he attempted to pull down some of the hanging pieces; when finding it unavailing, he attempted to make good his own retreat.

Mr. Robertson, who was the only performer besides, that came before the audience, assured the committee, that at the moment when he first discovered the flame, it was not longer than his handkerchief; that he repaired immediately to the stage as near the orchestra as he could come; there he conveyed to the audience, not wishing to alarm them, by gesticulation to leave the house; that in the act of doing that, he discovered the flames moving rapidly, and then he exclaimed, "the house (or the theatre) is on fire;" that he went directly to the stage box where some three or four ladies were sitting, entreated them to jump into his arms; that he could save them by conveying them through the private stage door; and that he still entreated, until he found it necessary to make his own escape; that his own retreat by the private door was intercepted by the flames; that he found it necessary to leap into the stage box, and join the general crowd in the lobby; that he gained one of the front windows; assisted in passing out some ten or twelve females, but at last found it necessary to throw himself from the window.

This narrative is due to the exertions of a gentleman, who first sounded the alarm; and to whom there are a few who have not done that justice which he deserves.—Let us now return to the transmission of the fire—where the point of flame reached the roof. The roof was unfortunately not plastered and ceiled—there was a sheathing of plank, pine plank we are told, nailed over the rafters; and over these, the shingles. The rosin of the pine had perhaps oozed out of the plank, through the heat of our summer's sun, and stood in drops upon it. Yet however these may have been, no sooner did the spire of the flames reach the roof than it caught.

The fire spread with a rapidity through this combustible material, unparalled, certainly never equalled by any of the too numerous fires which have desolated our city—In four or five minutes at least, the whole roof was one sheet of flame—it burst through the bull's eye in front—it sought the windows where the rarefied vapour sought its passage; fed by the vast column of air in the hollows of a theatre, fed by the inflammable pannels and pillars of the boxes, by the dome of the pit, by the canvass ceiling of the lower boxes, until its suffocated victims in the front were wrapt in its devouring flame or pressed to death under the smoulding ruins of the building.

Here might we pause in our melancholy task. We have traced the conflagration to the fatal lamp, lifted as it was lit, then jirked and jostled out of its perpendicular position, to the scenery—to the roof; until every thing was enveloped in its fury——But there is one part of the subject which though it does not fall strictly within the letter of the *Resolution*, or perhaps the line of our duty, is yet too interesing to be passed over. Why, *this fatality?* Why have *so many* victims perished on this melancholy occasion? It cannot be said, that it was the combustibility of the building and the rapidity of the fire, great as they undoubtedly were, which altogether produced this mortality of the species; for we cannot believe, if large vomitories had been erected for the passage of the crowd, if there had been doors enough to admit them, that more than *one tenth* of an audience should have perished on the occasion.

It was the opinion of the committee that the ill construction of the theatre itself, was principally its cause. How numerous were the occasions on which it had long before been said, as the crowd was slowly retiring at the end of a play, "Suppose the house were on fire, what should we do?" Yet we slept with too fatal a security over the evil—we trusted and we are ruined. New doors were not opened; the winding stair case was not straitened, the access to the avenues of the theatre was not enlarged.

Even the relics of our fellow citizens as they lay, pointed out the causes of this fatality. They were found strewed in heaps at the foot of the narrow stair case, which led from the boxes; and, though with less profusion, on the ground immediately *under* the lobby of the boxes above, from which lobby, their retreat down the stairs had been intercepted by the crowd which choaked them up. On that fatal night, there were in the pit and boxes 518 dollar tickets and 80 children, exclusive of 50 persons who were in the galleries. Of these, 598 had to pass through one common avenue, and although all the spectators in the pit may have escaped, except a few who may have jumped into the boxes, yet the crowd in the lower and upper boxes had no other resource than to press through a narrow angular stair case, or to leap the windows.

The committee cannot close their melancholy labors without expressing one hope, that irreparable as our own calamities have been we may not have suffered altogether in vain; that our own misfortunes may serve as beacons to the rest of our countrymen, and that no theatre should be permitted to be opened in the other cities of the United States until every facility has been procured for the escape of the audience."

[Pursuant to an ordinance of the common council of the city of Richmond, the place of burying the remains of those who suffered by the fire was changed from the public ground to the area formerly enclosed within the walls of the theatre, which was ordered to be enclosed by a wall five feet high.

The interment took place on Sunday the 30th. A mournful procession was made to the "devoted spot." The mangled remains were chiefly enclosed in two large mahogany boxes; and were deposited in the centre of the place where the pit stood. The city was bathed in tears.]

Register of the Dead.

☞ In addition to the 63 persons (says the Enquirer) who were published in our last* from the report of the committee, we are pained to be compelled to subjoin the following melancholy list:—

Perished in the flames—Miss Elvira Coutts, Mrs. Pickit, not wife of Mr. C. P. Miss Littlepage, Jean Baptiste Rox, Thomas Learoix, Robert Ferrill a mulatto boy.

Expired since—On Saturday night, Mrs. John Boshen, and at 11 o'clock on Sunday night E. J. Harvie, esq. in consequence of an injury received in his efforts to save his *unfortunate sister* from the flames!!

To the citizens of Richmond.

In the sincerity of afflicted minds, and deeply wounded hearts, permit us to express the anguish which we feel for the late dreadful calamity, of which we cannot but consider ourselves the innocent cause —From a liberal and enlightened community we

* See page 330.

fear noreproaches, but we are too conscious that many have too much cause to wish they had never known us. To their mercy we appeal for forgiveness, not for a crime committed, but for one which could not be prevented. Our own loss cannot be estimated but by ourselves—'tis true (with one exception) we have not to lament the loss of life—but we have lost our friends, our patrons, our property and in part, our homes—Nor is this all our loss—In this miserable calamity we find a sentence of banishment from your hospitable city. No more do we expect to feel that glow of pleasure which pervades a grateful heart, while it receives favors liberally bestowed. Never again shall we behold that feminine humanity which so eagerly displayed itself to soothe the victim of disease, and view with exultation the benevolent who fostered the fatherless, and shed a ray of comfort on the departing soul of a dying mother. Here then we cease—the eloquence of grief, is silence.

James Rose,	*William Anderson,*
Hopkins Robertson,	*Thomas Burke,*
Charles Young,	*A. Placide,*
Charles Durang,	*J. W. Green,*
William Twaits,	*Wm. Clark.*

From the Enquirer of January 2.

Conclusion.—There are some of the unfortunate victims of Thursday night, whose particular fates we have in vain attempted to penetrate. We have taken uncommon pains to collect an authentic narrative of the events of this disastrous night; we have requested the aid of every person whom *we had heard* was capable of furnishing any information and to whom the subject was not too tender to be mentioned; yet it is with some pain we have failed in our efforts. We should be sorry even to wear the mos distant appearance of neglecting the fate or the memory of any one who perished on that deplorable night—but this appearance at least is inevitable. There were few persons so cool and collected as to be able to illustrate the horrors of that night; several, who were able to point out particular threads in the disastrous web or destiny are no doubt unknown to us: And some who have promised to reduce their narratives to paper, have been prevented from doing so by their engagements or their feelings. The following are the only statements which we have received. They are enough, however, to communicate a faint idea of the collective horrors of the scene; what a group would have breathed upon the canvass, if a few faint strokes of the pencil are so affecting! If such were the feelings of a few individuals, what must have been the situation of 500 people? How impotent is the pencil of Raphael in the Vatican, where he attempts to paint the conflagration of Rome!

We should still proceed in our researches—but the reader has contemplated horrors enough. It is time to leave the paths of death. We have dwelt long enough on this melancholy theme; and we are anxious to relieve our columns from the sombre table of woe. With this paper, therefore, let us cease the strains of grief; let us drop the subject. There is only another point of view in which we yet propose to consider it; but this not directly calculated to harrow up the feelings of such as have lost their friends. Let us open the pages of history, and see whether this is the only city, which has been afflicted by so severe a visitation—whether this is the only people, whom "the paths of *pleasure* have led to the grave!"

We have learnt nothing very particularly authentic of the fate of Mrs. Thomas Wilson—we have merely heard that with the cool and deliberate resolution of a strong mind, she remained for a time in her first position, fearing rather the consequences of precipitation and tumult, than the rapidity of the flames. They indeed baffled all ressonoble calculation, and too many have fallen victims to this fatal mistake! Mrs. Wilson perished—one of the best of wives, the best of of mothers, the most exemplary step-mother that ever lived! Words cannnot express the agony of her distressed family—the deep dejection of all her friends.

The fate of Mrs. Heron is also wrapt in oblivion. She had been unfortunate enough to lose her husband by a disastrous accident—and her children have now lost their mother by one still more rapid and resistles. She was eminently true to all the domestic charities of life. But neither the hand of affection, of friendship, nor respect could snatch her from the tomb.

Mrs. Cook, the lamented wife of Mr. William Cook, and her daughter Rebecca, perished together. Long shall the disconsolate husband and father, weep over their ashes. Three motherless children are left behind her.

But why spread before the reader, all the havoc of the scene?—The young have sunk as well as the married: The Interesting Margaret Copeland, the third daughter of Mr. Charles Copeland; Patty Griffin, the only child of her aged mother; Miss Nelson, Miss Page, Miss Craig, all of them dear to their families and friends, William Southgate, the only prop of the family of Wright Southgate, dec. Each has his merits; each has the public tear.

What a scene was exhibited for several hours after the tragic event. Many were ignorant of the fate of their friends. Almost every one had his fears and suspicions. During the next day two persons could scarcely meet without exchanging expressions full of solicitude:—"Have you lost any of your family:. "Is your family safe?" "I am glad of it I am glad of it."

Many escaped with extreme difficulty. Several have a broken limb. Mr. John Richards has broken his leg; Mr. Carter Page has broken his. Miss Pendleton has also broken a limb. Mr. Scott, of Fairfax is much burnt. Some were severely burnt, whose clothes were whole.

We trust that the number of the dead is now exhausted. We had understood that some strangers had arrived at particular taverns whose names were unknown—and these were said to be missing. We have enquired, and are happy to find it a mistake. [Here follows several details by persons who escaped, which we are compelled at least to defer.

Cannon, Small Arms, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 16.—Mr. Seybert delivered the following report:

The committee to whom was referred "so much of the President's message as relates to the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and the providing munitions of war," after having, according to order considered the several subjects submitted, beg leave to REPORT IN PART,

That, it is, at all times expedient for a nation to be supplied with an ample stock of all such articles and materials as are requisite for defensive or offensive operations. Such provisions will make its citizens confident at home, whilst they, at the same time, guarantee respect on the part of foreign nations No one, it is presumed, will deny that an extensive supply of implements of war is preferable to the

amount of their cost lying buried in the vaults of the treasury, more especially when it is considered, that on occasions of the first importance they are indispensably necessary, and that for the greater part they are imperishable from their nature. The proposition just laid down will appear evident, when it is recollected that the least rumour of a war will immediately add to the value of such articles, very generally, from 50 to 100 per centum; nay, this declaration might be carried much further, and it may be our place to notice the fact, that under circumstances far from being the most unfavourable; refined salt petre has commanded the enormous price of one dollar and fifty cents per pound; whereas, its ordinary value is about thirty cents per pound in our markets.

It is also well known, that manufactured articles, which are made in haste, are generally very defective—this should be particularly guarded against in the case of fire arms of every description. When it becomes absolutely necessary to provide such equipments, contractors always insist upon their own terms. Experience has proved that contracts under such circumstances on national account, we do not confine this assertion to our own country, have been made to great disadvantage. Regular annual supplies, in time of peace, should always be preferred. It would be unwarrantable in the extreme to hazard a want of this kind until the last moment—until the enemy may be at our doors. It will be in vain to look for additions from Europe at a period when the extensive naval force of an enemy, aided by many private armed ships, shall swarm on the ocean. Who could then be so hardy as to entertain the expectation of frequent arrivals in our ports?

It is with peculiar satisfaction your committee finds itself, under the warranty of the proper department, to state that many of the most necessary, are articles of which there is a considerable stock on hand, and that others of them are abundant in our territory. Or, in the words of the message, we may be permitted to repeat that "the manufacture of cannon and small arms, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies."

The flourishing state of the foundaries throughout the United States; they have been heretofore successfully employed, on government account, in Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, the district of Columbia, &c. The regular supplies of small arms, of every description, from the establishments which are now under the control of the government, and these seconded by the several contracts which have been already made with individuals in various parts of the Union, together with the ease with which they may be multiplied so as to meet the demands which circumstances may require, independent of the arrangements made on the part of the states individually, are some of the many proofs which demonstrate the great resources of this republic. What nation can boast of more or better iron than the United States? Our foundaries have not only been in successful operation, they are far from being *infantile*, and have arrived at perfection. Upon the best authority we state the furnaces, forges and bloomeries in the United States to be five hundred and thirty. The art of boring cannon is, in many places in Europe, deemed a secret of great importance; they there keep their *cutters* concealed from strangers in leathern bags. In the United States this process is so well understood, that an inspector of our artillery has declared to the world "he never was compelled to reject a gun on account of a defect in the bore," though he examined "upwards of two thousand cannon of different calibres."

It is notorious that we may have lead, from the mines of our country, to any amount. Our resources for salt petre in the western states are said to be inexhaustible. Of sulphur we have a considerable stock in store. Each of the states can furnish an extensive catalogue of powder mills; their number in the United States amounts to two hundred and seven, and many of them are celebrated for the excellence of their powder. Notwithstanding these facts, it is necessary to repeat, that under the present aspect of affairs, it is proper a further provision of all the munitions of war be forthwith made. Expenditures to a considerable amount when applied to such purposes, will ultimately be found to be economy in the true sense and meaning of the term, by the saving of the difference between the present prices and such as will be demanded when we shall be at war. In conformity with these views, your committee beg leave to report a bill.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 2.—Mr. M'Kee stated to the house, that as chairman of the committee on Indian affairs, he had received a letter from the secretary of war on a subject which did not come properly before that committee, but belonged to the committee of commerce and manufactures. This letter complains of the want of goods proper for the Indian Department, and suggests the propriety of making an exception in the non-importation law in favour of these goods. Mr. M'Kee, in conformity with this letter, offered the following resolution, which, with the letter of the secretary of war, he wished might, for the present, lie upon the table, until members shall have had an opportunity of considering the subject.

"*Resolved*, that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising by law, the introduction into the United States, such foreign goods as may be necessary for the usual supply of the Indian Department."—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Bassett wished to make a motion on the subject of a claim which had been before congress for 24 years, and which, therefore, ought to be decided upon. Much difficulty, no doubt, had attended the investigation; but, nevertheless, if the claim be a just one, it ought to be allowed, or, if otherwise, rejected it. In order to obtain this object, he proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the committee of claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of referring the claim of Beaumarchais' heirs to some court of the United States, in form of a case agreed between the attorney-general and the agent of the said claim, or in such other form as may be agreed on by the attorney-general and the said agent."

After some objections from Messrs. Fisk, Pitkin, Quincey and Alston, the resolution was negatived. It was stated to be a novel procedure; that if this claim were to take the proposed direction, there were hundreds of others might follow it. It was hoped that congress would never send any claim made upon the government to be decided in her courts. This, said Mr. Alston, "would be throwing the independence of the country at the feet of the judiciary." This claim, though it appeared in the name of an individual, it was stated was more in the nature of a claim of the French government

upon the government of this country, than an individual claim. The committee of claims, at all events, ought to come to a decision upon this subject, without attempting to remove the settlement to any other tribunal.

The speaker announced a bill from the senate extending the time of certain patents granted to Robert Fulton, which was twice read and committed; though not without some objections.

Mr. Alston stated it to be a very extraordinary thing that an application should be made for an extension of a patent which had not been granted more than two years. After some remarks from Mr Mitchill in favour of the extension, the bill was suffered to take the usual course.

American seamen.—Mr. Wright called up for consideration, a resolution which he had laid upon the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. It was accordingly taken up, agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

Additional army.—The house then took up the order of the day, which was the bill from the senate to raise an additional military force.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a new section, providing "that the officers appointed by virtue of this act shall respectively receive their commissions during such term only as the President of the United States shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of the President to discharge such officers whenever their services are no longer wanted. And that no general, field or staff officer who may be appointed under this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall remain therein."

This amendment was carried, there being 69 members in favor of it.

[Several other unsuccessful attempts at *amendments* were made—on the final question "shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bartlett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleecker, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheeves, Clay, Corchran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earl, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hynemon, Johnson, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert; Shaw, G. Smith, Strong, Sturges, Sullivan, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—90.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bryde, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffey, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson—35.

Friday, January 3.—Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to authorise the secretary of the treasury, under the authority of the president of the United States, to purchase from Winslow Lewis his patent right to a new method of lighting light-houses, and for other purposes. [Mr. N. stated, that by this new method, a light-house which now consumes 1400 gallons of oil in a certain period, would be supplied by 400 only.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rhea said, that persons entitled to pensions had found great difficulty in complying with the requisitions of the law as it now stood. He wished to simplify the business, and for that purpose offered to the house a resolution, which, after some observations from different members, and receiving an amendment from Mr. Gholson, the chairman of the committee of claims, was agreed to, and referred to that committee.

Mr. Porter, the chairman of the committee of foreign relations, said that it having been discovered that there was some parts of the bill for raising a volunteer corps, which required correction, and which could be better done by the committee who reported it than in committee of the whole, he would move to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, in order to recommit it.

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole was agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

Mr. Jennings offered a resolution calling upon the president of the United States for information respecting the appointment of certain Indian agents, &c. in the Indiana and Illinois territories; but some objection being made to it, on the ground of a similar resolution having already been entered into, it was ordered to lie upon the table.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for raising an additional force was taken up and read the third time, and the question being put "shall the bill pass its third reading?"

Mr. Sheffey rose and spoke for about three hours against the passage of the bill, and in favor of maintaining the country in a state of peace.

After which, Mr. Rhea said he wished to deliver his sentiments on the passage of the bill; but as it was late, he moved an adjournment, which was carried.

Saturday, January 4.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of war, containing an account of the application and expenditure of monies in that department for the past year.

Also, from the same department, on account of the expenditures from the contingent fund.

And a communication from the treasury department, in conformity to the act of 1810, with an account of the expenses attending our intercourse with the Barbary powers.

These several documents were referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

A bill from the senate, for establishing a quarter master's department, was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. Blount, referred to the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's message relating to military affairs.

Mr. Morrow proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of confirming the northern boundary of the state of Ohio, as designated by the constitution of that state, and as provided by law for the actual surveying of the north and west boundary lines of the said state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The order of the day, which was the bill for raising an additional military force, was then taken up, Messrs. Rhea, Pickens, Lowndes, Harper,

Widgery and M'Kim spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Macon against the arrangement of the force, intended to be raised; but in favor of the general principle of the bill.

The house rose at 5 o'clock, without taking the question on the passage of the bill.

Monday, January 6.—Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the petitions of the collectors of several ports, made a supplementary report, which recommended that, the prayer of the several petitions of the collectors of the ports of Philadelphia, Boston, New-York, Baltimore and Plymouth, Massachusetts, and of the naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, ought not to be granted. Committed.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of foreign relations, reported the bill authorising the president to accept of volunteer corps, with sundry amendments, which was committed.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, by an act of 1808, a regiment of light artillery was directed to be raised. This was considered by the secretary of war as horse artillery; but the bill did not provide for mounting them. He therefore introduced a bill supplementary to an act for raising, for a limited time, an additional military force, which was twice read and committed.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 26th ult. requesting a statement of the vessels which had been repaired since the year 1801, and the cost thereof, which was ordered to be printed.

The house then took up the bill for raising an additional military force; which after speeches from Messrs. Stanford, Boyd and Stow against it, and by Mr. D. R. Williams in favor of it, finally passed 94 to 34. The yeas and nays were as follow:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bartlet, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleecker, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheeves, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earl, Emmott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M' Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van-Cortlandt, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—94.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Campion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Hufty, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Bride, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffey, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson—34.

Tuesday, January 7.—Mr. Bacon reported a bill for defraying the expences of six companies of rangers for the year 1812, which was twice read.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce and manufacturrs reported a bill for the relief of those numerous petitioners who have purchased goods previous to the proclamation, and which now remain in Great Britain and her colonies. Mr. N. observed that the committee had paused on these petitions, till they saw that Congress had taken a position from which they would not go back—"a manly attitude" Made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Seybert reported a bill for authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores. Mr. S. observed that as we had the men we should provide the arms necessary to put into their hands. We had great resources, 534 forges, 207 powder mills, lead in abundance could be procured—sulphur was the only article of difficulty. [The bill appropriates $ 1,500,000; and has passed its second reading in the house.]

The house then went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Tallmadge in the chair, on the bill for the relief of disabled and superannuated officers and seamen.

Several amendments to the bill having been agreed to, the committee rose, and the house laid it on the table.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Coles, transmitting a report from the directors of the mint relative to the operations of the mint during the last year. Read and ordered to be printed.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the resolution against the repeal of certain provisions in the statutes of limitation—Mr. Nelson in the chair.

Mr. Clay spoke against the resolution. It was disagreed to, and a resolution in favor of the repeal of those statutes so far as regards certain descriptions of claims embraced in a resolution submitted by Mr. Bacon, and reported several times *verbatim*, was adopted— yeas 49; nays 36.

The committee then took up the resolution to instruct the committee of claims to report according to the merits of all revolutionary claims, although they may be barred by the statutes of limitation.

Mr. Gholson spoke in its favor; Mr. Bacon against it.

Before a decision obtained, the committee rose.

And the house adjourned at three o'clock.

Wednesday, January 8.—The speaker laid before the house a petition of the Urseline Nuns at New-Orleans, praying that the hospital which adjoins their convent, and is in a decayed state, may be removed, and that they may be permitted to build a house thereon for the education of females.—Referred.

The speaker laid before the house, an address and resolutions of the legislature of the state of Ohio, approbatory of the measures of the general government, which were ordered to lie on the table

The speaker also presented a statement from the secretary of the navy, in conformity to the act requiring the same, respecting the compensation of clerks.

And another, of the contracts made by the secretary of the navy during the past year; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Kee, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, transmitting two letters of governor Harrison respecting the affair on the Wabash, made a report, recommending sundry resolutions, making provision for the sufferers in that engagement; as well for the widows and orphans of those who were killed. The report was committed.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz. an act to enable the secretary of the treasury to decide upon the case of the Eliza Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hubbell; and an act authorising the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equippage, and other quarter master's stores, and small arms.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.—On motion of Mr. Smilie, the house took up the order of the day, and went into a committee on the bill to authorise the president of the United States to accept of certain volunteer corps, Mr. Basset in the chair.

The bill being read, an amendment was proposed to prevent the land which is provided for the heirs and representatives of any volunteer who shall fall in the service from being sold to speculators; but after various attempts at amending the amendment, and considerable discussion, it was discovered that no volunteer could dispose of this land, as he never would have any right in it, as it vested in his heirs in case he died in the service only. The amendments were of course disagreed to.

A motion was afterwards made to allow every volunteer, who had served twelve months on leaving the service, eighty acres of land; but this was disagreed to, on the ground that the men who entered into this service, would enter from patriotic motives and ought not to be put on a level with the regular soldiers.

The committee rose without going through the bill, and obtained leave to sit again. [The blank in the 8th section was filled with $3,000,000 to provide for 50,000 men.]

A message was received from the senate informing the house that the senate had agreed to all their amendments to the bill to raise an additional military force, except the proviso in the first section, and the three additional sections, to which they disagree.

The proviso disagreed to, is in the following words: "*Provided, however,* That commissioned officers for six only of the said regiments shall be appointed until three-fourths of the privates requisite to complete such six regiments have been enlisted, when the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed."

The following are the 3 resolutions disagreed to:

"That the officers, who may be appointed in virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the president shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the president to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised under the authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public welfare."

"That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emoluments until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

"That in the recess of the senate, the president of the United States is hereby authorised, to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers proper to be appointed under this act, which appointments shall be submitted to the senate at their next session, for their advice and consent."

Adjourned. [*For Thursday's proceedings*—see last page—352.

Mr. Sheffey's Speech.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE BILL FROM THE SENATE TO RAISE AN ADDITIONAL MILITARY FORCE—JAN. 3. 1812.

Mr. Sheffey professed to have no intention to embarrass the progress of the bill. The deep interest which every man felt, or ought to feel, in the prosperity of the country, compelled him to give his reasons for voting against the bill. He differed essentially from its friends; but he would by no means impeach the purity of their motives; and he would expect the same liberality to be extended to him by gentlemen. He conceived the bill to be pregnant with ruin to the interests and liberties of the country. If the majority of this house had determined to change the attitude of the nation, they ought directly to have presented the question of war; and although he should have resisted war in every possible shape, yet the moment the house would say that war must be declared, no man would go further than he would in voting means to prosecute that measure with vigor and success. But a full developement of the causes and the object of the war had not been made in a satisfactory manner. —There was a great difference between those causes and those objects. The causes of a war might be ample, without its presenting a substantial object. The object, as well as the causes, might be sufficient; and yet the means of conducting the war might be inadequate.

He had looked for a developement of the objects of that measure which the house were called upon to adopt against Great Britain, and from which, when once taken, they could not recede. He had seen only high colored statements of the wrongs which she had inflicted upon us. In the presence of this august assembly and of the nation, he would not hesitate to say that we had ample causes of war not only against Great Britain, but the other belligerent too. Our not going to war when these causes first arose, was a proof that the objects of war were not substantial. The orders in council were justifiable causes of war. One belligerent had no right to wound its enemy through the medium of neutrals. Indeed, those orders were hostile to the policy, it was the interest of England to pursue. Either the Berlin decree was a mere dead letter, or it was not. If that decree were nugatory, then surely it could not justify the British orders. If it were not nugatory; if it prevented British manufactures from going to the continent, the British orders could not subserve the policy of England against her enemy. They interdicted American vessels from going to France, when the Berlin decree itself had prohibited them from going there with British manufactures. And as to the remainder of American trade with France, it was in articles which were not necessary to her people, and which she could raise at home. The trade in colonial produce, carried on in American vessels, was prohibited by the Berlin decree. The British orders therefore injured neutrals, without effecting the enemy. This furnished one cause of war to us; but was it prudent to go to war for this cause? He admitted that in the impressment of seamen, Great Britain had injured us; but not to the extent generally supposed. He protested against waging a war for the protection of any other than native born American seamen, or those who were citizens when the independence of the country was atchieved. It was enough to protect them while they remain within our territories. Within these we had a right to make regulations. But we had no right to make regulations on the ocean, which would conflict with the pretensions of all civilized nations, who claimed the allegiance of their native born subjects, either by the divine right of the governors, or by implied compact. He should not inquire whether these claims were compatible with the rights of man. It was sufficient that they grew out of the established usages and principles of civilized kingdoms, which we had no right to contro-

vert out of our own limits. He would therefore not protect any other than natural American citizens on the ocean. We did not deny the right of England to search for property; she went farther, and claimed the privilege of searching for her seamen. The similarity of our manners and language occasioned her to abuse the privilege in some cases by the impressment of our seamen. This was not an abuse of principle, but of honour And before we go to war with her for impressment, he would make her this offer:—he would agree not to let any man enter our merchant vessels but a natural citizen of these United States. Impressment, he allowed, was another cause of war.

But should a nation go to war for an indignity without a sufficient object to be attained by it? What was the great object of the proposed war? It was the right to trade with the continent. We had an unquestionable right to this trade; but what was it practically worth? Would it repay us for the treasure which would be expended, and the blood which would be spilled, in a war? He asserted that the trade with the continent, were the orders in council revoked, would be worth very little, and that it would daily diminish from the anti-commercial policy of the French cabinet! We had boasted of the justice which France had done us by the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees To what did this plenitude of imperial justice amount? In 1807, our exports to France—he did not include Italy and Holland—were equal to 2,700,000 dollars; the whole of our export commerce was 43,500,000 dollars. What is your commerce now to the dominions of France? Where is the trade with those dominions which your merchants then carried on in colonial articles, received in exchange for their horses and their lumber in the West Indies, and sold on the continent for bills on London, for French wines and German linens? This *friendly* commerce with his imperial majesty was now cut off. Where is your trade in tobacco? In 1807, you shipped 68,000 hogsheads of tobacco; at this time only 4,000 hogsheads are consumed in France.—And as to cotton, the other great staple of the southern states; she imposes a duty on it equivalent to a prohibition of its exportation. The policy of France was to encourage the cultureof cotton in Italy and her southern provinces. She aimed at the extinction of all foreign commerce to her dominions. From this view, he was satisfied that the object of the war which we were about to engage in, to obtain a repeal of the orders in council, would not be worth two millions per annum. If the orders were repealed to-morrow, our trade to the continent, under the imperial regulations and edicts, would not amount to two millions per year. What American merchant, but an adventurer, who disregarded every principle of prudence, would engage in so shackled a commerce? Even when he should go to France, and dispose of his export cargo; when the greater part of it should have been extorted from him by his imperial majesty and his rapacious agents, in the shape of duties and charges, he would be forced to take wines and silks in return. In 1807, he proceeded to shew, the exports in our own products to Great Britain amounted to 28 millions; and the exports to the French West India islands, to the Isle of France and the Isle of Bourbon in India, and to the Cape of Good Hope, all of which had since been conquered by Great Britain, amounted to four or five millions per annum. Our exports then to France would, by the repeal of the orders in council, amount to two millions; our exports to Great Britain amounted to thirty-two millions. And would the house go to war, and sacrifice this export trade of thirty-two millions for two millions? They could not expect to have a great increase of commerce during war; Spain, Portugal and the Brazils might come under French dominion; the trade to which only amounted, in 1807, to three millions.

But they had been told that they must fight for honour. Could they change the aspect of the civilized world? He considered the great defect in the policy of this government for several years past to have proceeded from a supposition that they could effect by their measures, a change in the policy of Europe. They thought that they held in their hands the destinies of the world; that by frowning on the belligerents, they would yield to our demands. We were mistaken; and we must wait until the present state of Europe should be changed, before we could be reinstated in our rights. There were times when nations, as well as individuals, must suppress their feelings. This was the period when neutrals possessed no means to support their rights. The claims of belligerents always conflicted with the rights of neutrals. Heretofore during war, there generally existed two or three neutral powers. A belligerent had therefore not dared to attack the rights of neutrals, lest they should combine against him. But now we were the only neutral power.—Public law had been consigned to the grave; neutral rights buried under French dominion. It was visionary to think of protecting them. The house must tell their citizens that they were incompetent to protect their trade: that if they went on the ocean, they must go at their own peril. They had made a fine hand of selecting their enemy! They had thrown themselves in the arms of him who would give him two millions of trade for the loss of thirty-two millions! As to this honour; it ought always to be guided by prudence. We ought not to engage in a war for this chivalric, fanciful, Quixotic notion of honour, without looking at the consequences. How should we feel, if at the end of a seven years' war, after sacrificing thousands of valuable lives, and so much blood and treasure, we should be compelled to sit down quietly under the British orders in council? He considered the notion of honour practically fallacious. We paid a tribute to the dey of Algiers, to pay him off from depredating on our commerce; and we paid a tribute to the French emperor, not in dollars and cents, but in something as valuable, for the privilege of going to the British dominions, where we had an indisputable right to go by the law of nations. Why had we not gone to war to prevent this dishonour? Because prudence forbade it. Gentlemen must bend to circumstances; circumstances would not bend to them.

But gentlemen contend that war will invigorate the nation, and give us a military character; that peace will render us effeminate, and expose us to fall a prey to an invader. Sir, how many nations have been enslaved by peace—how many by war? We have been referred to the seven United Provinces, and told that they were enervated by peace and commerce. He denied the fact and said that Holland had been embroiled in most of the continental wars. He adverted to Switzerland, which he said had possessed so much practical civil liberty, to prove that for centuries of peace, a nation might preserve its military character. But, on the idea that peace would enfeeble us, shall we, he asked, make ourselves miserable now, in order that we may not be miserable hereafter? Should we lay an excise internal taxes; create armies and navies, to

preserve a military character? he disclaimed such an idea.

If there be a substantial object of war at the present time, he contended that we had not the means of carrying it on: we had not the means of compelling Great Britain to relinquish her orders in council. We could not raise men to take Canada. The patriotism of those who might be enlisted under this bill was chemerical. All patriotism was a phantom.—The bill was framed on the principle of interest.—The troops were to have pay and bounties. Gentlemen have said that the members of this house came here to paralyze the ardor of people. Let them not be misled. Let them recollect the fate of Mr. Adams. Look at the addresses to him; the fulsome collection of fulsome matter, which somebody had printed and bound up in a volume, pledging the lives and sacred honour of so many meetings of the people to support him in a war against France. Yes, sir, you can get pledges, pledges and pledges on paper in abundance. The men in power then were so foolish as to think that these pledges, which were the mere buzzings of insects, were given in earnest by the people. Mr. Adams even went so far as to assert that "the finger of heaven pointed to war." If you rely on public opinion and patriotism to carry you through a war of foreign conquest, you will soon find yourselves on dry land; you will soon find yourselves ebbing. I am glad of it. This is a valuable principle in the people. They are quiet at home. They will not support you in the invasion of a foreign country. When the soil and the liberties of their country shall be assailed, then, and not till then, will their spirit be found equal to a contest with an enemy. You have been told that you could raise volunteers to atchieve the possession of Canada. Where are these volunteers? I have seen none of these patriotic men who were willing to go to Canada in the private rank; all of them want offices. You may raise a few miserable wretches for your army, who would disgrace the service, and only serve as unprincipled minions to their officers. Will your farmers' sons enlist in your army? They will not, sir. Look at the army of '98. It had twelve or fifteen regiments nominally. It was disbanded in eighteen months; when half the men had not been raised. Why, sir, you had more patriotism on paper then even, than you have now; and yet you could not raise half the forces for your army. If you pass the bill, you will not raise 25 thousand men in three years. The object of the war may by that time vanish. The nation will be saddled with all the vast expenses of these troops for nothing. No nation can safely engage in a foreign war without being prepared for it when they take the resolution. Are you prepared? Your secretary at war has told gentlemen that even blankets could not be procured; and you saw a letter from him yesterday, which informed you that the small supplies for the Indians could not be had without a relaxation of your commercial restrictions. Will you send your soldiers to Canada without blankets? Or do you calculate to take it by the end of the summer, and return home to a more genial clime by the next winter! This would be well enough; but I think it will require several campaigns to conquer Canada.

You will act absurdly if you expect the people of that country to join you. Upper Canada is inhabited by emigrants from the United States. They will not come back to you; they will not, without reason, desert the government, to whom they have gone for protection. No, sir, you must conquer it by force, not by sowing the seeds of sedition and treason among the people.

But, suppose you raise the men, what will Great Britain be doing in the mean time? Will she be asleep? You march to Canada: where will be your security at home? will you desert your own country; will you leave your cities to be sacrificed, plundered and sacked, for the sterile deserts of Canada, of Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and all the frozen regions of the north? Sir, go to Canada, and you will soon have to recal your army to defend your southern soil; to rescue your people from rapine and destruction. You will have to employ your energies in protecting the south from British invasion. Sir, will the little force you leave at home, be able to oppose the power of British 74's? Look at Copenhagen. It is true, sir, as honourable gentlemen say, that I am secure beyond the Alleghany, after the eastern states shall have fallen. Liberty is there secure! But as a member of this confederacy, I cannot consent to exchange my present situation for such a state of things.

In relation to our pecuniary inability to raise an army, Mr. Sheffey entered into a detailed calculation to shew, that the 30,000 troops proposed by the bill which was passed this session, and the present bill, could not be set in motion with a less sum than 45,000,000 of dollars. His statement he made from actual expenditures on the army in 1809, which consisted of 6,800 men, and cost in that year upwards of three millions; or about 490 dollars each man. It was true, that the house had an estimate on their table which allowed to each man 170 dollars per annum: but they knew that estimates always fell short of the actual expenses by 100 per cent. It was the case in 1808. He said that this nation paid for every thing one hundred per cent. more than any other nation. He did not know what became of the money. Perhaps the rats eat it. The expenses of our republican administration amounted to a third more than those of the profligate John Adams. Supposing the war then to last three years, it would cost at least 130 millions, which would be equal to one fifth of the annual proceeds of the labour and industry and soil of the whole people of the United States. The income of the British government was only one tenth, until it was doubled by those friends of the people, Mr. Fox and others! He asked for the objects of taxation, by which this vast sum could be raised. Where were they? They could not be found in the country. Including the duties on importations from England, the revenue derived from imposts and tonnage during the last year was only 7,500,000 dollars. But in war, where should we have a commerce whence to derive revenue? Would we go to the West-Indies which were in possession of the British? We could not then trade to the north of Europe, because we had to go by the British channel. We should not find much commerce in Spain and Portugal; nor in the Mediterranean; for the British were masters of the Mediterranean. Would we go to British India? No. And our trade to China would not be worth a cent. He asserted that during this proposed war, our revenue from commerce would not amount to two millions per annum. Where then, he repeated, were we to find 130 millions, to carry on this extravagant Quixotic war? We could not borrow. There was not capital in the country; and if there were, we could not borrow it without paying the interest annually, and giving some substantial security for the ultimate redemption of the principal. The reason that Great Britain, the wisdom of whose

system be eulogized, had been enabled to sustain her paper credit so long, was the one per cent. which had been thrown into the sinking fund, and was always applicable only to the redemption of the principal of her debt. This gave her creditors confidence. He ridiculed the folly of engaging in the fanciful project of invading Canada, to compel Great Britain to relinquish the orders in council, the relinquishment of which would not, he said produce a single salutary effect. He said our notion of honor was too fanciful.

If this army was raised, and put into the hands of the executive, there might be danger. He knew this notion was out of fashion. But he adverted to the situation of our army at the close of the revolution, and intimated that had it not been for Washington we should now be groaning under a military despotism. The cloud which hovered over the country, had been dissipated by the genius of that man, whose equal was not to be found, and who, under Divine Providence, had brought us safely through the revolution. War would damp the spirit of liberty. We were in former times afraid of armies; but it seemed they excited no alarm now. What had produced the change? Alas, alas! we were then out, and now in power. He feared that we were running the same race with that nation, from whom we derived our civil and political institutions. We had seen the history of her Walpoles, her Pultneys, her Fox's, and Grenvilles.—Man was but a man.

He knew gentlemen would stare at him, when he contended that they were going to war against Great Britain, while she was struggling for the liberties of the world. But this had great weight on his mind. She was the only power that stemmed the torrent of universal despotism. *He* had little experience in the human heart, *who* believed that there would remain any security for us after the maritime dominion, as well as the dominion of the land should be consecrated in the hands of the great Napoleon. These conquerors had always been the same. When they had subdued the world they sat down and shed tears because they could find no other world to conquer. Our victory over Great Britain would be our defeat.

Gentlemen, to his surprise, had asked, what would be gained by peace? He would answer, happiness, prosperity, liberty and tranquility. Though deprived of foreign luxuries, we were at this time the happiest and most prosperous nation upon whom the sun had ever shone. To complain was ingratitude to that being who had given us liberty and security at home. Give me these, and take your orders in council; take your commerce to France —to the whole world.

Could he believe that war would compel the English cabinet to do us justice, he would unite heart and hand with gentlemen to declare it. But we should be misled in supposing it. We had laid an embargo and a non-intercourse, which, with some reason, we thought would bring Great Britain to a sense of justice. We had been deceived. We could not starve nations out. The existence of the world did not depend upon our *fiat*. He was unworthy of the name of a statesman, who would engage in a war without looking to the consequences. It becomes us, Mr. Speaker, to remain in our present situation: to let the present state of the world pass away. Until the great waters subside; until the ancient land marks re-appear, and the flood shall have gone. Desert not, I pray you, this your ark of safety. Embark not, sir, on the tempestuous ocean, whilst its billows are running mountain high. If you do, I fear you will sink to the bottom.

Mr. D. R. Williams in reply.

Mr. Williams expatiated at length on all the topics involved in the bill before the house.* He observed that it was natural; not only natural, but justifiable, for gentlemen to be anxious to express their sentiments on measures of importance, more especially of such vital importance as that now under consideration. The question was not merely on the passage of this bill; but the question was, shall we have war? He too felt objections to the details of the bill. Its provisions were new. It organized an army on a new plan. It was not the plan of marshal Ney, as had been said. But he should vote for it; because he approved the principle upon which it had been brought forward. Its adoption would produce war with Great Britain; and he was decidedly in favor of that measure. The only question was, would they repeal the non-importation and go to war with France? or would they resist the orders in council? For however unpleasant the fact might be to gentlemen, it was nevertheless true that our faith was pledged to France; that to repeal the non-importation, would violate that faith which was yet pure and uncontaminated. He himself had no hand in producing this state of things; this was not, however, any reason why he should not help to take us out of it. But he was for resisting the orders in council in preference to repealing the non-importation. He should not enter into petty details of what was, or what was not done in '98. Shall Great Britain exercise an unqualified supremacy over us? Shall we submit to her taxation; to that despotism which she has set up over us? Honored with a seat in this assembly

* The *American*, from which we have copied Mr. Williams' speech, as well as Mr. Sheffey's, has the following remarks, (we presume) written by the *reporter* for that paper—who also acknowledges his disability to do justice to the speaker.

"I cannot convey to you a just idea of the speech of Mr. Williams, from South Carolina, in support of this war measure. No man whose mind was not feasted with the extatic delight which it afforded can conceive its irresistible weight of argument, its glowing pathos, its fire, its splendid dress, the impressive manner with which it was delivered, nor the Roman energy and overwhelming vehemence of the speaker's elocution. This gentleman is an ornament to the councils of his country. His speech alternately excited indignant rage against the inveterate foe of the nation; contempt of those who had depreciated their resources, and exalted the power of the enemy; drew forth tears for the slaughtered East Indian, as well as American, and filled the grateful soul of the patriot with unspeakable feelings, while the orator dwelt upon the noble virtue and brilliant achievements of our illustrious ancestors of the revolution. You have seen and heard Cooper. The voice of Mr. Williams is more vigorous, more powerful, more commanding than that of this celebrated tragedian. I could perceive a striking resemblance between his manner, when he gave utterance to the bolder feelings of scorn and indignation, and the manner of Cooper. A more glorious exhibition of the powers of eloquence has not been witnessed this session within the walls of the American capitol."

by his country, should he basely succumb to British supremacy? or should he resist? It was not the question, were the Berlin and Milan decrees revoked? For whether they were or not, the British orders would still be enforced. But shall we submit to carve out a channel for British manufactures and commerce to the continent of Europe? Shall we require, in her behalf, the abolition of all the domestic regulations of France and her allies? This was the question. In such a state of things, he felt humbled that he was unable to give that support, on this floor, to the country, which the occasion afforded. Indeed, he felt humbled at the necessity of argument at all. But they were demanded by the observations of the worthy and distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey.) Of him he would say, "I respect the man; but I abhor his arguments." Even that gentleman had confessed that against Great Britain we had ample cause of war. He would not go into a repetition of the nauseous details of British aggressions. No man could bear to hear the disgusting recital in this house. For notwithstanding the miserable slang that had been uttered by miserable wretches out of the house against the dominant party; there was not a solitary member who was not convinced of the numerous and aggravating causes of war which existed against that nation.

Great Britain imposes a transit duty on your produce going to Europe. No, I am wrong. The orders have been modified. Indeed! And has that proud unbending government, who is *never* driven from her purpose, say, gentlemen, yielded to a modification of her principles? Sir, she confines you to trade to what ports she pleases; she has intercepted you from the continent. Is this, I ask, in the name of God, sir, better than the imposition of a transit duty on your commerce? Sir, the British ministry found that in laying this duty, they had touched the spirit of the revolution. They saw in the burning of the gin at Baltimore, some thing like the destruction of the tea at Boston.—They had taken too rank hold upon you; they were obliged to change the mode of attack upon your commerce. But the objects of the war—what are they? The objects of the war are involved in its causes. The enfranchisement of your incarcerated seamen, the liberation of the seas from British dominion—these, sir, are simply, and in a word, the objects of the war. Sir, she scorns to respect the rights of any nation. She advances in her pretensions upon every people that yield one inch to her. She claims the right of exclusive legislation over the ocean. Her acts of outrage have fixed a gangrene at our heart, which, if you submit, must continue to imposthumate, and soon issue in corruption and ruin. But, sir, you are told that your constitution is not calculated for war. And is it so, indeed? Then its glories—yes, sir, its brightest glories are gone forever, and my solicitude for its fate has vanished with its virtues. But, sir, I do not believe it. What is your constitution, I pray you, Mr. Speaker? It unites and protects the various and peculiar interests of the different sections of this vast union. He really felt for New-England, whose right to navigate the ocean was involved in the proposed measures, when he heard it advanced that the constitution was incompetent to protect that right by war: a right which was as exquisite to the heart of a New-Englander, as the right of holding slaves was to a southern man.

The soil, it seems, has not been touched, and we must not go to war; it would be foreign conquest. The soil not touched, sir? yes, sir, the soil is touched. Every farmer in the nation feels it; he feels that his plantation has been invaded, his produce destroyed. The export trade between Charleston and Bordeaux is as useful to him as the trade between Charleston and Boston. Let your bay and your river craft; your Potomac, your Chesapeake, Long Island Sound, sir, be infested by pirates; suppose them British pirates too;---mind, sir, your soil would not then be touched! Further---Let your harbours be blocked up, the castle of Boston levelled with the dust----still, sir, the soil would not be touched! Suppose invasion---you drive the invader into Canada; but you dare not go over; it would be foreign conquest----as much then as now, sir. Really, Mr. speaker, can gentlemen be serious in such arguments?

If the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanford) will have a comparison between '98 and now; if pounds, shillings and pence must govern us, let us see how it stands. For spoliations committed by France at that time upon our merchants, their claims, provided for by the treaty with her, amounted to 3,500,000 dollars. Since the condemnation of the Fox by sir William Scott, ninety others have been condemned, which valued at fifty thousand each, will amount to upwards of four millions of dollars, plundered from us in that short space of time by British cruisers. The captures are daily increasing. In 1798 too, sir, we had a practicable chance of maintaining our neutrality; not so now. The treasures of the golden harvests of neutral trade were borne into our country from every part of the world. Where are they to be found now, sir? We are jealous of an army. He wished not to excite unpleasant feelings; but the nation did then fear, that the army was raised to break down opposition. They thought that a great and powerful state [Virginia] was to be humbled in dust and ashes; that the government was to be subverted. The states were robbed of their rights to appoint officers for the volunteers that were raised. Yes, sir, I say they were robbed of their right. But do all these powerful motives exist at this time for maintaining peace? No, sir.

The honourable gentleman then entered into calculations to prove the fallacy of those made by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Sheffey.) He exhibited a view of the exports and imports of the United States during several years preceding 1805; at one time the balance of trade was 14 or 15 millions in favour of Great Britain. He asked, whence did our merchants derive the means to pay the British this great balance? The answer was easy. They had pushed their trade into all parts of the world, which had enabled them to make good their deficiencies in the British trade. The orders in council had deprived them of that resouce: they had reduced their exports to France and Holland to two or three millions; and yet the gentleman from Virginia had made the effects of these orders to justify the orders themselves, and our submission to them. It was the deadly efficacy of these orders which had reduced our exports to the continent to a mere trifle. But, said the gentleman, would you sacrifice your exports to England, worth 32 millions, for your two millions to France? Sir, your custom-house books might show an export of thirty-two millions to Great-Britain. But what is the fact? Why, sir, your merchants cannot find sale in that country for more than a fifth of their produce, their tobacco and cotton. The balance which they might send you would be a dead loss. Ask your

cotton planters, and your tobacco raisers and merchants, what has become of their crops for 1810 and 1811? They are rotting on their hands This is the effect of the orders in council. I, sir, know—I feel their effects myself.

But will you go to war for honor—a mere bubble, a phantom? Really, sir, I cannot believe that the gentleman from Virginia was serious in asking this question. Is that proud virtue which must be so dear to the gentleman himself as an individual; is it to be treated with disrespect, to be utterly discarded, when the concerns of the nation come to be considered? Of what is the nation composed? Of brutes, sir, or men—high minded men, honourable men, descendants of honorable ancestors? Is honor to be thus scouted out of this house? Sir, we are on the high road to ruin, when the interest of individuals are made, by calculations, to be a variance with those of the nation, or its government. Such doctrine must destroy you. But it seems, this honor is nothing, because we pay tribute to the Barbary powers. The genteman will excuse me, sir, if I say that I did not suppose he could stoop to use such an argument. It is even destitute of originality. The gentleman says we have purchased from France the privilege of going to England: we have purchased of Napoleon our passage to England? Sir, I had thought that *that* gentleman knew better. He must be too honourable himself to suspect others of such dastardly conduct. Did we not offer the same terms to England which France accepted? And *how*, sir, can the gentleman say we have purchased from France a right to go to England? I cannot think that he could be guilty of believing such an insinuation himself. It was not a fact. We had even gone much farther in conceding to England than to France. Our minister there had begged and entreated the repeal of the orders in council, until the nation was supposed by many to have been disgraced by his supplications. I did not think that he was wrong.

But we must not go to war with this England; she was fighting for her existance! If *her* existence, sir depends on *our* destruction, then, I say, down let her go. She is contending for the liberties of the world too, it seems. I would as soon have expected to hear that the devil had espoused the cause of, Christianity! *(an universal burst of Laughter.)* Sir, we may trace her progress for years through blood! Did she raise the standard of liberty in India? Was it for liberty that she offered up to the sword so many human hecatombs on the plains of Indostan? Was it to plant the standard of liberty in this country, that she immolated even infant innocence during the war of the revolution? Is it to extend or secure the blessings of freedom to us, that the fireside and the cradle are exposed to savage incursions in the west at this time? He scouted the absurd idea.

When the war should be commenced, he said it would, it must be carried on be the expence what it might, We should probably always find revenue or taxes—and he was for taxes, if they could not be done without—to pay at least the interest on the loans which it would be necessary to obtain. We need but appeal to the patriots, the spirits of the dead to ascertain whether war could be prosecuted by this nation with success. The effects of the contemplated war, he said, on Great Britain, would be seen in the pressure on her manufactures and on the profitable cultivation of her West India islands, and in the conquest of her province. The falls of Niagara could be resisted with as much success as the American people when they should be called into action.

But armies are to subvert our liberties.—The gentleman from Virginia might have spared the insinuation which he had uttered against the revolutionary army. That army was true to the core. The letters of Newburgh had proved it. Those letters also proved that there were traitors every where—He felt the profoundest adoration, if adoration of men are justifiable, to that patriotic body of men, who had achieved the revolution: and Washington himself, justly as he had been described "sanctuary of a nation's best love," could, at no time during the war, have become a successful usurper. No, sir, impossible. But we must submit to every indignity, it seemed, every daring invasion of our rights; we must not make war, because, if we do, armies must be raised; the government would be subverted; the vail of the temple of the constitution might be rent in twain.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *January* 11, 1812.

JAMES BARBOUR. Esq. of Orange county, (speaker of the house of delegates) has been elected governor of Virginia, in the place of the lamented GEORGE W SMITH,

The Bank of Virginia has declared a half yearly dividend of six per centum.

John Wood, of Richmond, well known to the public for his talents, has been appointed professor of mathematics in the college of William and Mary.

At a meeting of the *American Philosophical Society*, held at their hall in Philadelphia the 3d instant, the following officers were duly elected:

President—Thomas Jefferson.

Vice Presidents—Caspar Wistar, Benjamin S. Barton, Robert Patterson.

Secretaries—Thomas C. James, Thomas T. Hewson, Nathaniel Chapman, Joseph Cloud.

Counsellors for three years—Rev. Nicholas Collin, Benjamin Rush, Wm. Tilghman, Andrew Ellicott.

Curators—John R. Smith, Zaccheus Collins, Robert Hare.

Treasurer—John Vaughan.

The officers of the navy and marine corps, are ordered by the head of that department to wear crape on the left arm and sword hilt for one month as a tribute of respect to the memory of commodore *Nicholson*, senior officer in the navy of the United States, lately deceased at Boston.

The legislature of Georgia have appropriated 10,000 dollars towards erecting a penitentiary.

English bank notes—We are informed (says the Belfast News-Letter) that Robert Bateson, esq. of Orange field, has *most generously* allowed the tenantry of his extensive estates in the county of Down, to pay their rents in BANK NOTES, *without charging any discount*. We also understand, that he has taken bank notes for some time past at a low discount."

General Moreau's splendid mansion at Morrisville, with the green house, &c. was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 25th ult. The fire was accidental and origininated in the green house. A part of his furniture was saved, but many valuable papers lost.

On the 21st ult. the house of Mr. Fetterman, (Mifflintown Penn.) was consumed by fire—his daughter and a hired girl perished in the flames! The mother nearly lost her life in endeavouring to save them.

Despatches from Mr. *Barlow*, our minister at France have reached Washington. It is stated that the aspect of our concerns in that country are flattering, though nothing positive had been done, owing, perhaps, to the absence of the emperor.

The presidents of several of the banks in this city have offered $1000 reward for the apprehension of a person who passes by the name *Seneca Page*, or *Parker*, who formerly kept a livery stable in Boston—"He is a tall slender young man, of light or fair complexion, and stutters or stammers in his speech." He is supposed to be one of the gang of counterfeiters lately infesting this and the neighboring states, and doing *business* on a grand scale.

We have no European intelligence since our last.

REGISTER OF THE DEAD—We published in our last a list of 72 victims who have perished in the late calamitous conflagration. To these should have been added the name of James Edmonson, a free mulatto boy, who expired afterwards.

We have now to subjoin the name of Mr. John Shaub; who died yesterday morning, at the house of Charles Beck and co. of this city.

His funeral was conducted under the eye of the committee of arrangement, to the "devoted spot."

Rich. Enquirer.

Among the acts passed at the late session of the legislature of South Carolina, we notice the following;

An act to establish *Free Schools* throughout the state.

An act to authorise the commissioners of the Orphan House of Charleston, to select the number of youths therein mentioned from those educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, who shall be allowed to complete their education at the South Carolina college.

An act to prevent any citizen of this state, from being sent to jail until he be heard by himself or counsel.

An act to make appropriations for the support of a professor of chemistry in the South Carolina college.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 9.—A motion was made by Mr. Porter, that the house recede from their amendments to the bill of the senate for raising 25,000 additional troops. Mr. Wright, Mr. Little, Mr. Grundy and others supported the motion—Mr. Smilie, Mr. Johnson and others opposed it.

Mr. Randolph made a motion superceding that of Mr. Porter, namely for an indefinite postponement of the bill. Mr. Randolph spoke about two hours, against the bill and against war. Among other things he declared the bill to be in opposition to the wishes of the administration.

The yeas and nays were taken on indefinite postponement, and were—ayes 29—nays 98.

The question on receding from the first amendment, the proviso to the first section, then recurred, and was taken by ayes and noes, and decided in the affirmative—ayes 67—noes 60.

Question on receding from the second amendment the three additional sections, 25, 26 and 27, added by the house to the bill. The question was divided and taken on the different sections, separately. On the 25th section—ayes 63—noes 61.—26th section—ayes 49—noes 76. 27th section—ayes 61—noes 60. So that the house have receded from all their amendments, except the 26th section.

Adjourned, half past 4 o'clock.

The Editor's Department.

WAR OR *PEACE!*

War with Great Britain, or and adjustment of differences with her, will shortly ensue, and the people ought to make their calculations upon it. In the vote to raise an additional army of 25,000 men, we consider the *Rubicon as passed*, and that congress, without "idle *debate*," will proceed to *do*, all that in them lies to prepare the country for the crisis. It is *supposed*, that on the return of the *Hornet*, which may be expected early in March, that war will be formerly declared, if the propositsons she carried out are not immediately agreed to, without further intrigue, equivocation or delay—and in the meantime, that all the details necessary to offensive or defensive war will be forwarded with as much expedition as possible.

It is the opinion of some that the British will recede, while many believe that her pride will make her persist in injustice, and cause her to hazard the contest. Be this as it may, one fact is evident; if the United States shall "unbury the tomahawk, which has been so long hid," that it will truly be a war of the *people of America* against the *government of England*; the fragment of population seated in some of our sea ports and opposed to a reclamation of our rights, are too contemptible to be considered as affecting this general proposition. From all quarters of the country—from the mountain tops of the interior, we have a common expression of the public will.

This almost universal disposition for war in such a peace loving people as the Americans, augurs a favourable result. The man who deliberately enters upon a measure, assured of the *necessity* of accomplishing it, is not easily repulsed.

The frigate *Congress*, says the National Intelligencer, having undergone a thorough repair, last summer, has, arrived at Norfolk, completely fitted for service. ☞Many people begin to think that *the* Congress convened at Washington has also been somewhat *repaired* since the last session—seeing almost one half of its members (*or timbers*) have been removed.

☞With an unceasing desire to cheapen the REGISTER by rendering it more and more valuable, and a *due* regard for the liberality of the public, a *supplement* accompanies this number, which we would have issued without particular notice except it were necessary to say—that, as for about four weeks we shall be fully engaged in *re-printing* certain numbers of the Register, now nearly exhausted, it will not be in our power to give another *extra* for that time—unless something important should occur. There are yet to be inserted a great deal of *official* matter, which with the current affairs of the time will fully occupy the paper and generally exclude articles in manuscript prepared or preparing for the work. We expect shortly to receive our *small type*, and have room to embrace every subject, original proposed.

The proceedings of Congress, with the speeches of Messrs. Sheffey and Williams, having *made* (to use a printer's term) a great deal more than was at first supposed, have *shoved out* several things in type which *ought* tohave been inserted inthisnumber.

Some of our friends fear we may inundate them with *congressional speeches* and *political* matter. As to the first, there are not many more that we expect to publish at length; and we shall dismiss the accumulated mass of the latter as briefly as we can, so as to preserve those things which must, and should be, preserved, for reference.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] SUPPLEMENTARY TO No. 19.

" ————I wish no other herald
" No other speaker of *my living actions*,
" To keep mine honor from corruption
" But such an honest chronicler."
Shakespeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*.

Mr. Wright's Speech,

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, ON THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Wright—Mr. Speaker, I must beg the indulgence of the house, while I deliver my opinion on the subject now under consideration, the most important that has been submitted to the congress of the United States. I, sir, shall take the liberty of varying the question from the honorable member from Virginia. (Mr. Randolph) who yesterday considered it a question of peace or war—I shall consider it a question of war or submission, dire alternatives, of which, however, I trust, no honest American can hesitate in chusing, when the question is correctly stated, and distinctly understood. The gentleman from Virginia contends, that it is a dispute about the carrying trade, brought on us by the cupidity of the American merchants, in which the farmer and planter have little interest; that he will not consent to tax his constituents to carry on a war for it; that the enemy is invulnerable on the "mountain wave," the element of our wrongs, but should they violate the "*natale solum*," he would point all the energies of the nation and avenge the wrong. Was that gentleman stricken on the nose, by a man so tall that he could not reach his nose, I strongly incline to think his manly pride would not permit him to decline the conflict. Sir, the honorable member is incorrect in his premises, and of course in his conclusions, I will endeavor to convince him of this, and shall be gratified could I enlist his talents on the side of a bleeding country.—Sir, the violations of the commercial rights of which we complain, do not only embrace the carrying trade, properly so called, but also the carrying of the products of our own soil, the fruits of our own industry; these, although injurious only to our property, are just causes of war. But, sir, the impressment of our native seamen, is a stroke at the vitals of *liberty itself*, and although it does not touch the "*natale solum*," yet it enslaves the "*nativos filios*," the native sons of America, and in the ratio that liberty is preferable to property, ought to enlist the patriotic feelings of that honorable member, and make his bosom burn with that holy fire that inspired the patriots of the revolution.

Sir, the carrying trade, by which I mean the carrying articles the growth, produce or manufacture of a foreign clime, (except articles contraband of war) is as much the right of the American people, as the carrying the products of their own soil, and is not only secured by the law of nations, but by the positive provisions of the British treaty.—To us, sir, it is an all important right. We import from the West Indies, annually, property to the amount of forty millions of dollars, for which we pay in the products of our own soil; of this, ten millions only are consumed in the United States, and the surplus thirty millions are exported to foreign countries, on which the American merchant pays three per centum on the duties to the United States, obtains the profits on the freight of thirty millions of dollars, and furnishes a market for American productions to the same amount. The honorable gentleman from Virginia said, that that little spot in Maryland, Baltimore, which was well fortified and secure from an attack, had unbounded influence, "that the lords of Baltimore" governed the representatives of Maryland, in their votes on this subject. No, sir, every district of Maryland solemnly protests against submission to any foreign power, and I have no doubt, will approve the votes of their members on this floor, "to prepare for war," or for war itself, rather than submission.—Baltimore, by the industry and commercial enterprize of her citizens, has grown out of the sea into a great commercial city, has diffused the benefits of commerce into every section of the state, by making a great demand for the products of our soil and industry, and a consequent increase of price, whereby every foot of land in Maryland is made more valuable, and whereby the interest of every part of the state is identified with theirs; for this she is justly entitled to our respect. But, sir, she has no occasion to infuse her patriotic fire, (so pre-eminent in the case of the Chesapeake) into the representatives of Maryland. They know the wishes of their constituents, and will most certainly obey them.

Mr. Speaker, I hope if the gentleman from Virginia will not defend the carrying of foreign articles, he will defend the carrying the products of our own soil, a right most disgracefully violated.—When our own citizens have been carrying provisions, the produce of their own soil in their own ships, to feed the armies of England and her allies, on the continent of Europe, they have been captured on their homeward bound passage, on their own coast, and condemned in a British court of admiralty. If it does not inspire him, yet I am not without hopes that when he reflects on the impressments of our native American seamen, carrying the products of our own industry to market, thousands of whom at this moment are languishing under the ignominious scourge, on board the infernal floating castles of Great Britain, he will feel like an American, devoted to avenge their wrongs. He has said that if Great Britain had an agency in exciting the Indians to the massacre of the troops under governor Harrison, he would avenge it. Sir, can he then feel less bound to avenge the slavery and death of American impressed seamen, committed directly by Britons themselves, than the death of citizens by the savages through the British agency? I should like to hear him exercise his logical talent in the discrimination of these cases, which, however profound, would I presume be ineffectual to that purpose. Sir, the impressment of American seamen is of ancient date, the outrage was remonstrated against by our

Washington, and by every administration since, and every diplomatic energy, in every administration, exerted to put a stop to this infamous practice, in vain.

Mr. Speaker, I ask honorable gentlemen if we are not bound by the most solemn ties to protect our seamen by all the lawful means we possess? I have ever considered, that protection and allegiance were reciprocal obligations, the counterparts of each other; that the protection of the citizen in his liberty was secured to him by the constitution, and every member of the government bound by oath to support that constitution securing to him that right. I ask, should an impressed American seamen (who has been for seven years under the lash, and whom we had during that time neglected) be indicted for high treason, when found with our enemies in arms against us, should he plead specially that fact, would it avail him; and if it would not, how can we neglect to protect him in his liberty, secured by the social compact, which we are bound by oath to execute. Mr. Speaker, it is well known that my sympathies have always been enlisted for this hardy and valuable class of our fellow citizens, who, though poor, yet as "honest tars" proverbially, in a peculiar manner, are entitled to our protection.

Sir, we all recollect the capture of the Philadelphia by the Turks, and we can never forget how the news of so many of our fellow citizens being subjected to Turkish bondage in a moment electerized the sympathies of the American people; that a squadron was without delay dispatched to the Mediterranean, and a large sum of money voted for their ransom: But, sir, we have so long submitted to the British impressments of our seamen, that it has become an old story, and we seem to have set down easy under it, instead of making them pay for it, with interest. But, sir, the murder of Pierce in our own waters; the killing of our citizens in the Chesapeake; the hanging of Wilson in cold blood, taken out of that ship by violence; and the very recent case of the American citizen impressed into the Little Belt, and compelled to fight against his own countrymen, who was killed in that action, are fresh in our recollection, and if these outrages which cry aloud for vengeance, do not animate you, I fear the sacred fire that inspired your fathers in the revolution is nearly extinguished, and the liberty of their degenerate sons in jeopordy. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia has declared, that if he could believe that the late massacre of the troops, in the attack on governor Harrison by the Indians, under the Prophet, was the effect of British agency, he would unite with us heart and hand, and personally assist to avenge the bloody deed. I fell a confidence that if the gentleman will attend to the circumstances of this case, and take a retrospective view of the conduct of the British government, he will feel no doubt of the fact. I will take the liberty of pointing the gentleman's attention to some of the prominent features of that government, which will go far in establishing the fact:—When Dunmore, governor of Virginia, in 1775, found it necessary to quit the seat of government, and go on board the fleet, for safety, from the revolutionary vengeance of the patriots of Virginia—at a period, too when, the Americans were suing for justice, by their humble petitions to the king and parliament; and when that Chatham, the gentleman from Virginia has so highly extolled, was the advocate of our violated rights, Dunmore issued a proclamation inviting the negroes to his standard, to cut the throats of their masters, and promised them a pardon. This fact I know, from having presented that proclamation to a court at Northampton, in Virginia, to induce them to commute the punishment of death (passed on some of the victims of his perfidy,) to working in the mines: which they did. I will next remind the gentleman of the speech of lord Dorchester, to the Indians, after the peace, in which he advises them to use the tomahawk and scalping knife, whereby numbers of the inhabitants on the frontiers, of all ages, sexes and conditions were sacrificed. This was the cause of the Indian war that shortly after took place. This fact was tested by the newspapers of the day, which had universal credit.

These cases go to prove that the principles that ought to govern civilized nations have at all times been totally disregarded by the officers and agents of that government. After these cases we shall feel little hesitation in believing there was a British agency in the case of the massacre by the Prophet's troops, on governor Harrison's detachment, when the circumstances relied on are duly considered. At the late great council with governor Harrison, the chiefs of many tribes were convened, all of whom except Tecumseh, the Prophet's brother, in their speeches avowed their friendly dispositions, and devotion to peace with the United States—Tecumseh, who, with a number of his tribe, came from fort Malden, in Canada, declared his hostile intentions against the United States, left the council with that avowed intention, and returned again to fort Malden. Shortly after which, the Shawanese assembled a large body in arms in the Indiana territory, under the Prophet, and committed the assault on the troops of governor Harrison, though they have paid for their temerity. This, I trust, connected as it is with the immorality and extraordinary pretensions of that government at this crisis, will satisfy, not only the gentleman from Virginia, but this house, of a British agency in the case.

But to divert our attention from the wrongs of which we complain, the gentleman from Virginia tells us that our own restrictive system has undone us; that our cotton is reduced to seven cents, and our tobacco to nothing. Sir, there are now no restrictions to the exportation of these articles, and if that had been the cause, on its removal the effect would have ceased with it. No, sir, we are to look for the cause of the reduction of the prices of our cotton and tobacco in the political and commercial history of Europe.—The price of our cotton depends on the demand for the manufactures of that article; the English made cottons depended on the continental markets, from which the British manufactures are excluded. The price of tobacco never was materially varied by the consumption in England, but depended on the foreign demand from Great Britain, which, by their exclusion from the continent, is almost entirely arrested. Sir, if we examine with candor the cause of the reduction of the prices of these articles, we shall find that the retaliatory system of the two great belligerents produced i:—The "British proclamation blockading system" of 1806 induced the continental blockade of 1807, and ultimately the interdiction of all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain to the continent.

America, ever faithful to herself, determined to preserve a state of neutrality, and not to commit her destinies with either of the great belligerents who were deciding the rise and fall of empires, by the sword, and recording their destinies in blood. Our policy was peace, and in this we persevered with a degree of equanimity unexampled in the annals of the world; nor, sir, was the non-intercourse act, now so violently complained of by Great Britain, marked

with the slightest shade of partiality. By that act at the same time, and, as it were, "*uno flatu*," we offered to both nations the same terms, and agreed not to import any articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the other, her colonies or dependencies, on either revoking their edicts violating our neutral commerce, unless they should within three months thereafter revoke their edicts. The emperor of the French did revoke his decrees, but the British did not revoke their orders in council within the three months; but congress, in her peaceful policy, by a law, *invited* her, and authorised her to do it at any time, so that in fact she may be considered as fixing the restrictions of which she complains, on herself, as she has it in her power to remove them at her will and pleasure.

Sir, the monstrous pretensions insisted on by her minister near the United States, were not less exceptionable in their manner, than in their matter. However, the American minister, in a stile and manner that did honor to his head and his heart, detected and exposed their fallacies, and placed the United States on that high ground her just claims entitled her to hold, and gave a celebrity to that state paper, that it will be quoted with pride by the American statesman, as the mirror of British insolence.

Mr. Speaker—I regret that the gentleman from Virginia, should ascribe to gentlemen of the west, a disposition for war, with a view to raise the price of their hemp, or to the gentlemen of the north, with a view to raise the price of their beef and flour.—These, sir, are selfish motives, and such as I cannot for a moment believe will be taken into consideration on deciding this important question; they will with every other section of the union unite in deciding on its merits; they will count the wrongs we have sustained; they will reflect that the honor, the interest and the very independence of the United States is directly attacked—they will, as guardians of the nation's rights, agreeably to the advice of the administration, "put the United States into an armor and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and correspondent with the nation's spirit and expectations," they will prepare to chastise the wrongs of the British cabinet, which the president tells us, "have the character as well as the effect of war, on our lawful commercial rights, which no independent nation can relinquish." They will decide with the president, the executive organ of the nation's will, "that these wrongs are no longer to be endured."—They will decide with the committee of foreign relations—"that forbearance longer to repel these wrongs has ceased to be a virtue," and, I hope they will decide with me, that submission is a crime; and, sir, if they will examine a document on that table I mean the returns of the twelfth congress, and compare them with the eleventh—they will find nearly one half of the eleventh congress removed—this, sir, may correctly be considered as the sentence of the nation against the doctrine of submission.—It is certainly an expression of the nation's will, in a language not to be misunderstood, and too serious in its application not to be respected. We have also, sir, the expression of Maryland through her senate, who unanimously approved the spirited resolutions, introduced by the late governor, who did not suffer his exposed situation, so alarming in the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, to deter him from doing his duty. We have also, sir, the resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, an honest test of their non-submission principles. Mr. Speaker, I cannot forbear the remark, that while the gentleman from Virginia, ascribes to the west and north interested motives, he confesses, that the situation of the blacks in the state he represents, impressed as they are with the new French principles of liberty, and their desire for the fraternal hug, are seriously to be feared; that these new principles have been taught them by the pedlars from the East, who while they sell their trinkets inculcate these doctrines, he suffers his fears, for the state he represents in the event of a war, on account of the blacks to *interest* him: and had he not told us that if the "*natale solum*" was touched, or that if there was a British agency in the late attack on governor Harrison, he would go to war—I should have been ready to conclude, that as the state of the blacks would be a permanent objection, no cause could occur that would induce him to go to war.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia says, he expects to be charged with being under British influence; however, he disregarded it. I assure him I shall not be one of his accusers; I believe him governed by *himself*, and influenced by pure American motives; and thot if he saw the subject as I do his bosom would burn with the same sacred fire to avenge our wrongs: and was I to hear him charged in his absence with British influence, I should repel it, notwitstanding he has told us in a prideful manner, that he has descended from British ancestors; that from a Shakespeare he had formed his taste, from a Locke his mind, from a Chatham his politics, from a Sidney his patriotism, and from a Tillotson his religion. Mr. Speaker, had I been that honourable member, I should have boasted a nobler line of ancestry, I should have claimed my descent from the beardless Powhatan and the immortal Pocahontas, and I should have taken as models from my own state, a Henry for my eloquence, a Jefferson for my politics, a Washington for my patriotism, and a Madison, or rather the oracles of revelation, for my religion. But, sir, I am myself so much a Roman, that I can truly say in their language.

Aut genus aut proavos, aut qua non fecimus ipse
vix ea nostra voco.

Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

Sir, the charge of foreign influence, and the recrimination of one political party by the other, are unpleasant things. I should rejoice to see the curtain of oblivion drawn over them, and all uniting under the nobler distinction of American. I, sir, feel it due to the federalists of Maryland to declare, that when the outrage was committed on the Chesapeake, they expressed an equal zeal to avenge the wrong and to volunteer their services under the standard of their common country. Nor, sir, can I, from the pleasing aspect this house presented when acting on the first resolution, feel a doubt that they will, on all proper occasions, zealously cooperate in protecting the solid interests of this country, to which their destinies are committed.

Sir, I sincerely regret that the gentleman from Virginia should treat with so much freedom, that class of society, which in case of a war must make the standing army. It was illy calculated to aid the recruiting service, to call them "the scourings of the seaports, to be collected by the scavengers of the army," "engines of despotism," ever dangerous to liberty. This could have no good effect. That there is a mixt society in the seaports I admit, adventurers from all nations, but the great mass of our people is truly respectable, and I trust the honesty of their principles is not to be measured by

any standard of wealth. The usual bounty and pay with the 160 acres of land, and the love of their country, will induce respectable young men to enlist, they will never suffer those rights, *their inheritance*, purchased by the blood of their fathers of the revolution, to be lost by a degeneracy of their sons. I wish gentlemen, when they speak of the soldiery, would recollect, how they came into this house, and by whose blood the independence of the United States was purchased. Sir, if they will examine their own history they will find that the tax in blood was paid by the poor in the ratio of sixty-four to four, the number of privates when compared with the officers, and indeed they will find that many of the best officers were poor. Sir, we know many of the privates of that army who are now among the most respectable of our citizens. Sir, have we forgot the disinterested patriotism of Paulding, a Williams, and a Vanwert, who conducted Andre to the gibbet? They were poor, but honest—gold could not corrupt them.

Mr. Speaker, the same patriotism that inspired their fathers yet inspires their sons. We have with national pride seen a Summers, a Wadsworth, and an Israel, to liberate their brothers in arms from Turkish slavery, perform a prodigy of valor unexampled in the pages of history. It has been honorably recorded in the archives of congress; and their monuments in the navy yard will ever be dear to American seamen, and an evidence of the magnanimity of the naval officers, who, at their own expense erected them, and who, in a war for their impressed brother tars, I have no doubt would distinguish themselves whenever an occasion presented itself.

But, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia, could he be reconciled to a war and a regular army, would have, as he tells us, insuperable difficulties on account of a commander in chief; he says we have no Washington, and that our present chieftian is an "acquitted felon." Sir, our Washington was little known at the commencement of the revolution, nor after he was known could his distinguished character secure him against intrigues to remove him from the command of the army; however, they fortunately failed. I am truly sorry, sir, that the delicacy of the situation of the gentleman from Virginia, and the more delicate situation of general Wilkinson, now under trial by a court martial, had not restrained his invectives. In such a case the press is muzzled, nor ought such freedom of speech to be indulged in this house.

I hope I shall be excused from presenting the resolutions of that congress who were distinguished in history as "a constellation of worthies," testing the early, the active and distinguished services of general Wilkinson, a native of Maryland, with whom I have long been acquainted.

Nov. 6, 1777, in Congress, Resolved, that colonel James Wilkinson, adjutant-general of the northern army, in consideration of his services in that department, and being strongly recommended by gen. Gates, as a gallant officer, and promising military genius, and having brought the despatches to congress, giving an account of the surrender of lieutenant general Burgoyne and his army, on the 17th of October last, be continued in his present employment, with a brevet of brigadier general of the army of the United States.

Nov. 6. 1777, Congress proceeded to the election of a secretary of the board of war and ordnance, the ballots being taken, James Wilkinson, esq. was elected. Again, on the 6th of March, 1778, we find this record of his patriotism and magnanimity, "a letter of the 3d, from James Wilkinson was read, setting forth 'that he is informed the marked distinction conferred on him has occasioned a dissatisfaction in the army,' that 'to obviate any embarrassment that may result from the disposition by the consequent resignation of officers of merit, he begs leave to relinquish his brevet of brigadier, wishing to hold no commission, unless he can wear it to the honor and advantage of his country, and that his conduct, however repugnant to fashionable ambition he finds consistent with those principles for which he early drew his sword in the present contest." Resolved, that his resignation be accepted.

Here is a record of his having distinguished himself in his early youth, in the opinion of congress, who presented him with a sword, which he wore with distinction to the end of the war.

Mr. Speaker, we find him afterwards in the confidence of the great Washington, when president of the United States, whose penetration and knowledge of him taught him to appreciate his worth, whose confidence he retained to his death. We find him in the confidence of every administration, the favorite of his country, until he nipped Burr's treasons in the bud, and had brought the traitor nearly to the gibbet. and had sent on a number of choice spirits, connected with him in the works of treason, to be dealt with according to their crimes—an offence of too deep a dye ever to be forgiven by them and their powerful friends. Hence, although he received the approbation of his government and the plaudits of a grateful country, he drew down upon himself a train of persecutors and slanderers, of whose history you are all informed—of whom, I have no hesitation in saying, that if they were prosecuted for their forgeries and perjuries with half the zeal that he has been persecuted, I really believe would not be called *"acquitted felons."* Sir, was the gentleman from Virginia correctly informed on the subject, such are my impressions of his magnanimity and justice, that he would be enrolled with the friends of the general, and that he would consign his prosecutors and accusers to the obloquy they so justly merit.

But, sir, from a militia of nearly eight hundred thousand, we can never be at a loss to create a regular army of thirty or forty thousand—nor, sir, can our liberties ever be endangered by that army, while we have an armed militia of seven hundred thousand, composed at least of as good materials.—Nor, sir, can we be at a loss for a commander of that army, even should general Wilkinson be slandered out of the confidence of the nation. We certainly have patriots and soldiers of talents and enterprise, who would have the confidence of the nation, and who would lead her army to honor and glory, and crown their arms with success.

French Marine.

Hamburgh, Sept. 27.—In the name of his majesty the emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c. the commission of the government established by the decree of the 13th December, 1810, considering the decree of his majesty, dated 26th December, 1810, ordering that a maritime administration and navigation police should be established in the Hanseatic departments, conformably to the law and regulations in force in France upon the report of the counsellor of state, intendant of the interior and finance, decrees as follows—

Art. 1. There shall be taken throughout the Hanseatic department, a particular account of French citizens who are destined to navigation.

2. The offices for maritime inscription are provisionally established at Hamburgh and Lunenburgh; at Travemunde for the arondissement of Lubeck; at Stadte for the arondissement of Stadt; at Bremerich for the departments of the mouths of the Weser; and at Varel for the department of the upper Ems.

3. There are comprehended in the maritime inscription:

1. Sailors of every description, whether navigating armed or merchant ships.

2. Those who navigate, or fishermen.

3. Those who sail in barges or boats upon the coasts or in the roads, rivers, or canals, comprehended in the maritime districts.

4. There shall be included in the maritime conscription, every citizen aged 18, who has fulfilled one of the following conditions:

1. The having performed two long voyages, or to the grand fishery.

2. Having been at sea 18 months.

3. Having been employed in the coasting fishery two years.

4. Having served two years apprenticeship to the sea.

5. All foreign sailors residing in the territory of the empire, who have married French women and sailed in French merchant ships, are subject to the maritime inscription.

6. The already mentioned sailors are bound to present themselves at the office of maritime inscription in the district where they reside and have their names inscribed.

7. Carpenters, sailmakers, &c. &c. exercising their professions in maritime ports and places, shall be called to the military ports in the event of war, preparations for war, or of extraordinary or considerable works: There shall be kept an exact registry in the offices of inscription, and they shall be exempt from all other requisitions than those relative to the maritime service.

8. Every French citizen comprehended in the maritime inscription, are exempted from all other services than those of the navy, marine arsenals, and the national guard, in the arrondissement of their districts.

9. Every sailor who has sustained the full age of fifty years, is, by right, exempt from the requisitions for the ships or arsenals of the empire, without however losing the power of continuing the employment of fishing, or even of serving in the ships of the state.

10. There shall be granted to enrolled sailors, pensions according to their rank, age, wounds, or infirmities. These pensions will be paid according to their services on board the ships and arsenals of the empire, and the merchant's vessels.

11. The length of service of the three departments, either in the merchant's service or on board of ships of war, shall be computed agreeable to the article 205 of the imperial decree of the 4th of July, 1811, as if it had taken place on board of French ships, and give the same right to half pay and pensions upon the invalid marine chest.

12. The widows and children of sailors shall have the same claims to assistance and succours, as those of military men who died in the service.

13. The patents delivered to captains, &c. according to articles one and two of the first of March are abolished.

14. All captains, &c. navigating the river, or on the coasts of the 32d military division, will from hence to the first of November next, provide themselves with a role d'equipage at the maritime office of inscription.

15. Every captain, &c. who after the first of November, sails upon the rivers, coasts, &c. of the 32d military division, and has not conformed to the dispositions of the present decree, shall be punished with eight days imprisonment, without prejudice to still greater penalties, should there be occasion to inflict them.

Given at the palace at Hamburgh, September 27.
(Signed)

The marshal prince of Echmuhl.

Miscellaneous.

Denmark.—Much has been done in Denmark of late years for the education of the poor. Schools for the peasants and the poor have long been established throughout the country—but partly they were too few, partly the masters were not sufficiently paid and therefore mostly compelled to seek a livelihood by other employments. The law passed in October, 1806, directs that the country shall be divided into school districts, in each of which there is to be a school, and no district must be larger than the children may, as to the distance, attend without inconvenience. A decent income, with a free house, is appointed for the masters—and all parents are compelled to send their children regularly to school after the age of seven years. The children are divided according to their age and proficiency into different classes, which are to attend the school at different times of the day and week, so that no child is taken away from its parents more than a part of the day. Instruction is to be given in reading, writing, arithmetic and religion, and to those who have capacity and inclination for it, in the history and geography of their country. None are to be dismissed from school before they can read both print and plain writing, and give a rational account of the principles of christianity. Those regulations are, for the first, limited to the islands of Zealand, Funen, Coland, and Galster; but after they have been tried, they will, no doubt, perhaps with some alterations and improvements, be extended to all the rest of Denmark.

From a statement laid before the king by the supreme court of justice at Copenhagen, of all *criminals* in the Danish dominions—including Iceland and the India colonies—on whom sentence was passed in the year 1806, it appears that 205 criminals, of whom 18 were executed, were, in that year sentenced to corporeal punishment—5 for murder, 8 for other capital crimes, 7 for forgery—the rest for inferior offences—and that the number of criminals bears a proportion to the whole population as one to 10,000.

Andrew Olsen Dun, an inhabitant of Overhalden, has attempted to make cloth with the hair of cattle. He has been completely successful, by mixing the hair with wool before it is wrought.

A Remark.—General Wayne is remembered by the Indians under the name of *Big Wind* or *Tornado*. Was ever an appellation more appropriate?

Birth.—The princess of Bavaria has been delivered of a son, which has been babtized *Charles Anthony Maximilian Joachim Zephirin Frederick Meinrad.*

State of Kentucky.

COUNTIES.	In 1790.			In 1800.			In 1810.		
	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.	Free whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Fayette,	14,626	3,752	18,410	9,715	4.225	14,028	13,498	7,664	21,370
Nelson,	10,032	1,248	11,315	7,948	1,902	9,866	10,940	3,110	14,078
Woodford,	6,963	2,220	9,210	4,502	2,107	6,624	6,153	3,414	9,659
Bourbon,	6,929	908	7,837	10,627	2,130	12,825	13,650	4,169	18,009
Mercer,	5,745	1,339	7,091	7,297	2,317	9,646	9,290	3,284	12,630
Lincoln,	5,446	1,094	6,548	6,821	1,776	8,620	6,307	2,341	8,676
Jefferson,	3,863	897	4,765	6,325	2,400	8,754	8,938	4,347	13,399
Madison,	5,035	737	5,772	8,761	1,720	10,490	12,481	3,037	15,540
Mason,	2,500	229	2,729	10,347	1,747	12,182	10,092	2,422	12,459
Jessamine,				3,879	1,561	5,461	5,858	2,483	8,377
Scott,				6,086	1,91[illegible]	8,007	8,599	3,732	12,419
Bracken,				2,219	24[illegible]	2,476	3,317	358	3,706
Harrison,				3,925	40[illegible]	4,350	6,638	1,105	7,752
Pendleton,				1,362	24[illegible]	1,604	2,674	386	3,061
Clarke,				6,085	1,561	7,663	8,562	2,934	11,519
Montgomery,				6,304	767	7,082	11,171	1,767	12,975
Fleming,				4,752	254	5,016	8,381	549	8,947
Floyd,				447	31	478	3,370	115	3,485
Franklin,				3,687	1,369	5,078	5,756	2,201	8,013
Gallatin,				960	329	1,291	2,607	688	3,307
Boone,				1,194	32[illegible]	1,534	2,914	656	3,608
Campbell,				1,622	279	1,913	2,991	472	3,473
Henry,				2,848	406	3,258	5,629	1,137	6,777
Nicholas,				2,597	322	2,925	4,368	509	4,898
Garrard,				5,021	1,259	6,286	7,088	2,083	9,186
Bullet,				2,564	969	3,542	3,321	976	4,311
Green,				5,257	836	6,096	5,265	1,401	6,735
Cumberland,				3,012	236	3,284	5,266	922	6,191
Shelby,				6,681	1,48[illegible]	8,191	11,721	3,114	14,877
Harden,				3,317	325	3,653	6,563	940	7,531
Breckenridge,				765	41	809	2,919	505	3,430
Ohio,				1,069	151	1,223	3,245	533	3,792
Pulaski,				2,928	232	3,161	6,439	468	6,897
Knox.				1,044	69	1,119	5,568	307	5,875
Henderson,				1,076	390	1,468	3,169	1,514	4,703
Livingston,				2,396	456	2,856	2,932	718	3,674
Christian,				2,021	297	2,318	9,235	1,766	11,020
Logan,				4,939	775	5,807	9,468	2,486	12,123
Warren,				4,251	431	4,686	10,422	1,498	11,937
Muhlenburg,				1,313	12[illegible]	1,443	3,698	480	4,181
Barren,				4,279	505	4,784	9,552	1,724	11,286
Washington,				7,611	1,422	9,050	1,0981	2,245	13,248
Adair,							5,050	956	6,011
Butler,							1,899	274	2,181
Casey,							3,039	242	3,285
Clay,							2,257	141	2,398
Caldwell,							3,685	579	4,268
Estle,							1,948	133	2,082
Greenup,							1,874	484	2,369
Grayson,							2,198	103	2,301
Hopkins,							2,551	412	2,964
Lewis,							2,072	284	2,357
Rockcastle,							1,568	163	1,731
Wayne,							5,200	230	5,430
Totals,	61,133	12,430	73,677	179,871	40,34[illegible]	220,959	324,237	80,561	106,511

Tennessee.

Davidson,				6,861	3.087	9,965	9,173	6,305	15,608
Sumner,				3,332	1,284	4,616	9,961	3,734	13,792
Smith,				3,693	597	4,294	9,424	2,201	11,649
Wilson,				2,523	729	3,261	9,271	2,297	11,952
Williamson,				2,174	693	2,868	2,156	3,985	13,135
Robertson,				3,414	863	4,280	5,623	1,608	7,270
Montgomery,				1,998	821	4,819	5,386	2,629	8,021
Knox,				11,128	1,298	12,445	8,876	1,271	10,171
Blount,				5,240	345	5,587	11,058	1,011	12,098

Tennessee—continued.

COUNTIES.	In 1800. Free white.	In 1800. Slaves.	In 1800. Total.	In 1810. Free white.	In 1810. Slaves.	In 1810. Total.
Sevier,	3,255	162	3,419	4,296	294	4,595
Granger,	6,871	496	7,367	5,678	537	6,397
Jefferson and *Cooke,* (for 1800—Jefferson alone for 1810)	8,295	695	9,017	6,442	783	7,309
Hawkins,	5,667	811	6,563	6,697	930	7,643
Carter,	4,509	208	4,813	3,828	262	4,190
Sullivan,	9,710	491	10,218	6,071	773	6,847
Washington,	5,821	533	6,379	6,854	850	7,749
Green,	7,137	471	7,610	9,046	655	9,713
Cooke,				4,702	436	5,154
Claiborne,				4,436	327	4,798
Campbell,				2,507	103	2,668
Anderson,				2,694	260	3,959
Roane,				4,896	670	5,581
Rhea,				2,290	214	2,504
Bedford,				7,057	1,180	8,242
Dickson,				3,536	980	4,516
Franklin,				5,020	709	5,730
Giles,				3,813	733	4,546
Hickman,				2,332	245	2,583
Humphries,				1,366	132	1,511
Jackson,				4,912	481	5,401
Lincoln,				5,382	720	6,104
Overton,				5,282	365	5,643
Rutherford,				7,527	2,701	10,265
Stewart,				3,465	779	4,262
White,				3,745	283	4,028
Warren,				5,241	476	5,725
Maury,				9,722	2,626	10,359
Totals,	91,709	13,584	105,602	215,875	44,535	261,727

Ohio.

[☞For note see next page.

Jefferson,	8,731		8,765	17,136		17,260
Washington,	5,409		5,427	5,943		5,991
Adams,	3,417		3,432	9,413		9,434
Hamilton,	14,692		14,692	15,100		15,258
Wayne,	3,067		3,206			
Ross,	8,415		8,540	15,144		15,514
Trumbull,	1,298		1,303	8,616		8,671
Athens,				2,787		2,791
Belmont,				11,009		11,097
Butler,				11,071		11,150
Cayahoga,				1,445		1,459
Champaign,				6,238		6,303
Clermont,				9,928		9,965
Clinton,				2,665		2,674
Columbiana,				10,779		10,878
Delaware,				1,956		2,000
Fairfield,				11,326		11,361
Fayette,				1,850		1,854
Franklin,				3,443		3,486
Gallia,				4,166		4,181
Geauga,				2,914		2,917
Guernsey,				3,044		3,051
Green,				5,834		5,870
Highland,				5,640		5,766
Knox,				2,137		2,149
Licking,				3,844		3,852
Madison,				1,590		1,603
Miami,				3,920		3,491
Montgomery,				7,668		7,722
Muskingum,				9,961		10,036
Pickaway,				7,055		7,124
Portage,				2,988		2,995
Preble,				3,279		3,304
Scioto,				3,370		3,399
Stark,				2,727		2,734
Tuscarawa,				3,039		3,045
Warren,				9,836		9,925
Total,	45,028		45,365	229,861		230,760

NOTE FOR THE PRECEDING PAGE.

☞Ohio became a state in 1802—the census of which follows (for 1800,) contains the then population of the counties named, forming a district of country at that time called the "Territory of the United States N. W. of the Ohio."

American Antiquities.

FROM THE MERCURY.

Chilicothe, Nov. 6, 1811.

Mr. GILLELAND.—In a former letter I promised to send you a description of the ruins of an Indian city which has been discovered in this state.

I was upon an electioneering excursion some weeks ago, when I came in company with Mr. De Voss, a gentleman who lives about eleven miles from this place (Chilicothe) and he politely invited me to his house. On our way thither we passed an Indian mound, which I made some remarks upon, and then enquired of him whether there were not in his part of the country, some antiquities that one might conveniently visit. He replied that there was some on his farm (for they are all farmers there) which would highly gratify the curiosity of any one, and that if I had any curiosity, he would go with me to examine them.

On the next morning we rose early and proceeded to examine a fortification which is on the *level summit of a high hill.* It contains about one hundred acres, and is enclosed by a *stone wall,* which (if we may judge from the quantity of stones, for it is in ruins) must have been twelve or fifteen feet high and four or five thick. Within the area there are about thirty furnaces, from some of which I took cinders that resemble in every way those formed in blacksmith's forges. From some of them I got pieces of burnt unwrought clay that looks somewhat like pumice stone, but are of a pale blue color. Those lying on the surface of the earth are covered with coats of *rusty mail,* which probably had lain there since the days of Lycurgus.

The fort is nearly circular, and has, if I recollect rightly, ten passes or gates, which are placed at regular distances from each other.

At one of these passes, and on the outside, there is the appearance of a well or spring enclosed, with a stone wall. This well was intended, I suppose, to supply water to those who might have occupied the fort, as there is nothing like a spring or watering place within the limits of it.

There are trees now growing in this fortification which are four or five feet in diameter, and they appear to have been preceded by a race still more gigantic, if we may judge from the long traces left by those that have rotted into their native dust. Some of the largest grew out of the foundation of the wall in places where the stone had tumbled down on the side of the hill.

These things shew the antiquity of the work, but there are things that shew it to have been also a work of great labor; for there are no stones that could be used for building, within a mile of the ruins, except in Paint Creek, which runs by the edge of a hill; but the creek stones are of a very different kind from those used in the wall.

At the bottom of the hill on the south west side are the ruins of the *town,* or rather *city.* The cellars and the stone foundations of the houses still remain. The streets are in regular squares. Near it there is a large mound perfectly level to the top.—It was from all appearance the residence of a warlike race; but a description of it will form the subject of a future communication.

The wildest speculations have often proved to be the most correct, and conjecture or accident are the leaders to the discoveries of experience.

But on this subject the first impressions will probably with most people be the last; and the general opinion will be still generally admitted as the true.

The notion of bishop Madison of Virginia that those ancient works, whose remains appear in our country, were never intended as fortresses, is the most *outre* that I have known to be advanced. I think he has not had the opportunity of viewing any one built of *stone.* Very few, I presume, who have examined for themselves, will believe that these works contain the fixed habitations of the people who erected them. The situation of these fortifications (for I will venture to call them so) must have rendered them every way inconvenient for the settled residence even of a warlike people, and present only the advantage of security.

Placed on the summits of hills they screened those within them from all missile weapons, and from all weapons I suppose, their antedeluvian inhabitants were acquainted with. The face of the hill formed the *glacis* and superceded the necessity of a *fosse.*

Of that long destroyed race of people we know nothing except what we learn from their works—even their traditions have sunk with them into a common grave. But we have enough left in these vestiges of their labors and their wars to convince us that they were much more civilized than the present Indian inhabitants of any portion of our continent.

Concerning the origin of the Indians there have been numerous, learned, profound and original conjectures. To me the one that seems most reasonable, is, that they are degenerated branches of the nations which erected these works; and those nations were originally from Asia, and if so, probably they are Scythyans. Among the little of the national traits of character, that these branches bear to the other representatives of their original stock.

I am, my dear sir, with the sentiments of friendship and esteem, yours, &c.

JAMES FOSTER.

Militia of Maryland.

OFFICIAL RETURN—1811.

Major generals 3. Brigadier generals 12. Adjutant general 1. Aids de camp 6. Brigade majors and inspectors 12. Quarter master generals, &c.—Lieutenant colonels 40. Majors 82. Adjutants 42. Quarter masters 33. Surgeons and surgeons mates 73. Captains 447. Lieutenants and ensigns 871.—Sergeants 1633. Musicians 448. Rank and file 28,193.

Arms belonging to the state.—Rifles 530. Muskets 3889, chiefly with bayonets and cartridge boxes, complete, and some small stores, or appendages.

There are 40 regiments or battalions of infantry; 12 brigades, and, including the officers, 39,539 men.

Cavalry. Major 1. Captains 32. Lieutenants and cornets 94. Sergeants 106. Rank and file 1135—in all including the officers 1385 men.

Artillery.—Captains 12. Lieutenants 29 Men 423. Field pieces 22.

Of the *Riflemen* no particular return is given.—Total militia 41,410.

The return contains a minute detail of all the arms and ammunition belonging to the state lying in deposit. Among them we notice 2400 new muskets, a quantity of old ditto fit for service; 5800 new cartridge boxes, and 250 pair (new) horseman's pistols.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

Vol. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, January 18, 1812. [No 20.

"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. Niles, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum*.

Postage of the Register.

Having understood that some doubts existed as to the "legal character" of the "Weekly Register," and that *pamphlet* price had been exacted, in certain cases, as the postage of it, I felt it a duty to myself and subscribers to appeal at once, to the highest authority, and have the point settled. The following letter from the gentleman who presides over the post-office department with so much honor to himself and usefulness to his country, will silence all doubts on the subject—it is copied *word* and *letter* from the original.

The following are the rates of postage which may be *legally* demanded for the *Register*—for each paper, if carried not over 100 miles, *one cent*—if over 100 miles, *one cent and a half*—but to any part of the state [Maryland] in which it is printed, be the distance what it may, the postage is only *one cent*.

General Post Office,
January 13th, 1812.

Sir—Yours of the 6th is before me, as well as your former letter on the same subject. The delay of this answer has arisen partly from a multiplicity of business, and partly from a serious doubt of the legal character of your publication. But I am now satisfied and admit your publication to be a newspaper and to be rated at News-paper Postage.

With esteem,
G. GRANGER.

H. NILES, *Baltimore, Ed.*

The Legislature of Maryland

Adjourned on Tuseday evening, the 7th instant, after a long and busy session, in which upwards of 220 acts (124 of which were public) were passed, and many other important matters done.

The resolutions introduced into the senate by Mr. Lloyd, (see Weekly Register, page 242) were approved in the house of delegates—ayes 34, nays 23. Previous to the final vote on these resolutions, Mr. C. Dorsey offered the following in their stead:

"Whereas the President of the United States, in his message to congress at the opening of the present session of that honorable body, has signified, that unless an accommodation of our differences with Great Britain should speedily take place, a resort to force will be requisite for the vindication of our neutral rights and recommended "a system of more ample provision for maintaining them."—This general assembly, feeling at all times disposed to co-operate with the government in giving effect to measures calculated to maintain the dignity and support the independence of the union, and believing that "taking care always to keep ourselves in a respectable defensive posture," is the best security for the permanent enjoyment of the blessings of peace—therefore.

Resolved, that national honour and sound policy call imperiously on congress "to put the country into an armour and attitude demanded by the crisis and corresponding with the national spirit and expectation."

Resolved, that in the event of the United States being compelled to resort to the exercise of the "terrible right of war," (so severely to be deprecated) the freemen of Maryland will demonstrate to the world, that they are prepared to renew the pledge given by their fathers for the defence of American liberty—"their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor."

A bill for taxing bank stock which passed the house of delegates by a considerable majority, was, after much debate, rejected in the senate by the casting vote of the president.

The legislature has made liberal provision for the Penitentiary—also appropriated $ 1000 *per annum* to St. John's College, and $ 25,000 per annum for the support of county schools. They have also passed a new assessment bill chiefly conformable to the old law.

The following resolution was adopted by both branches of the legislature.—We are informed that the $ 80,000 thereby invested in the banks was offered to the government of the United States, and declined.

"Resolved, That the treasurer of the Western Shore shall be, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to subscribe, on the part of the state, on account of the stock reserved in the Commercial and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, 25,000 dollars; in the Hagers' town Bank, 5000 dollars; in the Elkton Bank of Maryland 10,000 dollars; in the Merchant's and Farmer's Bank of Baltimore, 15,000 dollars; in the Franklin Bank of Baltimore, 15,000 dollars, and in the Marine Bank of Baltimore 10,000 dollars; and that the amount thereof be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury.

The *per diem* of the members has been raised to *four* dollars—a very proper and prudent provision.

As opportunity offers, we may further notice the proceedings of the session. It is however pleasing to remark that the legislature with wise liberality has dipped its hand more deeply into the public treasury than, perhaps, on any former occasion—and that an uncommon harmony existed among the members.

"A voice in the Wilderness."

Legislature of Ohio.

Resolution of the general assembly of the state of Ohio, relating to the foreign affairs of the United States.

The occasion, which induces this measure, impresses the general assembly of Ohio with a full sense of the responsibility consequent on its adoption.

The efforts of the two principal belligerents of

Europe to weaken and humiliate each other, have fallen upon this strictly neutral land, like a scourge from heaven. The property, the persons and the lives of an honest people have been assailed by the ruthless hand of unprincipled power. This assembly have watched the afflicting progress of belligerent outrage and aggression with painful concern. A retrospective view of the sufferings, injuries and insults which have flowed to this country, from a peculiarly characteristic system of maritime depredation, must elevate the mind of every American to the posture of unyielding resistance.

The conduct of the government of France in rescinding the Berlin and Milan decrees, has, as it respects the United States, manifested a disposition to return to the paths of justice; and is in its nature a tacit acknowledgment of the violence and wrong committed against the eternal principles of equity and the laws of nations; and carries with it an implied engagement to make fair and ample restitution for their depredations of our neutral commerce. And we have the utmost confidence in the vigilance and firmness of congress; and that they will insist on a full and prompt indemnity for the aforesaid spoliations; and that they will meet the late restrictions on our commerce, in the municipal regulations of that nation, by corresponding restrictions, so as to ensure an equality of rights so far as may be to our citizens.

The conduct of Great Britain towards this country, is a gross departure from the known and established law of nations. Our rights, as well those derived through the immemorial usages of nations as those secured by compact, have been outraged without acknowledgment—even without remorse. Solemn stipulations by treaty, and implied engagements have given place to views of an over-reaching, selfish, and depraved policy. Life, liberty and property, have been the sport of measures, unjust, cruel, and without a parallel. The flag of freedom and impartial neutrality has been wantonly insulted. Tears of the widows, and orphans of murdered Americans have flowed in vain. Our countrymen have been torn from the embrace of liberty and plenty. The cords of conjugal, filial, fraternal, and paternal affection have been broken. Almost every sea and ocean buoys upon its impartial surface, the victims of capture and impressment. Vain is every effort and sacrifice for an honorable state of safety and tranquillity. Mission has followed mission—remonstrance has followed remonstrance—forbearance has stepped on the heels of forbearance, till the mind revolts at the thought of a prolonged endurance. Will the freemen of a still favored soil unresistingly groan under the pressure of such ignominy and insult?

This assembly looks back on the conduct of the government of the United States, relating to foreign affairs with a consolation unembittered with the recollection of a single act of injustice, or partiality, towards either of the European belligerents. In a retrospective view of the President's deportment towards them, we feel a satisfaction, which alone can flow, from an entire, and unshaken approbation of his conduct. The sentiments expressed in his communication to congress, at the opening of the present session, have given new and additional evidence of his fitness for the high station he occupies. The measures he recommends are not only justified, but are rendered indispensably necessary, from the critical posture of our national affairs. The attitude he advises congress to assume, at this momentous period—(a period in the destinies of the American republic, pregnant with events of serious import)—the general assembly of the state of Ohio, trust, will be promptly taken and vigorously pursued. The report of the select committee, in the house of representatives in congress, to whom was referred that part of the president's message which relates to our foreign affairs, breathes a spirit in unison with our own; the energy it proposes is demanded by the crisis.

When we reflect on recent occurrences on the Wabash, new sources of grief and sympathy are opened. This assembly cannot pass over this opportunity without assuring all friends to freedom, and the rights of humanity, especially the friends and relations of those who have fallen in the late struggle with savage perfidy and ferocity, that we commiserate their loss, and offer our condolence at the shrine of their sorrows.

Therefore resolved, by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that we will at the call of our country rally round the standard of freedom: We will suffer every hardship—submit to every privation in support of our country's rights and honor. Though we love peace and invoke its blessings; yet we will not shrink from the danger of war. In behalf of our constituents we pledge ourselves that our government will receive from them a prompt and efficient support. Relying constantly, on the interposing protection of heaven, we will meet with firmness every crisis.

And be it further resolved, That his excellency the governor of this state, be requested to forward to the president and vice president of the United States, the speaker of the house of representatives in congress, and to our representatives therein, one certified copy each, of the foregoing preamble, and resolution. MATHIAS CORWIN, *Speaker of the house of Representatives.*

Attest, THOMAS KIRKER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

R. ORSBORN, clk. H. R.
CARLOS A. NORTON, clk. of the senate.

December, 26, 1811.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy; the original is on file in this office.

JER. M LENE, *Sec'ry. of the state of Ohio.*

Louisiana.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

The following are the principal features of the constitution, as reported by *Mr. Magruder* some days ago.

The State to be called LOUISIANA.

The general assembly to consist of two branches.

The lower house to contain not less than 25, nor more than 50 members; to be elected by persons owning 50 acres of land (or paying tax on property of the value therof) for two years. Their qualifications are, twenty four years of age, property to the amount of 500 dollars, citizenship of the United States, and two years residence in the state.

Senate elected for four years, by the electors of representatives. Qualification—thirty years of age, citizenship of the United States, and four years residence in this state, and property to the value of one thousand dollars. One half of them to go out every two years. The state is divided into twelve senatorial districts, of which each county forms one; and they are to remain indivisible.

The governor elected by the people for four years. Qualifications—35 years of age, citizenship of the United States, and six years reidence in the state—ineligible for the four succeeding years.

The lieutenant governor, elected in the same manner as governor, and for same term—to be president of the senate; when that body is in committee, to vote and debate in the same manner as the rest of the members. In case of death or disability of the governor, he is to act in his stead—and in failure of both, the president elected by the senate to officiate.

The judicial power is confided to a supreme court of errors and appeals, and to such other inferior courts as may be created.

The judiciary for such offences as are not impeachable, may be removed from office, on the joint address of three fourths of each branch of the legislature. The appointments to office (except in the militia) to be made by the governor and senate.

Militia officers, below the rank of major, to be elected by the persons composing the companies:—Those above, by the officers.

Congressional Reports.

The committee to whom was referred the memorial of the legislative council and house of representatives of the Mississippi Territory, and the petitions of sundry citizens thereof, praying to be admitted into the union of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states; and also, the petition of the inhabitants of West Florida, setting forth their desire to be annexed to said territory, for reasons therein contained, have had these subjects under consideration, and made a lengthy report in favor thereof—to which is annexed the following resolution, embracing the views of both petitions:

Resolved, That it is expedient to admit all that tract of country bounded north by a line drawn due east from the river Yazoo, where it unites with the Mississippi, to the river Chatahouchy, and down said river to the thirty-first degree of latitude; thence along said degree of latitude to a point opposite the river Perdido; thence to the confluence of said last mentioned river with the gulph of Mexico, and thence in a direct line through the middle of the lakes Maurepas and Ponchartrain, to the junction of the Iberville with the river Mississippi, and up said river to the above mentioned river Yazoo, into the union of the United States, on an equal footing with the original states.

The committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States transmitting two letters from governor Harrison, of the Indiana territory, reporting the particulars and the issue of the expedition under his command against the hostile Indians on the Wabash, and to whom also was referred the memorial of the general assembly of the Indiana territory, and the memorial of the officers and soldiers of the militia of Knox county, in the Indiana territory who served in the late campaign under the command of governor Harrison, have made a very honorable report on behalf of the said officers and soldiers, which concludes with the following resolutions—

1st. *Resolved*, That one month's pay ought to be allowed, in addition to the common allowance, to the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non commissioned officers and privates of the regulars, volunteers, and militia, and to the legal representatives of those who were killed, or have since died of their wounds, composing the army under the command of governor Harrison, in the late campaign on the Wabash.

2d. *Resolved*, That five years half pay ought to be allowed to the legal representatives of the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non-commissioned officers and privates of the volunteers and militia, who were killed in the battle of 7th November, 1811, or who have since died of their wounds.

3d. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law to place on the pension list, the officers, (according to the rank which they held) the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the volunteers and militia, who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, under the command of governor Harrison, and who have been wounded or disabled in the said campaign

4th. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law to pay for the horses and other property of individuals, lost in, or in consequence of the said battle.

5th. *Resolved*, That the farther time of years ought to be allowed to the officers and soldiers who were wounded, and to the legal representatives of those who were killed in the said battle, to complete the payments due or which may fall due to the United States on any purchase of the public lands made by them before the said battle.

Mint.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress, for their information, a report of the director of the mint.

JAMES MADISON.

Mint of the U. States, January 1, 1812.

SIR—I have now the honor of laying before you a report of the operations of the mint during the last year.

With the exception of a few weeks, after the expiration of the charter of the bank of the United States, the supply of bullion, *now furnished chiefly by the other banks in this city, has never been more abundant.*

From the treasurer's statement of the last year's coinage, which is herewith transmitted, it will appear that during that period there have been struck and issued—in gold coins, 99,581 pieces, amounting to 497,905 dollars; in silver coins, 1,268,824 pieces, amounting to 608,340 dollars; in copper coins, 281,165 pieces, amounting to 2,425 dollars 95 cent—making in the whole, 1,649,570 pieces of coin, amounting to 1,108,740 dollars 95 cents.

I have, sir, the honor to be, with sentiments of the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient servant, R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MADISON.

President of the United States.

Estimates for the year 1812.

(Founded on a peace establishment.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1811.

Sir,—I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1812; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury, for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1811.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimates, amount, in the whole to six millions seven hundred and eighty five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars seventy-six cents: viz:

For the civil list,	638,690 94
For miscellaneous expences including the additional estimate at foot for Indian trading houses	339,227 42

For intercourse with foreign nations,	142,000 00
For the military establishment including, 164,500 dollars for the Indian department	3,161,277 80
For the naval establishment including the marine corps,	2,504,669 60
	$6,785,865 76

The estimate of the secretary of the war department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorised by law; but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes, nor the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for furnishing arms for the militia, those objects being provided for by permanent laws. The sums which may be actually expended in the year 1812, for those objects, are not therefore included in the aggregate above stated.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made, for the purposes abovementioned, are,

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1812; which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2. So much of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of December, 1811, as is not wanted to defray the expences of that year.

3. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States which may accrue to the end of the year 1812, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

4. The proceeds of such loan or loans as may be authorised by congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the speaker of the house of representatives.

District Tonnage of the U. S.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting an annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States, on the 31st of December, 1810.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *December 12th*, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement of the district tonnage of the United States on the 31st of December, 1810, together with an explanatory letter of the Register of the treasury.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant. ALBERT GALLATIN.

The hon. the speaker, of the house of representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, Dec. 7th*, 1811.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit the annual statement to 31st December, 1810, of the district tonnage of the United States.

	Tons. 95ths.
The registered tonnage is stated in said abstract, at	984,269 05
The enrolled and licensed, at	405,346 69
The fishing vessels, at	35,167 48
Amounting to	1,424,783 27

The tonnage, on which duties were collected during the same year, amounted as follows:

Registered tonnage paying duty on each voyage	876,391 89	
Enrolled and licensed tonnage employed in the coasting trade, paying an annual duty,		311,687 83
Fishing vessels the same,		30,208 50
		1,221,268 32
NOTE—Duties were also paid on tonnage owned by citizens of the United States, engaged in foreign trade not registered,	30,041 88	
Do. in the coasting trade,	59 00	
		30,100 88
Total amount of tonnage on which duties were collected,		1,251,369 25

The amount of the registered tonnage as examined and settled at the treasury, from the accounts of the collectors of the several districts, is stated at 984,269 5 95 tons. This aggregate is something more than the true amount; to correct which, lists of the outstanding registers are forming at the treasury, from the marine records. Upon each collector being furnished with a list of outstanding registers (comprehending the number, name and tonnage of each vessel) applicable to his district, he will be enabled to correct the same by striking off those vessels which no longer belong thereto. From these results, a corrected statement will be exhibited for the ensuing year. I beg leave to observe, that on a former occasion you resorted to this mode; and on which your communication was made to the house of representatives of the United States, on the 27th February, 1802,

	984,269 50
The enrolled and licensed tonnage is stated at the amount upon which the annual duty was collected in 1810, on that description of tonnage, as being the most correct, and may be considered nearly the true amount,	314,687 83
The fishing vessels the same,	30,208 50
The district tonnage of the U. States, on 31st Dec. 1810, is estimated at	1,329,165 43
Of the registered tonnage, amounting as before stated, to 984,269 5 95, it has been ascertained that there were engaged in the whale fishery	3,249 72
Enrolled and licensed, also in the whale fishery,	339 24
Amounting to	3,589 01

It appears by the collectors' abstracts that 127,575 86 95 tons new vessels were built in the year 1810, whereof 102,479 72 95 tons were registered, and 25,096 14 95 tons were enrolled.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Hon. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury.

Treasury Department, Register's Office, December 7th, 1811.

Abstract of the tonnage of the shipping of the several districts of the United States on the last day of December, 1810.

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled & Licensed		Licensed under 20 T.		Aggregate ton of each district
	Permanent	*Temporary*	*Permanent*	*Temporary*	*Coast. trade*	*Cod fishery*	
	TONS 95*ths*	TONS 95*ths*	TONS 95*th*	TONS 95*ths*	TONS 95*ths*	TONS 95*ths*	TONS. 95*ths*.
Portsmouth, N. H.	23,897 76	656 19	5,650 55	165 26	155 56	333 62	28,820 09
Newburyport, Ms.	29,514 60	3,944 64	5,398 47	-	60 78	181 38	39,100 02
Gloucester,	4,882 76	120 86	3.502 13	74 41	319 81	2,493 73	11,393 85
Salem,	33,459 43	1,449 70	6.446 84	-	32 94	73 74	41,462 80
Ipswich,	129 13	22 40	911 34	21 12	46 84	146 38	1,277 31
Marblehead,	10,699 55	328 34	9,576 16	131 33	186 74	-	20,922 26
Boston,	100,085 71	23,494 52	19,589 08	4,740 13	466 67	745 61	149,121 85
Plymouth,	13,119 71	607 71	9,954 64	124 02	15 03	167 18	23,028 42
Barnstable,	1,274 67	83 40	14,045 83	70 16	403 77	297 53	16,175 57
Nantucket,	11,940 82	109 13	4.436 67	213 82	76 02	-	16,776 57
Edgartown,	153 32	463 93	712	32 66	29 69	-	1,291 70
New Bedford,	18,157 48	91 22	7,955 16	42 85	131 21	-	26,378 02
Dighton,	2.184 67	80 75	4,743 86	26 31	91 05	-	7,126 75
York,	1 676 75	221 49	1,512 49	70 50	129 15	112 82	3,723 25
Kennebunk,	7,786 51	418 55	448 11	-	15 12	139 68	8,808 16
Biddeford, Saco	6.003 76	153 42	1,494 34	-	15 67	52 41	7,719 70
Portland,	22,592 52	2,337 57	6,266 37	100 69	513 58	788 90	32,599 78
Bath,	15,867 38	1,574 41	2,547 19	-	124 65	231 15	20,344 81
Wiscasset,	13,970 82	474 72	2,671 14	-	39 02	755 35	17,911 15
Waldborough,	7,330 66	856 01	9,857 04	-	151 18	846 80	19,041 74
Penobscot,	8 674 47	579 80	7,745 04	-	371 90	648 33	18,019 64
Frenchman's Bay,	763 46	572 60	2,793 29	133 88	421 47	143 35	4,828 20
Machias,	798 83	278 05	1,040 12	-	81 33	60 72	2,259 18
Passamaquoddy,	1,030 90	2,444 30	485 79	1,810 68	15 45	13 74	5,801 06
Vermont,	494 51	-	-		-	-	494 51
Newport, R. Island.	7,278 26	1,631 62	3,155 67	187 58	283 78	-	12,517 06
Bristol,	6,226 38	419 44	1,065 26	-	65 59	-	7,776 72
Providence,	12,428 92	590 21	2,844 67	-	-	-	15,863 85
New London, Ct.	3,487 43	775 26	5,809 32	65 73	305 55	371 16	10,814 55
Middletown,	10,401 58	372 78	5,319 85	332 04	675 41	-	17,131 76
New Haven,	6.798 32	203 34	3,128 48	99 84	264 02	-	10,494 10
Fairfield,	632 49	-	5,894 84	-	142 85	-	6,670 28
Lake Champlin, N. Y.	150 78	-	-	-	-	-	150 78
Hudson,	1,563 86	-	1,790 71	-	99 20	-	3,453 82
New York,	163,553 81	22,102 80	79,089 84	-	3,801 41	-	268,548 01
Sag Harbor,	948 71	236 57	3.037 88	-	151 21	33 15	4,407 62
Perth Amboy, N. J.	2,517 92	14,632 55	7,034 30	-	682 42	-	24,867 29
Little Egg Harbor,	-	-	1,847 47	-	51 54	-	1 899 06
Burlington,*	-	-	1,337 51	26 22	228 92	-	1,592 70
Bridgetown,	187 94	-	9.661 52	43 89	1,575 21	-	11,468 66
Great Egg Harbor,†	-	-	3,976 54	-	-	-	3,986 54
Philadelphia, Penn.	100,953 08	8,501 72	12,921 81	1,333 90	1,547 49	-	125,258 15
Presque Isle,	173 72	-	-	-	-	-	173 72
Wilmington, Del.	789 83	553 05	6,182 64	79 10	687 45	-	8,192 17
Baltimore, Maryland.	78,878 44	9,520 22	12.980 92	-	2,065 06	-	103,444 69
Chester,	-	-	1,519 11	-	93 63	-	1,612 74
Oxford,	-	248 02	10,336 93	-	1,781 64	-	12,366 64
Vienna,	784 05	57 06	9,496 61	-	1,933 75	-	12,271 52
Havre de Grace,	-	-	1,857 44	-	119 88	-	1,977 37
Snow Hill,	557 32	-	5,121 48	-	751 83	-	6,430 68
Annapolis,	-	-	1,633 84	-	449 72	-	2,083 61
Nottingham,	-	-	1,385 22	-	48 58	-	1,433 80
Nanjemoy, St. Marys.	-	-	1,916 17	-	249 46	-	2.165 63
Georgetown, Col.	1,206 26	227 84	1,804 49	-	566 48	-	3,805 16
Alexandria,	5,952 53	2,029 53	2,857 07	121 40	775 73	-	11,736 36
Hampton, Virginia.	-	-	593 86	53 27	233 40	-	880 58
Norfolk,	23,284 39	12,206 24	7,182 12	2,399 17	2,571 29	-	47,643 26
Petersburg.	2.988 57	1,110 31	3.040 65	488 91	479 15	-	8.107 69
Richmond,	1,170 18	1,459 70	3,408 38	278 58	40 63	-	6,357 57
York Town,	-	-	3.293 25	36 87	323 41	-	3,653 58
East River,	536 15	100 30	1,106 92	-	280 82	-	2.024 29
Tappahannock,	802 75	391 37	4,373 62	537 55	784 82	-	6.890 26
Yeocomico,	-	-	1,426 18	-	431 64	-	1.857 82
Dumfries,	-	102 39	1,091 93	-	318 76	-	1,513 18
Folly Landing,	856 59	-	1,266 32	-	1,325 58	-	3,449 09
Cherrystone,	330 59	-	705 77	-	510 71	-	1,547 17

*4*th quarter* 1808, *being the last return.* †*4*th quarter* 1809, *being the last return.*

DISTRICTS.	Registered.		Enrolled & Licensed.		Licensed under 20 T.		Aggregate tonn.
	Permanent	Temporary	Permanent	Temporary	Coast. trade	Cod fishery	of each district
	TONS 95th	TONS 95th	TONS 95th	TONS 95th	TONS 95ths	TONS 95th	TONS 95ths
South Quay,	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ocracocke, N. Carolina	-	-	443 70	-	17 11	-	460 81
Wilmington, . .	4,371 06	1,954 71	455 31	52 71	152 50	-	6,986 39
Newbern, . .	4,408 78	1,216 91	1,550 69	-	236 68	-	7,413 21
Washington, . .	3,297 93	1,451 14	1,799 48	-	522 16	-	7,070 76
Edenton, . .	3,328 44	1,445 53	3,625 48	51 57	811 05	-	9,262 17
Camden, . .	2,361 74	1,740 55	1,965 59	-	807 50	-	6,875 48
Beaufort, . .	306 84	-	304 65	-	318 15	-	929 69
Georgetown, S. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Charleston, . .	36,120 06	7,234 71	8,542 42	867 04	123 83	-	52,888 16
Beaufort, . .	-	-	40 08	-	-	-	40 08
Savannah, Georgia.‡	4,184 46	6,029 21	1,494 84	947 32	23 36	-	12,679 29
Sunbury, . .	197 35	-	-		-	-	197 35
Brunswick, .	30 80	-	361 53	127 56	78 57	-	598 56
St. Mary's, . .	456 87	1,506 57	176 02	-	5 35	-	2,144 80
Hardwick, .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marietta, . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plymouth, N. Carolina	433 12	155 37	313 13	-	54 88	-	956 55
Mississippi, .	9,001 33	2,385 12	1,326 69	-	528 86	-	13,242 10
	840,431 67	143,837 33	381,812 33	15,891 94	34,232 57	8,577 28	1,424,783 27

‡ *3d quarter*, 1810.

RECAPITULATION.

The aggregate amount of tonnage of the several districts of the United States, on the 31st December, 1810, is stated at			1,424,783 27
Whereof: Permanent registered tonnage, ...	840,431 67		
- Temporary do do	143,837 33		
Total registered tonnage,		984,269 05	
Permanent enrolled and licensed tonnage, .	381,812 33		
Temporary do do . . .	15,891 94		
Total enrolled and licensed tonnage,		*a* 397,704 32	
Licensed vessels under 20 tons, viz:			
Employed in the coasting trade, .	34,232 57		
Do in the cod fishery, . .	8,577 28		
Total licensed under 20 tons,		42,809 85	
As above,			1,424,783 27
(*a*) Of the enrolled and licensed there were employed in the coasting trade,	371,114 12		
Do do in the whale fishery,	339 24		
Do do in the cod fishery,	26,250 91		
As above,		397,704 32	

It appears, by the collectors' abstracts, that 127,575 86 95ths tons new vessels were built in the year 1810, whereof 102,479 72 95ths were registered, and 25,096 14-95th tons were enrolled.

JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

(A.)

Official Papers.

Accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. (See page 229.)

A statement exhibiting the amount of duties which accrued on merchandize, tonnage, passports and clearances, of debentures issued, on the exportation of foreign merchandize, of payments for bounties and allowances and for expences of collection, during the years 1809 *and* 1810:

Year	DUTIES ON Merchandize	Tonnage	Passports & Clearances	Debentures issued.	Bounties & Allowances	Gross Revenue	Expences on Collection.	Net Revenue
1809	11,603,071 27	151,983 13	22,660	4,706,608	48,940 18	7,022,166 22	494,998 02	6,527,168 20
1810	16,601,711 71	169,161 21	23,428	3,839,160	2,268 05	*a* 12,952,972 90	439,382 87	12,513,490 03

(*a*) Gross revenue for the year 1810 . . .	12,952,872 90
Deduct interest and storage, ...	30,701 95
Gross revenue per statement (B.) . .	12,922,170 95

A statement of the amount of American and foreign tonnage employed in foreign trade, for the year 1810, *as taken from the records of the treasury.*

American tonnage in foreign trade	Tons,	906,434
Foreign tonnage,		80,316
Total amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,		986,750
Proportion of foreign tonnage to the whole amount of tonnage employed in the foreign trade of the United States,		8.1 to 100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's office, Nov. 9, 1811.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(B)

A statement exhibiting the value and quantities respectively of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1810, *(consisting of the difference between articles paying duty imported, and those entitled to drawback re-exported,) and also the net revenue which accrued during that year, from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.*

GOODS PAYING DUTIES AD VALOREM.

39,714,120 dollars at 12 1-2 per cent				4,964,265	
7,703,290	15			1,155,493 50	
552,151	20			110,430 20	
a——Additional duty on 47,806,962 dollars at 2 1-2 per cent.				1,195,174 05	
47,969,561				7,425,362 75	
b. Spirits,	4,487,588 gallons,	at 28.3 cents (average)		1,272,063 44	
c. Sugar,	29,312,307 pounds,	2.5	do.	743,656 08	
d. Wines,	1,164,582 gallons,	34.8	do.	405,024 41	
e. Teas,	6,647,726 pounds,	19.8	do.	1,314,091 17	
Coffee,	5,852,082 do.	5	do.	292,604 10	
Molasses,	7,651,682 gallons,	5	do.	382,584 10	
f. All other articles,				660,276 89	
				12,495,662 84	
From which deduct					
Bounties and allowances paid in 1810,			2,268 05		
Duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties collected on merchandise, the particular of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,			31,082 20		
				33,350 25	12,462,312 69
3 1-2 per cent. retained on drawback,					139,489 33
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,					87,779 69
Net amount of duties on merchandise,					12,689,581 71
Duties on tonnage,				127,697 40	
Light money,				41,463 84	
					169,161 24
Duties on passports and clearances,					23,428
					12,882,170 95
Sundry accounts not yet received, estimated at,					40,000
Gross revenue as per statement (A)					12,922,170 95
Deduct expenses of collection,					439,382 87
Net revenue,					12,482,788 08

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's office, November 9, 1811.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

Explanatory statements and notes.

a. Additional duty of 2 1-2 per cent.				1,195,174 05
3 1-2 per cent. retained on drawback,				3,832 51
Extra duty of 10 per cent. on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,				2,427 86
			Dollars,	1,201,434 43
b. Spirits, Grain,	1st proof	19,292 gallons at 28 cents,		5,101 76
	2d	921	29	267 09
	3d	85,954	31	26,645 74

4th	31,064	34	10,561 76
5th	1,756	40	702 10
Other materials, 1st & 2d	969,569	25	242,392 25
3d	2,389,980	28	669,194 40
4th	982,362	32	314,355 84
5th	6,690	38	2,542 20
	4,487,588		1,272,063 44
c. Sugar, Brown,	27,142,626	pounds at 2 1 2 cents,	678,565 65
White,	2,169,681	3	65,090 43
	29,312,307		743,656 08
d. Wines, Madeira 1st quality	238,354	gallons at 58 cents,	138,245 32
2d	31,222	50	15,611
Sherry and St. Lucar,	54,318	40	21,727 20
Oporto and Lisbon,	121,644	30	36,493 20
Burgundy and Champaign,	942	45	419 40
Teneriffe, Fayal and Malaga,	531,475	28	148,813
Other in bottles,	6,554	35	2,293 90
Do. in casks,	180,093	23	41,421 30
	1,164,592		405,024 41
e. Teas, Bohea,	1,349,520	pounds at 12 cents,	161,942 40
Souchong,	2,248,102	18	404,658 36
Hyson,	972,099	32	311,071 68
Other green,	2,178,005	20	435,601
Extra duty on teas imported		from other places than India,	817 78
	6,747,726	*Dollars,*	1,314,091 71

[PAPERS TO BE CONTINUED.]

Mr. Giles's Speech,

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 17, 1811.

The bill for raising an additional military force being under consideration; on motion of the hon. Mr. *Anderson* to strike out the word "*ten*," for the purpose of inserting a smaller number of regiments, Mr. GILES rose, and submitted, *in substance*, the following observations.

Mr. *Giles* said he found himself, in a very unprepared state, called upon to oppose a very unexpected motion. The object of the mover had not been very precisely expressed; but he had mentioned the number of twelve thousand infantry as preferable to twenty thousand, about the number provided for by the bill. Mr. Giles said it was also understood, that a force of ten thousand men of every description would more correspond with the executive views, and fully answer the executive requisition. This, he believed, was the fact, and should so consider it in the course of the observations he proposed to make. Notwithstanding this circumstance, however, considering the late occurrences on our western frontiers, and the feelings of the western people so justly excited thereby, &c. he acknowledged that the motion had come from the most unexpected quarter of the union, and from a gentleman the most unexpected to him of all those who represent the western portion of the United States; because from the long course of military services honorably rendered by that gentleman during the revolutionary war, he must have become well acquainted with the absolute necessity of a due degree of momentum in military affairs.

Mr. Giles said he did not propose to go into a full exposition of our foreign relations at this time; yet the motion furnished a most extensive scope for observation, because if it should unfortunately succeed, it would essentially derange, as he conceived the whole views of the committee who had reported the bill. He would therefore present to the senate, the most prominent and important considerations, which he presumed had operated on the committee, and had certainly on himself, to induce the recommendation of twenty five thousand men, as the smallest possible quantum of force demanded by the crisis; to demonstate the advantage of a force at least to that extent over that which seems to be contemplated by the honorable mover, and still moreover that which is said to consist with the executive project.

In the consideration of this subject, it is important to turn our attention to the *objects* for which a military force is demanded, to enable us the better to apportion the means to the objects intended to be effected. For this purpose he begged the most serious attention of the senate to the president's message at the commencement of the session.

"I must now add, observes the president, that the period is arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States to substitute for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re established friendship and confidence; we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshhold of our territory of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect, of war on our lawful commerce.

"With this evidence of hostile inflexibility in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and in attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provi-

sion be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force to be engaged for a more limitted term, for the acceptance of volunteer corps whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted of other portions of the militia, and for such a preparation of the great body as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacity."

Here we find, in the first place, the most solemn and imperious call upon congress in the character of "*the legislative guardians* of the national rights, for a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them." The president then very properly and emphatically proceeds to tell us why he makes this solemn call upon the legislative guardians of the nation at this time. He tells us in substance, that notwithstanding "the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States to induce Great Britain to recede from her hostile aggressions upon their essential sovereign rights, so far from yielding to these polite and pathetic invitations, she had increased her aggressions, and had adopted "measures, which, under existing circumstances, have the *character* as well as the *effect* of *war* upon our lawful commerce;" and that these measures are, in their execution, "brought home to the threshold of our territory." Could the president have chosen language more emphatic to shew the imperious character of the call upon congress to furnish him with adequate physical means to retrieve the honor and redress the wrongs of the nation? Lest there might be some possible mistake, on the part of congress, he tells us explicitly that the aggressions of Great Britain have the *character* as *well as the effect of war* upon our lawful commerce, and that *this war* is *brought home to the threshold of our territory.*

But, sir, the president does not stop here. He tells us, that notwithstanding our protracted moderation, &c. &c. Great Britain with hostile inflexibility, perseveres in trampling on essential sovereign rights; rights, at least, "which no independent nation can relinquish." Here then, it is evident, the president conceives that our independence as a nation is brought into question, and put at hazard. Can any subject put a more awful and imperious call upon congress to exert and apply the whole energies of the nation, than a question of INDEPENDENCE? The plain English of all this communication, he understood to be, that all the inefficient measures which have been adopted in relation to the belligerents for three years past, had not answered the expectations of their projectors; but instead of the expected recession, had produced on the part of Great Britain, at least, inflexible hostility. This was a very natural result, and one which he had always anticipated, as was well known to this honorable body. But the administration having learnt wisdom by these feeble experiments, had now determined to change its course, and for the purpose of rendering this hostility more flexible, had at length resolved, instead of commercial restrictions, to try the effect of physical force. An adequate force is therefore demanded by the executive; and the adequacy of that force is very properly referred to congress, where the responsibility is placed by the constitution; where it ought to rest—and for one, he was willing to take his full share of it. But, sir, the president goes on further. After designating the objects, he points out the standard for ascertaining the adequacy of the force demanded for their effectuation. In his official responsible message, he tells us, that "congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations." The standard here pointed out for calculating the quantum of force to be supplied is 'the crisis,' which had been previously described in the most solemn and imposing terms, and "*the national spirit and expectations.*" Whether the committee had reported too great a force for subduing the crisis, he was willing to submit to the verdict of the *national spirit and expectations.*

But it is now said or intimated in substance, that this official responsible standard is only ostensible, and that the true standard for estimating the quantum of force demanded, must be derived from the decrepid state of the treasury and the financial fame of the gentleman at the head of that department.—This subject will require a distinct consideration; but in the mean time it is sufficient to say, that the committee unanimously refused to be influenced by any considerations, but those resulting from the official responsible communication, and their own reflections upon the state of the nation, as disclosed thereby. They unanimously rejected informal inofficial communications.

It will be observed too, in the message, the president in his more specific recommendations, after designating the kinds of force suited to the occasion, leaves the quantum of each to be judged of, and decided by congress, where the responsibility did, and ought to rest; and he was unwilling, by receding from his constitutional duty, to revert this responsibility upon the executive.

It thus appearing, said Mr. Giles, that the force demanded, was for the purpose of war, if, unfortunately we should be driven by Great Britain to that last resort, and that although the war would be undertaken upon principles strictly defensive; yet, in its operation, it must necessarily become offensive on our part; and that congress was to determine exclusively upon the adequacy of the means for conducting it; he would now proceed to enquire more particularly—1st. whether the committee had recommended a force more than adequate to the purposes of the war; and 2d. whether it was within the capacity of the United States to supply the force thus recommended.

Mr. G. said, that in estimating the quantum of force demanded by the existing crisis, it appeared to him gentlemen had not given sufficient consideration to the attitude assumed by the United States in relation to the Floridas, to the extension of our southern and western frontiers, to the late hostile acts and threatenings in that quarter; nor to the importance of New Orleans; its exposed position and defenceless situation. These circumstances, however, entered deeply into the consideration of the committee, and induced it to conclude that the whole military establishment now authorized by law, if completed, would not be more than sufficient—perhaps insufficient, to answer the necessary objects of the government in the scene just described? it was therefore intended that the whole of that force should be left free to act therein according to circumstances, and that the additional force now recommended, should act exclusively in the northern and eastern portion of the union. This force no gentleman will pretend can be too great for our objects in that quarter, in the event of war, unaided by the existing establishment. Hence it was matter of great surprise to him that the western gentle

men should wish to diminish the number of men now proposed to be raised? because he believed that every man deducted from the proposed force, would take one from the force intended by the committee to protect our southern and western frontiers.—These gentlemen, he presumed, must be better judges than himself, how many of these men they can generously spare from their own protection;—but for his part he thought there was not one to spare from these objects, and the committee were willing to give the whole of them that destination.

With respect to the protection of Orleans, he knew it was the expectation of the late administration, that in the event of war, G. Britain would possess herself of that city; and it was not their intension to incur the expence of being constantly prepared to repel the first incursions of the enemy; he did not know the intention of the present administration in that respect, but presumed it was acting on the same policy. In case the British should take possession of Orleans, the western people must necessarily be called on to drive them out; and he doubted very much whether it would either be a very acceptable occupation or a very easy task. He had always disapproved of this policy, and in the event of war, he thought it wise, not only to be prepared for defence at all points, but to give the first blow. He believed in the end it would be found not only the wisest, but the most economical policy both in blood and treasure.

Having presented to the senate the objects to which the existing military establishment ought to be assigned, according to the views of the committee, he would proceed to enquire, whether the additional force recommended would be more than competent to the objects to which it must necessarily be assigned, and which ought unquestionably to be effected by it. In case of war, an event he deprecated as much as any gentleman present, the new army would have to man your fortifications on the sea board from Norfolk to the extremities of our territory, north and east, and to occupy Canada. These are the contemplated and indispensable objects of this army, in the estimation of the executive and the honorable mover, as well as of the committee.—The question will therefore turn upon the accuracy and correctness of their respective calculations as to the quantum of force necessary to effect these objects.

Mr. Giles said he had a conversation with the secretary for the department of war, in his character of chairman of the committee of foreign relations, in which the secretary did endeavor to demonstrate to him that a smaller number of men than 25,000 would answer these objects; but so far from producing this conviction it satisfied him that the number was too small. He thought that every inference drawn by the honorable secretary ought to have been inverted. For instance, he was asked how many men were indispensably necessary to man the fortifications at New-York? The honorable secretary replied 2,000; but he intended to make 1,000 answer, and would rely for the rest of the complement on the local militia. Now, said Mr. Giles, he inferred, if 2,000 men were necessary for that most exposed and important position, that 1,000 would not answer with the precarious and accidental aid of the local militia; that 2,000 ought to be calculated on for that service; and if with the aid of the local militia they could protect New York against the force Great Britain might detach against that city, they would perform their full share of the toils and perils of the war.

Two thousand men completely furnished with all the means of annoyance, possessed of all the skill that military science could afford, and impelled by all the subordination and management that military discipline could impose, with the aid of the local militia also, would deserve well of their country, if they should preserve New-York from the grasp of Great Britain; in case she should think proper to direct the force she might have at command against that city. Then why send 1,000 on a service, when we know that 2,000 are necessary, and perhaps incompetent? Is it because the United States have not the capacity to send 2,000? That question shall be examined presently. The same observation will apply to the protection of Rhode Island, where 2000 more will be necessary; and 1,000 will be as few as can possibly be detached for the other fortifications. Admitting then 5,000 men to be necessary to man the various fortifications on the sea board, and supposing every man to be raised, as proposed in the bill, there will be a disposable force of only 20,000 men for the occupation of Canada. But upon the executive project there would be left for that service only 5,000 men; unless, indeed the western and southern frontiers should be left unprotected, or the fortifications on the sea board should be only half manned, and of course left to the sport of the enemy. Mr. G. said he apprehended in the first onset of the war, G. Britain would direct her force to the occupation of New York and Orleans; and if she should possess herself of those two points, he would venture to predict that the administration which commenced the war would not finish it; especially under a system of policy which would only furnish one half of the means deemed necessary for their protection—yes, sir, known to be inadequate at the time of applying it. What apology could be made to an injured nation under such circumstances? We knew 2,000 men to be necessary for the defence of New York; but we sagely determined to apply one thousand only to that object, for fear of incurring the expence of the requisite number. This would be self-condemnation. The people would lose all confidence in such calculators and would certainly make the experiment of a change. Under such circumstances, Mr. G. said, he would be the first to cry out for a change of administration; for it would not be possible to loose by it. Defend New York with all the judgment and skill you can command; fill the fortifications with the full complement of troops amply provided; call in the local militia, &c. and he should not be surprised if the British should get possession of that city. But then there would be no blame on the administration: all its duties will have been performed: and the result would rest upon the fortune of war; but a single act of neglect or misconduct would certainly deprive the administration of the public confidence.

If, sir, G. Britain should get possession of New-York and Orleans, and you should get possession of Canada, you would be very glad to make the exchange upon the termination of the war. Therefore, take care of these two points.

Mr. Giles said, he also requested the honorable secretary to consult with the president, and inform him, as the president's secretary, whether the president wished to have the number of men reduced? or whether he had a preference for any other number? The reply, after the consultation, very properly was, that the president had no opinion to offer on that point. He considered it a subject of legislative discretion, &c. Of course any informal executive

views ought not to be substituted for our own discretion and responsibility. Mr. Giles said, he knew it had been suggested, and perhaps from very high authority, that nothing was necessary to induce Great Britain to recede from her aggressions, but to convince her, that instead of opposing to them inefficient commercial restrictions, they would be resisted with physical force; and that raising ten thousand men, would produce this conviction, without incurring further expense. This suggestion furnished one of his strongest objections to limiting the force to be raised to ten thousand men. So far from producing that conviction on the British cabinet, he was convinced it would produce precisely the opposite effect. The British cabinet would look at the means provided for effecting the object, as the best evidence of the object itself.—— And as these means would be viewed so utterly inadequate to the purposes of war, the cabinet would necessarily conclude, that we were not in earnest; that we were joking even upon the most serious subject; that war was not intended, and would not be resorted to under any circumstances. This impression, the necessary result of our former measures, has become so general, both at home and abroad, that we have much to do to retrieve our lost reputation: we do not stand upon original ground. Our measures must be of a very different character from what they have been, to produce the desired conviction, either at home or abroad. Having changed our principle of action from commercial restrictions, to physical force, limiting that force to ten thousand men would be, in his judgment, as much trifling with the energies of the nation, as inefficient commercial restrictions had heretofore been trifling with the character and interests of the nation, and he feared was dictated by the same unfortunate imbecile spirit and policy. Mr. Giles said that whilst upon this part of the subject, he begged to be excused for reading a few paragraphs from a newspaper, which he accidentally picked up last evening, containing the annunciation of the President's message at Quebec; the very point to which the proposed force might probably be directed. It fully demonstrates the impressions existing there, and which have been produced by our former measures.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.

President's message.—Happily the expectation of Mr. Madison's speech, steps in opportunely, as something of an antidote to the effect of the European dearth. From that speech shall we learn that the terrible being, John Bull, does not suffer his thousand armed vessels, manned and equipped at an enormous expence, to lie wholly idle; but that they are guilty of the audacious tyranny of being, in some degree, a check on the violent inclinations of Dame Columbia to extend her arms to cherish, aid and assist her admired hero, Napoleon, in effecting John's annihilation. Much will the speech complain that the sovereign of the ocean is not powerful to no purpose, and does not descend and put himself on a level with the imbecility of the United States, with their dozen ships. Unpardonable is the grievance that the Leviathan is not as powerless as the Cod: that the Jackall, whom nature meant for the Lion's provider, is not permitted to divert its provender to the support of the Tyger, with a view to the destruction of the Lion.

"The speech may not say these things in direct terms; but such will unquestionably be its meaning:

"With syllogisms 'twill make a clatter,
With abstract rights, three deckers batter;
An empty purse at millions shake,
And no trade 'gainst a free trade stake;
Of rotting produce count the gain,
A seaboard coast shut from the main;
To seamen recommend the loom,
And on each mast to fix the broom;
Merchants for lack of foreign wares,
To retail apples, plumbs and pears."

Limit all our mighty efforts to 10,000 men, and it will afford a better subject for another pasquinade than the president's message had done for the one just read. He should not have ventured to read these paragraphs to the senate, however, if these impressions were merely local. But he believed similar impressions pervaded Europe and America, and had unfortunately found their way into the French and British cabinets. Nor should he have thought these sarcasms worth regard, were it not for the truisms with which they were pointed.—— When the duc de Cadore, upon his review of our proceedings, told us officially that he would have expected more from a Jamaica assembly, he thought it both impertinent and insolent; but the point of the offence was a consciousness that it was too much like the truth. It is the truism which forms the sting of every sarcasm. We find the emperor Napoleon, too, acting under these same impressions, when he seizes and confiscates your property, without even a plausible pretext. The only ground upon which he acted, was a conviction that you would not resent it, and he therefore might plunder with impunity. The same impressions direct the British cabinet in its "inflexible hostility" and its war upon our commerce, "both in character and effect, brought home to the threshold of our territory." If our protracted moderation, wonderful moderation, &c. by which he presumed were meant our feeble contrivances for the last three years, and on which, he feared, the requisition of 10,000 men, was a branch both in spirit and policy, should still be continued, he believed it would degenerate into something of a very different character, and would receive a very different denomination from the public.

Mr. Giles begged the senate to turn its attention to the means of resistance now actually in Canada, which would probably be opposed to the contemplated force. From the best information he could obtain, the British had at this time in Canada from 7 to 10,000 regular troops, and from 12 to 15,000 well appointed, well furnished militia, drawn from a population of nearly 300,000 souls. If therefore your troops could be ready to act in the spring before the breaking up of the ice, and before the British could throw further succours into that country, it appeared to him there would be very good employment for 20,000 men in subduing this force and population; and if undertaken with fewer men, a failure of the enterprize would probably be the consequence. Besides, sir, we should recollect; that Great Britain is the same Great Britain we encountered in 1775, 1776, &c. and although some gentlemen seemed to suppose, that she was fully occupied with her European war; that sh was impoverished, fighting for her existence, &c &c. and of course had at command very little disposable force, he viewed the subject very differently.

It is true, Great Britain is engaged with a formidable enemy; but hitherto she has greatly the advantage in the war. Where has she lost one inch of territory? What acquisition of territory and popu-

lation has she not made, both in the East and West Indies? What obstacle is she now opposing to the occupation of the southern peninsula by her enemy. So far from her population being diminished at home, it appeared to be greatly increased by the last census, notwitstanding all the distresses and starvations, we have heard of, &c. Count the number of French and English prisoners, and you will find that Great Britain has the advantage of perhaps ten to one. Her fleet is unrivailed—of course left more free to act than at any time during the revolutionary war. He therefore concluded that we should have to contend *now* with the same Great Britain, we did *then*, with renovated powers and resources. Yet to this power, it is proposed to oppose only 10,000 additional troops Mr. G. said it was uncertain how long Great Britain might keep her army upon the peninsula; but whenever it shall be withdrawn, either by choice or necessity, she will have a very formidable disposable force, in numbers, skill and bravery; and whether she withdraws that army or not, you will find that she will command a respectable force for the protection of Canada, if you wait for the breaking up of the ice which now envelopes all the avenues of that country. Time therefore is all important, and not a moment for preparations ought to be lost.

France, it is true, has astonishingly aggrandized herself during the existing war in Europe: but it has been done at the expense of other nations, not of Great Britain. Great Britain has had her share of the spoils also.

Let us then not undervalue our enemy. Sir, this project of limiting our efforts to 10,000 men, seems to be too much upon the plan of a scare-crow, and it appeared to be regarded in that light by some gentlemen. He said Great Britain was the last nation on earth, that he would undertake to frighten with scare-crows; besides, even upon the scare crow plan, he should suppose that 25,000 men would be better than 10,000. Mr. G. said, he disliked this project extremely, from another consideration which it forcibly impressed upon his mind. It must evidently have been recommended by the same spirit and policy which had heretofore relied upon the chapter of accidents for success, and not upon our own energies and resources. It seems to have been founded on the hope, that Great Britain would recede without an effort on our part. It is a fallacious hope. The hope itself will always defeat its own objects, by avoiding the means necessary to ensure its own success. He said we had enjoyed a long course of prosperity; but we ought not to calculate upon a perpetual exemption from the common calamities of nations. When days of adversity shall arrive, we should meet them with becoming fortitude and energy. He deprecated that spirit, which appeared to be longing and whining after prosperity that is past, as if it feared to look adversity in the face. Mr. president, when adversity comes, you must look her in the face; yes, sir, you must stare her out of countenance; you must meet her with courage and with means sufficient to subdue her. Mr. president, if after we have been solemnly called together to receive communications of great and weighty matters; and after our meeting have been told, that our independence is at hazard; that there is actual war, both in character and effect, upon our lawful commerce brought home to the threshold of our territory; that rights are trampled upon which no independent nation can relinquish, &c. &c. when in short, our wrongs are painted in such glowing terms, as to have set the whole nation on fire; if, after all this, we should taper down to providing 10,000 men to subdue such a crisis, would it not be a wonderful discovery in the art of sinking? Would it not undervalue the resources and energies of the nation? Would it not insult and deceive the national spirit and expectations? Whether he viewed this subject in reference to the interests of the nation or the party in power, he should equally protest against this little miserable policy of resorting to means so utterly incompetent to the objects. He cautioned the party in power *now* as he often *had done before*, against longer sporting with the national sensibility, the national character and the national interests.

Mr. Giles said, in making the calculations of the degree of force required, the committee was precluded taking into the estimate an auxiliary force to be derived from the militia: because an impression appeared to be almost universally entertained, that congress could not constitutionally command the services of the militia beyond the limits of the United States; of course the regular force must be proportionably augmented. He said, although he believed he stood single and alone, he protested against this doctrine,—He did not propose now to examine this question—because it would be useless. He would, however, read the clause of the constitution, which gave to congress the power of calling forth the militia, and make one or two remarks on it. Congress shall have power "to provide for calling forth the militia, *to execute the laws of the union*, to suppress insurrections, and repel invasions." The first object for which the militia may be called forth, is to execute the laws of the union. A law declaring war, is a law of the union; and if the war is to be carried on beyond the limits of the United States, it is still a law to be executed, although beyond the limits of the United States; and he could see no reason why the militia could not be called forth to execute it. Indeed it is one of those laws, to the execution of which force is indispensably and properly applicable; and if the laws can have a legitimate influence beyond the limits of the United States, the power of congress over the militia must be co extensive with the laws, which are thus required to be executed. He would only observe further, that when this subject was more particularly brought into discussion on a former occasion, it was said, that even in Great Britain, the militia could not be ordered out of Great Britain; no, not even to Ireland. But it should now be recollected, that since that time, the British parliament, without even a question as to the right, has ordered British militia to Ireland, and Irish militia to Great Britain. Twenty-six regiments are said to be transposed at this time.

Mr. G. said that in considering the peculiar geographical situation of the United States; with colonies at each end of them, belonging to powerful distant nations, with which we may be often brought into collision, it would be unfortunate for the United States, if the militia bordering on the lines of separation, could not be called forth for any purpose of chastisement, or any other object the government might have in view, in relation to those colonies or their respective mother countries. If such be the unfortunate organization or interpretation of the constitution, an amendment for remedying so important a defect ought to be instantly proposed and adopted. Its inconvenience is now sensibly felt, precluding all reliance upon that important military force. Gentlemen, however, prop

this defect by a volunteer force. Mr. G. said, he would not reject, nor did he mean to disparage this species of force. But from the nature of its organization, it cannot be suited to offensive war, nor to the occupation of a country after it should be taken. He had been told too, by military gentlemen, without exception, that it was always found to be the *most expensive* and *least efficient* force. He hardly expected to have heard it relied upon for the contemplated object, by the honorable mover, because he thought that gentleman concurred with the other experienced military gentlemen in these respects.

Mr. G. said, upon an impartial view of all the considerations he just had the honor to suggest, he thought it was demonstrated, that the force proposed was not more than competent to the objects of the government; and that a smaller number would correspond, neither with the national spirit nor expectations. He would therefore proceed to consider, whether that number proposed, exceeded the national capacity to furnish.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 13.—Mr. Giles from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorising the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter master's stores and small arms, reported it without amendment.

The senate resumed, as in committee of the whole, the bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes; the further consideration thereof, together with an amendment to it proposed by Mr. Smith (of Md.) was postponed till Wednesday next.

The senate resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit the importation of rum, taffia or other spirituous liquor distilled from sugar cane, sugar or molasses, during the continuance of the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purpeses;

On motion of Mr. Lloyd,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before the senate a statement of the quantity of rum imported into the United States during the year ending September 1811, where imported and from whence.

On motion of Mr. Giles,

The bill authorising the purchase of ordance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter master's stores and small arms, was read the third time, and passed by unanimous consent; twenty two gentlemen being present. Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 14.—The bill to alter the time of holding the district courts of the United States for North Carolina was read the second time, and referred to a select committee composed of Messrs. Franklin, Horsey and Lloyd.

Wednesday, January 15.—The senate resumed, in committee of the whole, the bill to prohibit [illegible]portation of rum, taffia and other spirituous [illegible]illed from sugar cane, sugar or molasses, [illegible] The [illegible]tinuance of the act concerning the [illegible]ourse between the United States [illegible] France, and their dependen[illegible]s. Postponed till Monday [illegible]

[illegible] committee of the whole, the bill to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, together with the amendment proposed to it. Postponed till Tuesday next.

The consideration of the bill in addition to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, with the amendment thereto was resumed, and also postponed until Tuesday next.

The bill to alter the time of holding the district court of the United States for North Carolina, was reported by Mr. Franklin without amendment, and passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 10.—Mr. Lewis from the committee on the subject, reported a bill to incorporate the trustees of Washington College; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the district court of North Carolina, reported a bill to alter the time of holding the district courts of North Carolina [which provides that these courts shall be held at Edenton, on the third Mondays in April and October; at Newbern, on the first Tuesday after the third Monday in those months, and at Wilmington on the third Monday after.] This bill was twice read and ordered for be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Randolph rose and said, that having been engaged in raising a large military force, he, for one, if the United States were to incur this expence, was disposed to give them employment, not probably though the identical employment of which the house had heard so much. It was the boast of the Roman legion and its commanders, that the Roman soldiery was as well versed in the use of the pickaxe and the spade as the firelock; and so essential was it deemed by that wise and military people that the soldiery should not only be able to perform their military duty, but be useful as labourers, that their military levies were always made from the country, from men engaged in the employment of husbandry, in preference to the dissolute and profligate loungers of the town. He for one, had been, for a long time, surprised that the government should be paying immense sums in all parts of the United States for labor, whilst the soldiery, which annually draw millions from the treasury, are kept in a state of perfect idleness, leading to depravity and dissoluteness of manners. He believed that regular and wholesome labor would not only have a good effect in preserving the health of our soldiers, but it would render the load of life which they are at present compelled to bear, less burdensome, and prevent them from having recourse to intoxication. If they were to be employed in digging the President's house or the war office from under ground, it would not only give them an appetite for their regular meals, but some appetite for their existence.

At this moment it is contemplated by the government to perform some works of great utility. We have already decided that if these men shall be raised, and if the public service does not require them to be employed, the president shall not have the power of disbanding them; but before the bill can be carried into operation, a considerable time must elapse; and if there be no war our large peace establishment will be entirely out of employ, except that they may shoulder their muskets on the south side of some range of buildings.

Believing therefore, that the employment of these men, would not only be useful in forwarding works of public utility, but tend to their own com-

fort and happiness—if there can be such a thing as a happy mercenary slave—and in some measure, supply that loss of labor which is taken out of the market by their enlistment; he wished some measure to be adopted for this purpose. He also believed that if the officers had something like employment, by overlooking their men, and seeing that they performed their work properly, they would be thereby materially benefitted; for he could conceive of nothing so injurious to the comfort of a man as leading the life of a drone without business. The greatest geniuses of the age spending their time in this way, would become drones and dead weights on society. He, therefore, moved the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the president of the United States be authorised to employ the regular army of the United States when not engaged in actual service, and when in his judgment, the public interest will not be thereby injured, in the construction of roads, canals, or other works of public utility."

Mr. R. wished this resolution to lie on the table; but this was objected to, and a debate arose. In the course of which the resolution was amended, by adding the word "fortifications" before the words, "roads and canals," and instead of taking a question on the resolution's lying on the table, it was taken on its passage and negatived 102 to 15. The affirmatives were Messrs. Bleecker, Brigham, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Nelson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Stanford, Wheaton and White.

The House went into a committee on the bill authorising the president to accept of the service of a volunteer corps; but rose without taking any question, and had leave to sit again.

The Senate informed the house by message, that they had receded from their disagreement to the amendment which this house had insisted upon, to the bill for raising a military force So that this bill now wants only the signature of the president to become a law. Adjourned.

Saturday, January 11.—The Speaker yesterday laid before the house a report from the secretary of the navy in relation to the navy pension fund, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Milnor introduced the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any and what alterations are necessary in the act prescribing the mode in which public acts, records and judicial proceedings of any state shall be authenticated so as to be acknowledged in every other state."—Agreed to.

Mr. Little presented the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, that the president be requested to cause to be laid before this house, as far as may be practicable, a list of the whole number of vessels captured upon the ocean under the authority of the British government, their value and their cargoes, since the ratification of the treaty of amity, navigation and commerce of 1794, and also the amount of indemnification, if any has been made, during the same period to the citizens of the United States, on account of the aforesaid captures, condemnations and detentions." Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin called up for consideration two resolutions which he laid upon the table on the 23d ult. calling upon the secretary of the treasury for statements of the district tonnage of the United States within each state and territory for every year since the 4th of March 1789; and the gross amount of customs within each state and territory for the same period, which was agreed to.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, Mr. *Bassett* in the chair: when Mr. Porter moved to strike out the three first sections of the bill last reported by the committee of foreign relations, which provide for the appointment of the officers in the manner prescribed by law in the several states and territories, and insert, in lieu thereof, the four first sections of the bill first reported by the same committee which gave authority to the president to appoint the officers. Considerable debate took place on this subject, which shall be given hereafter. All seem willing that these volunteers should be raised; but there is a great difference of opinion as to the best mode of organizing them. If they are to be considered in the light of militia and officered by the several states, doubts are entertained whether they can be employed without the limits of the United States; and if they are officered by the president, under an engagement for a limited time they will be nothing different from the regular force, except that they engage for a shorter period. No question was taken, the committee rose and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Monday, January 13.—The speaker laid before the house the protest of two members of the legislature of the Indiana territory against the admission of that territory into the Union. Referred to the select committee to whom the memorial on this subject had been referred.

Also, a report from the secretary of the treasury on the subject of deposits made of public money in the several state banks since the expiration of the charter of the bank of the United States, together with the correspondence which he had held with the banks in relation thereto.

Mr. Seybert proposed the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this house, a list of the names of persons who have invented any new or useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any improvement thereon, and to whom the patents have issued for the same from that office, subsequent to the 28th of December, 1810, with the dates and general objects of such patents; and also that the secretary of state be directed to lay an annual report before this house, embracing the above objects.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on the subject, reported the bill from the senate establishing a quarter master's department, with amendments, which was committed.

Mr. Little called up his resolution respecting captures made by Great Britain, of American vessels and property: but an amendment being moved to add "and any other government," some debate ensued, which was interrupted by

Mr. Porter, who said, though the information which this resolution called for was desirable, he thought a discussion upon it ought not to prevent a progress with more important public business. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be suffered to lie upon the table for the present, and that the house would take up the bill authorising the president to accept of a volunteer corps.

The motion was carried, and the house accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the w[illegible] on said bill, *Mr. Bassett* in the chair; w[illegible] considerable debate, the committee ro[illegible] ed the amendatory bill with amend[illegible] *corps, as the bill now stands, w[illegible] corps, the officers being a[illegible]*

The usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the house did not take up the amendments, but adjourned.

Tuesday, January 14.—The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury containing a statement of the sums paid to the clerks in that department.

Mr. Rhea moved that the select committee, to whom was referred the presentment against judge Toulmin, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, as every member who had heard the representation read to the house this morning, must be convinced that the charges made against that gentleman were entirely without foundation; and that he had acted the part of an upright man.

Mr. Poindexter was of opinion that the charges brought against the judge were not only unfounded, but that they proceeded from corruption: but he hoped the committee would not be discharged, as he had received a letter from the judge, in which he says he shall be able to transmit such evidence as will convince every man that the charges have no foundation. He hoped therefore, the papers would remain referred, that a report might be made upon the subject which would set the matter in a proper light to the world.

The motion to discharge the committee was negatived.

The house then took up the order of the day on the bill for authorising the president to accept of a volunteer corps; when, after a long debate, a question was taken on striking out the words *fifty thousand*, and inserting *twenty five thousand*, and negatived, 86 votes to 11—This motion was made by Mr. Bacon, with a view, if it was carried, of afterwards bringing in another bill providing for 25,000 other volunteers to be commissioned by the president, for a short period—that the one force might be kept within the United States, and the other sent without the United States.

The question was then taken on concurring with the committee of the whole on the amendments reported, which was carried by a large majority. It being late, the house adjourned without taking a question on the bill's being engrossed for a third reading.

Wednesday, January 15—The speaker laid before the house, a letter from the post-master general, with a report containing an account of the contracts entered into by that department, and a list of the clerks and their salaries.

Mr. Condit understood a gentleman as saying in the course of the debate which had lately taken place, when speaking of the impressment of our seamen by the British vessels of war, that had not our government asked too much, they might have obtained redress. He therefore moved the following resolution, in order to get some information on the subject:

"Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to furnish the house with copies of the instructions heretofore given to our minister at London, on the subject of the impressment of American seamen into the naval service of Great Britain, excepting so much of it as may be improper to disclose, on account of any impending negociations."

Mr. Newton saw no necessity for this resolution, as he believed all the information which the executive possessed on this subject had been laid before congress and printed. He could mention one circumstance to shew, that the pretence which Great Britain makes for the impressment of our seamen is without foundation. Our right to naturalize foreigners is established by our constitution; and if a late publication of that country, "Abbott on shipping," be referred to, it will appear that any foreigner who shall remain in the British navy three years, or marry a wife in England, shall become a subject of that country; so that while they make subjects of our citizens, they deny us the right of making citizens of their subjects.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The house then took up the order of the day, viz. the bill authorising the president of the United States to accept of a volunteer corps. The whole day was occupied in debate. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to amend the bill. The house adjourned without taking the question on the bill's going to a third reading.

[*For Thursday's proceedings see next page*—376]

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *January* 18, 1812.

BANK NOTES.—For many years past the people of the Eastern states have been much vexed and injured by a gang of counterfeiters chiefly rendezvousing in *Canada*, and detection was rendered more difficult on account of the moral impossibility of acquiring a critical knowledge of the numerous and different notes in circulation. But latterly counterfeits to a prodigious amount have been discovered on the banks of the middle states, some of which are admirably executed. If able to obtain a list and description of them, it shall have a place in the Register. It is stated that three persons were taken up at Washington city a few days since, one of whom had in his possession counterfeit notes to the amount of $ 62,000.

In their new emissions of paper many of the banks have taken what appears to be the most effectual barrier to counterfeits. The unrivalled beauty of their engraving, the joint labor of a constellation of artists at Philadelphia, and the superiority of their paper, throw, we would hope, insuperable difficulties in the way; and, besides, the stile of the work is so remarkable that every man may easily become acquainted with the genuine bills.

General Wilkinson.—The National Intelligencer says—"it is generally understood that the judgment of the court [martial that lately sat at Frederick town] is decidedly in favor of the accused." From the great mass of testimony accompanying the report, we are given to understand the decision of the president may not be known for some time.

Additional Military force.—The bill which passed both houses of congress for raising an additional military force of 25,000 men, was signed by the president on the 11th inst. and is therefore a law.

Virginia.—The following gentlemen have been elected by the legislature to fill the vacancies in the council occasioned by the constitutional removal of two members, the death of one, and the resignation of the two others—gen. *James Wood, N. H. Claiborne, Robert Quarles, Peter A. Daniel* and *John Campbell.*

John Brockenborough, late cashier of the Bank of Virginia, has been appointed president in the room of *A. B. Venable,* deceased.

Massachusetts.—The legislature of this state met at Boston on the 8th instant. Governor *Gerry* opened the business of the session with an admirable speech.

On the 19th instant, a proposition was submitted to the senate of Pennsylvania by *Isaac Weaver*, Esq. in the form of certain resolutions devising a method whereby the sense of the citizens of that state might be had on calling a convention to alter some parts of the constitution. It is proposed that the people give a vote at the general election in October next, in the same manner as other votes are given, and on the tickets to be expressed whether they will have "a convention" or "no convention." The amendments proposed to be made are specified, and to the following purport:—

1. Senators to be elected for only one year. 2. The general assembly to meet on the second Monday in January, or on a day appointed by law—unless otherwise convened by the governor. 3. To deprive the governor of the power to negative a bill—but a bill not to become a law without his consent unless re-passed by the legislature. 4. Judges to hold their offices for seven years, if so long they behave well. 5. Justices of the peace to be elected by the people, in convenient districts, for five years, if so long they behave well. The number of districts and justices to be fixed by law. 6. The third legislature to be elected subsequently to the adoption of the foregoing amendments, and every tenth legislature to be elected thereafter forever, shall have power to make amendments, to this constitution, which, when adopted by the next succeeding legislature, shall become a part of the constitution of this commonwealth.

Commodore Rodgers made a harbor at Martha's Vineyard about the middle of December, in the President. The day of his arrival a vessel from Sligo, Ireland, had been cast on shore, and the passengers, 80 in number, were in a destitute condition. Commodore R. administered to their immediate wants by giving two dollars to each of them and offered every other aid in his power to assist them in getting to New-York, the place of their destination.

The British Minister, (it is said, in the *New-York Evening Post*) has had a long conference with the president; demanding the object of the military preparations going forward, &c. If such is the fact, he, doubtless, received a proper reply.

Delaware.—The general assembly of Delaware convened at Dover on the 7th instant. *James Sykes* was chosen speaker of the senate, and *Cornelius P. Comegys* speaker of the house of representatives. Governor *Haslet's* message is worthy of the principles for which his father died at Princeton.

New-Jersey legislature has re-assembled agreeably to adjournment.

The road from Fort Hawkins to Fort Stoddart, through the Indian territory is completed, and the troops are returning to their respective stations.

The yellow fever rages violently in several places in Spain—particularly at Carthagena and in Murcia—in the latter 6000 persons are said to have died of it. A dreadful mortality also prevails in the Canary Islands.

Fears are entertained that the Nautilus of 18 guns, lieutenant Sinclair, and crew, are lost at sea.

Chillicothe, January 1.

The Shawanoe Prophet a prisoner.—A gentleman of intelligence and respectability from Cincinnati, who passed through New *Market* (Highland county) on Friday evening, last informs us that he saw a gentleman direct from the Indiana territory, who informed him that he had conversed with some members of the legislature of that territory, who communicated the important facts—that the Prophet was surrendered a prisoner to gov. Harrison, by some Indian chiefs; that Tecumseh his brother, was to be surrendered also, in like manner—and that the Indian chiefs stated that in the late engagement on the Wabash, the Indians had lost 214 killed, besides a number wounded.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 16.—A communication was received from the president containing a statement of the expences attendant on taking possession of the country east of Perdido. The expense $3395; also a list of persons impressed by the British. Ordered to be printed.

The volunteer bill was called up. An amendment was before the house yesterday which was still under consideration, which binds the volunteers to do duty "within or out of the United States."—Considerable discussion took place, and at length the motion so to amend was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. Gholson.

After various motions, the question recurred, shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? On the question, the ayes and noes were called—yeas 96—nays 25.

It was ordered to be read a third time to morrow.

The following message from the president of the United States was received and read.

To the Senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence afforded in this correspondence of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington Jan. 16, 1812.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill from the senate with the amendments reported by the select committee, establishing a quarter master's department.

The committee went through the bill and adopted the amendments reported by the select committee, rose, and reported them to the house—The house took up the report.

☞ The letters referred to in the above message are lengthy. Mr. Foster's is dated December 17, 1811 and Mr. Monroe's reply January 14, 1812. Mr. F. denies that he had demanded that the United States should insist on the introduction of British goods into France; but renewedly manifests the determination of his government to adhere to the practices we complain of. Mr. Monroe says "on a full view of the conduct of the British government, it is impossible to see any thing short of a spirit of *determined hostility to the rights and interests of the United States*," &c. These letters are not *very* important, further than they convey the sentiments above stated; yet we regret they must lay over until next week; as, from the number of the REGISTER to be printed, and the time required to fold and pack them for our many subscribers, it is indispensably necessary that *one side* of our sheet should be on the press on Friday at 12 o'clock.—But *this* necessity we hope to avoid for the future, by some arrangements about to be made. The message will probably put an end to *talking* in congress, and it is high time for it.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1812. [No. 21

" ——————I wish no other herald,
" No other speaker of *my living actions*,
" To keep mine honor from corruption
" But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Jan 16.—The following were the yeas and nays on engrossing the "volunteer bill."

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Baker, Bard, Bartlett, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleecker, Blount, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earl, Emott, Findley, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Green, Grundy, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Huffty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bride, M'Coy, M'Kee, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Olmsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ridgely, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Steward, Stow, Strong, Sullivan, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Williams, Widgery, Wilson, Wright—96.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fisk, Fitch, B. Hall, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Seybert, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White—25.

The following message was received from the president of the United States, read, and ordered to be printed.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I communicate to congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

The continued evidence afforded in this correspondence of the hostile policy of the British government against our national rights, strengthens the considerations recommending and urging the preparation of adequate means for maintaining them.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, December 17, 1811.

SIR—I did not mean to have written to you at this moment on the subject of our late correspondence, but that I have had the mortification to perceive statements circulated from highly respectable sources, which gave a view of the pretensions of Great Britain relative to the United States not warranted by any of the letters which I had the honor to address to you, and which at a time when discussions are continuing so important to the two countries, might, if left unrectified produce an effect highly to be lamented by both the American and British governments, inasmuch as by creating unnecessary irritation, they might throw obstables in the way of a restoration of a friendly understanding between them.

I find it asserted in the statement referred to, that I have, in the name of my government, demanded that the United States government should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports, and also that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbors, British manufactures.

I beg permission, sir, to declare that neither of these demands have been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import, I could not have demanded the passage of such a law as above stated, because my government does not pretend to interfere with the internal government of a friendly power, nor did I mean to demand that America should force France to receive our manufactures.

All I meant to say was, that the admission of French commerce while that of England has been excluded from the United States ports, was regarded by Great Britain as highly unfriendly in America, and that a continuation of such policy would be retaliated upon by Great Britain with similar restrictions on her part which was so far merely an offering of like for like. But while the American non importation act excludes British trade from the United States' ports, it must be recollected that it goes still further and excludes also British armed ships from American ports, while it admits those of the enemies of Great Britain. "A neutral nation is responsible for the equality of its rules of conduct towards the belligerent powers" (to use the words of an American secretary of state in the year 1796) and therefore the part of the law which establishes an inequality was justly an object of more serious complaint on the part of Great Britain. You are aware sir of the advantage which his majesty's enemies have derived from this state of inequality which enables them, though possessing no port of this hemisphere, continually to prey on the trade of his majesty's subjects, secure of a refuge for their cruizers and their prizes.

The prohibition of entry to his majesty's ships under these circumstances, might perhaps justify Great Britain in asserting that whatever reason she may have for repealing or modifying her orders in council, so as to lessen or entirely remove the pressure now unavoidably laid on the trade of America as a neutral nation, she might yet refuse to enter into any discussion on that subject with the United States, until either by the revocation of the prohibition above stated, or the placing all the belligerents under the same prohibition. America should cease to violate the duties of a neutral nation.

With respect, however, to the supposed demand that America should force the entry of British manufactures into France, it is most particularly necessary that I should explain myself, as a total

misconception appears to have taken place upon this point. The question of retaliation on the French decrees is directly one between England and France. In consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, we have in our defence been obliged to blockade France, and prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles. This measure of retaliation, it is wished, should operate on France alone, but from the trade carried on with France by America, it unavoidably operates also on her; it is a measure to destroy the French trade in return for the similar measure of France on which it is retaliatory and its acting on neutrals is an incidental effect of it, consequent upon the submission of neutrals to the original measures of the enemy against Great Britain. It is, indeed, melancholy that the unnatural situation of Europe should produce such a result, but I cannot see how this can be considered a war upon American commerce, when all other American trade but that which is carried on with our enemy's ports in defiance of a blockade authorised by the laws of retaliation, is affected by it. We complain that America does not resist the regulations of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and object to permitting the French to trade with her during their continuance against the commerce of England; but this is not exacting, as has been represented, that America should force British manufactures into France; it is pursuing only a just course of retaliation on our enemy. If America wishes to trade with France, if French commerce is of importance to her—we expect she should exact of France to trade with her as she has a right to demand in her quality of neutral; but if she does not choose to exercise this right, all we ask is, that she should abstain from lending her assistance to the trade of France, and not allow her commerce to be a medium of undermining the resources of Great Britain.

I have thought it necessary thus to endeavor to set these two points in their true light; the repeal of the law was asked, as being an unfriendly measure, partial in its operation against Great Britain, and a prospect of retaliation was held out on its commercial operation; if continued. This is no demand on the United States to admit British manufactures; they are at liberty to continue that law, only as it is of an unfriendly nature, some restrictions of a similar kind was to be expected from England; and with respect to the alleged demand for forcing British goods, the property of neutrals; into French ports, if the United States are willing to acquiesce in the regulations of the French decrees unlawfully affecting England through them, they cannot surely be surprised if we consider ourselves as at liberty to refuse permission to the French to profit by that acquiescence.

I will now, sir take the opportunity of stating to you, that I have received from his majesty's secretary of state the correspondence of which you did me the honor to transmit to me a copy in your letter dated October 17. My government have not been able to see in it satisfactory proof of the repeal of the French decrees, and doubt whether the trade carried on by licences between France and America, will not be regarded, even here, as proof of the continuation of them in their fullest extent, for if they were to any extent repealed, to that extent at least no licence should be necessary, a licence being given to allow what, but for that licence, would be prohibited.

The continued absence hitherto of any instrument by which the repeal has been affected, is a matter also of surprize, for if there were any fair dealing in the transaction, no reason can be given by France for not producing it; it is very desirable that it should be produced, if such an instrument be in existence, in order that we may know to what extent the decrees have been repealed, if they really have been so in any respect. Mr. Russel, however, does not appear to have been in possession of it at the date of his letter of last July. It is indeed become particularly interesting, that we should see this instrument since the publication of Mr. Russel's correspondence with his own government, by which it appears that really, and in fact, the French government did not release any American ship taken after November 1, until they had become acquainted with the president's proclamation, and that vessels have been taken so late as December 21, in the direct voyage from this country to London; for until a copy of such instrument is produced, it is impossible to know whether any other trade is allowed by France than that between her own dominions and the ports of the United States.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the honorable James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, January 14, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of December 17th, and I embrace the first moment that I could command to make the observations which it suggests.

It would have afforded great satisfaction to the president, to have found in the communication, some proof of a disposition in the British government to put an end to the differences subsisting between our countries. I am sorry to be obliged to state, that it presents a new proof only of its determination to adhere to the policy to which they are imputable.

You complain that the import of your former letters has been misunderstood in two important circumstances; that you have been represented to have demanded of the United States, a law for the introduction of British goods into their ports, and that they should also undertake to force France to receive British manufactures into her harbors.

You state that on the first point, it was your intention only to remonstrate against the non-importation act, as partial in its operation, and unfriendly to Great Britain; on which account its repeal was claimed, and to intimate that if it was persevered in, Great Britain would be compelled to retaliate on the commerce of the United States, by similar restrictions on her part. And on the second point, that you intended only to urge, that in consequence of the extraordinary blockade of England, your government had been obliged to blockade France, and to prohibit all trade in French articles in return for the prohibition by France of all trade in English articles.

It is sufficient to remark on the first point, that on whatever ground the repeal of the non importation act is required, the United States are justified in adhering to it, by the refusal of the British government to repeal its orders in council; and if a distinction is thus produced between Great Britain and the other belligerent, it must be referred to the difference of the conduct of the two parties.

On the second point, I have to observe, that the explanation given cannot be satisfactory, because it does not meet the case now existing. France did, it is true, declare a blockade of England,

against the trade of the United States, and prohibit all trade in English articles on the high seas, but this blockade and prohibition no longer exist. It is true also, that a part of those decrees did prohibit a trade in British articles within her territorial jurisdiction; but this prohibition violates no national rights, or neutral commerce of the United States. Still your blockade and prohibition are continued, in violation of the national and neutral rights of the United States, on a pretext of retaliation, which if even applicable could only be applied to the former; and not to the latter interdicts; and it is required that France shall change her internal regulations against English trade, before England will change her external regulations againsst the trade of the United States.

But you still insist that the French decrees are unrevoked, and urge in proof of it, a fact drawn from Mr. Russel's correspondence, that some American vessels have been taken since the first of November in their route to England. It is a satisfactory answer to this remark, that it appears by the same correspondence that every American vessel which had been taken in that trade the seizure of which rested on the Berlin and Milan decrees only, were, as soon as that fact was ascertained, delivered up to their owners. Might there not be other ground also, on which seizures might be made?—Great Britain claims a right to seize for other causes, and all nations admit it in the case of contraband of war. If by the law of nations, one belligerent has a right to seize neutral property in any case, the other belligerent has the same right. Nor ought I to overlook that the practice of counterfeiting American papers in England, which is well known to the continent, has, by impairing the faith due to American documents, done to the United States essential injury. Against this practice the minister of the United States at London, as will appear by reference to his letter to the Marquis Wellesley of the 3d of May, 1810, made a formal representation, in pursuance of instructions from his government with an offer of every information possessed by him which might contribute to detect and suppress it.—It is painful to add that this communication was entirely disregarded. That Great Britain should complain of acts in France to which by her neglect, she was instrumental, and draw from them proof in support of her orders in council, ought certainly not to have been expected.

You remark also, that the practice of the French government to grant licenses to certain American vessels engaged in the trade between the United States and France, is an additional proof that the French decrees still operate in their fullest extent. On what principle this inference is drawn from that fact, it is impossible for me to conceive. It was not the object of the Berlin and Milan decrees to prohibit the trade between the United States and France. They were meant to prohibit the trade of the United States with Great Britain, which violated our neutral rights, and to prohibit the trade of Great Britain with the continent, with which the United States have nothing to do. If the object had been to prohibit the trade between the United States and France, Great Britain could never have found in them any pretext for complaint. And if the idea of retaliation, could in any respect have been applicable it would have been by prohibiting our trade with herself. To prohibit it with France, would not have been a retaliation, but a co-operation. If licensing by France the trade in certain instances, prove any thing, it proves nothing more than that the trade with France in other instances, is under restraint. It seems impossible to extract from it in any respect, that the Berlin and Milan decrees are in force so far as they prohibit the trade between the United States and England. I might here repeat that the French practice of granting licenses to trade between the United States and France, may have been intended in part, at least, as a security against the simulated papers; the forging of which was not suppressed in England. It is not to be inferred from these remarks, that a trade by licence, is one with which the United States are satisfied. They have the strongest objections to it, but these are founded on other principles than those suggested in your note.

It is a cause of great surprize to the president, that your government has not seen in the correspondence of Mr. Russell which I had the honor to communicate to you on the 17th of October last, and which has been lately transmitted to you by your government, sufficient proof of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees independent of the conclusive evidence of the fact which that correspondence afforded, it was not to be presumed from the intimation of the marquis of Wellesley, that if it was to be transmitted to you, to be taken into consideration in the depending discussions, that it was of a nature to have no weight in these discussions.

The demand which you now make of a view of the order given by the French government to its cruizers, in consequence of the repeal of the French decrees, is a new proof of its indisposition to repeal the orders in council. The declaration of the French government was, as has been heretofore observed, a solemn and obligatory act, and as such entitled to the notice and respect of other governments. It was incumbent on Great Britain, therefore, in fulfilment of her engagement, to have provided that her orders in council should not have effect, after the time fixed for the cessation of the French decrees. A pretension in Great Britain to keep her orders in force till she received satisfaction of the practical compliance of France is utterly incompatible with her pledge. A doubt, founded on any single act, however unauthorised, committed by a French privateer, might, on that principle, become a motive for delay and refusal. A suspicion that such acts would be committed, might have the same effect; and in like manner her compliance might be withheld as long as the war continued.—But let me here remark, that if there was room for a question whether the French repeal did or did not take effect, at the date announced by France, and required by the United States, it cannot be alledged that the decrees have not ceased to operate since the 2d of February last, as hitherto observed. And as the actual cessation of the decrees to violate our neutral rights, was the only essential fact in the case, and has been long known to your government, the orders in council from the date of that knowledge, ought to have ceased according to its own principles and pledges.

But the question whether and when the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees took effect in relation to the neutral commerce of the United States, is superceded by the novel and extraordinary claim of Great Britain to a trade in British articles, with the enemy; for supposing the repeal to have taken place, in the fullest extent claimed by the United States, it could according to that claim have no effect in removing the orders in council.

On a full view of the conduct of the British government in these transactions, it is impossible to see in it any thing short of a spirit of determined

hostility to the rights and interests of the United States. It issued the orders in council, on a principle of retaliation on France, at a time when it admitted the French decrees to be ineffectual: it has sustained these orders in full force since, notwithstanding the pretext for them has been removed, and latterly it has added a new condition to their repeal to be performed by France, to which the United States in their neutral character, have no claim, and could not demand, without departing from their neutrality, a condition, which in respect to the commerce of other nations with Great Britain, is repugnant to her own policy, and prohibited by her own laws, and which can never be enforced on any nation without a subversion of its sovereignty and independence.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, esq. &c. &c.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, on the bill from the senate, with the amendments recommended by the army committee, to whom it had been referred.

The bill with the proposed amendments being gone through,

Mr. Williams said, he would, in as few words as he was able, explain the nature of the amendments which the select committee had recommended.—This bill he said, was predicated on the destruction of the office of purveyor of public supplies, who is properly the commissary general of the United States, and contemplates the establishment in its place not only of a quarter-master general for the United States, but a commissary general in the same person. In investigating this subject, the committee could see no reason for blending these two important offices in one, the duties of both which are important, perfectly distinct, and never were blended in any country in the world: and for this good reason these officers are a check upon each other: one being the purchaser and the other the distributer of supplies; whereas, if they were united in one person, frauds to any amount might be committed without the possibility of detection.—Besides, it is necessary the quarter-master general should be a military man; indeed his presence is at all times required in the field, to distribute the supplies; while the purveyor, or commissary general, whose business it is to purchase supplies of every kind for the army, ought to be a man well acquainted with mercantile concerns.

After some objections from Messrs. Alston and Rhea, and some remarks in reply from Messrs. Talmadge and Findley, the amendments which went to keep up the purveyor's office, were agreed to; and the committee rose and reported the bill.—The house took it up and concurred with the amendments, and ordered the bill to a third reading tomorrow. Adjourned.

Friday, January 17.—The bill authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer corps, was read a third time and passed, 87 to 23. The yeas and nays were the same as upon the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed; except that some of the members who voted on the former question, were absent on this.

The bill for establishing a quarter master's department, was read the third time, and after some objections, passed its third reading.

The house then went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment; when Mr. Cheves spoke for about two hours in support of the bill.—A message having been received from the president of the United States and the usual hour of adjournment being arrived, Mr. C. said, if it were agreeable to the committee, he would finish his observations to-morrow. The committee accordingly rose and had leave to sit again.

The following message from the president of the United States, was then read and ordered to be printed.

To the senate and house of representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the secretary of state, with the answer of the latter.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, January 17, 1812.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, December 28, 1812.

SIR—I have been informed by Mr. Morrier, that so long ago as the third of last January; in consequence of a written communication from sir James Craig, his majesty's governor general and commander in chief in Canada, dated the 25th of November, 1810, acquainting him with his suspicions of its being the intention of some of the Indian tribes, from the great fermentation among them, to make an attack upon the United States, and authorising him to impart his suspicions to the American secretary of state; he had actually done so verbally to Mr. Smith, your predecessor in office, and on searching among the archives of this mission, I have found the letter alluded to of sir James Craig, by which he did authorise Mr. Morrier to make the communication in question, as well as a memorandum of i's having been so made, as also an express declaration of sir James Craig, that although he doubted there would not be wanting persons who would be ready to attribute the movements of the Indians to the influence of the British government, yet that his department were actually making every exertion in their power to assist in preventing their attempts.

This evidence, sir, of a friendly disposition to put the U States government on their guard against the machinations of the savages, and even to aid in preventing the calamity which has taken place, is so honorable to the governor-general of Canada, and so clearly in contradiction to the late unfounded reports which have been spread of a contrary nature, that I cannot resist the impulse I have to draw your attention towards it, not that I conceive, however, that it was necessary to produce this proof to the United States government of the falsity of such reports, which the character of the British nation, and the manifest inutility of urging the Indians to their destruction should have rendered improbable, but in order that you may be enabled, in case it shall seem fitting to you, by giving publicity to this letter, to correct the mistaken notions on the subject, which have unfortunately found their way even among persons of the highest respectability, only, as I am convinced, from their having been misinformed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

The honorable James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

SIR I have h.t the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ult. disavowing any agency of your go-

vernment in the hostile measures of the Indian tribes towards the United States. If the Indians desired any encouragement from any persons in those measures of hostility, it is very satisfactory to the president to receive from you an assurance that no authority or countenance was given to them by the British government.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAS. MONROE.

His Excellency Augustus J. Foster, &c.

Friday, January 17.—The house was occupied this day on the bill for establishing a *quarter master's department.*——The chief question discussed was, whether, if this department were established, the office of purveyor of supplies should be abolished? It was contended by several of the members who had been in the army, that the duties of these two officers were, and of right ought to be, seperate and distinct from each other—that one should be a *soldier* and the other a *merchant*; the first to distribute the supplies obtained by the second. The bill, founded on this principle, finally passed its third reading by a large majority.

Saturday, January 18.—After some minor business, the most interesting part of which was the presentation of a petition of the officers and soldiers engaged in the expedition on the Wabash, praying for compensation, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair on the *navy bill*—when Mr. *Cheves* spoke at length in favor of the bill, and Messrs. *Seybert* and *M'Kee*, in opposition to it.

Monday, January 20—A few private petitions being disposed of—

Mr. Bacon observed, that the committee of ways and means had received a letter from the secretary of the treasury, in answer to an enquiry addressed to him by the committee, which they deemed of public importance; and, therefore, contrary to their usual practice, the committee had directed him to communicate it to the house, in order that it might be printed for the use of the members, as it might be some time before the committee would be able to make their report, and by having the letter of the secretary of the treasury before them, and their attention drawn to the subject, the house will be better able to meet the consideration of it, when it shall be brought before them by the committee. Mr. B. then laid the letter of the chairman of the committee to the secretary of the treasury, with his answer, (containing his budget of the proposed taxes for meeting the expenses of war) before the house; which were read, and are as follows:

COMMITTEE ROOM, December 9th, 1811.

SIR—In your annual report, prepared in obedience to the act, supplementary to the act, entitled "an act to establish the treasury department," and transmitted to the house of representatives on the 22d ultimo, it is stated, 1st. That to place the financial system of the U. States on a solid foundation, it requires the aid of a revenue, sufficient, at least, to defray the ordinary expences of government and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised:

That the expences of the year, 1812, calculated on the existing state of affairs, and including the interest on the public debt, will amount to	$9,400,000
That the whole amount of actual receipts into the treasury during the year 1812, may be estimated at	8,200,000
Leaving a deficiency [which it is proposed to supply by authorising a loan] of	1,200,000
And that an authority to borrow a sum equal to that which will be reimbursed of the principal of the public debt, during that year, will be necessary, and amounting to not less than	2,135,318 41
Making the whole sum, which it is proposed should be provided for by the loan, for that year,	3,335,318 41

Under this view of the subject, the committee of ways and means have instructed me to enquire of you, whether, according to the principle, first above stated, it does not become necessary to provide "a fixed revenue," to be received during the year 1812, equal as well to the estimated expences of that year and amounting as above stated to 9,400,000 dollars, as also to the interest which will arise on the proposed loan of 1,200,000; or otherwise, whether it is proposed to provide for the payment of such interest, out of the money in the treasury, at the commencement of that year, or from any other source?

2d. It is stated in your report "that a fixed revenue of about nine millions of dollars is necessary under the existing circumstances of the U. States; and that the same amount would be necessary, and with the aid of loans, will, in your opinion, be sufficient in case of war.'

In reference to this state of things, the committee wish you to state, whether, as in the event of war, increased loans will undoubtedly be required, it will not be necessary to provide an additional and gradually increasing revenue, to pay the interest of such loans?

3d. It is stated in your report "that the permanent revenue, or annual receipt, after the year 1812 (calculated on the existing state of affairs) together with an addition of 50 per centum on the present amount of duties, may be estimated at nine millions of dollars; and that should any deficiency arise in the event of war, it may be supplied without difficulty by a further increase of duties, by a restoration of that on salt, and by a proper selection of moderate internal taxes."

The committee request that you would favor them with the best opinion which you are able to form (calculated on the event of war) of the probable amount of the receipts from duties: a specification of the increase of duties, which you would think practicable and advisable: an estimate of the amount of that on salt, and such a selection of moderate internal taxes as you would recommend, with the probable expence of collection; and the amount of nett revenue estimated to arise therefrom.

4th. The committee requests that you would furnish them, in connexion with your replies, to the preceding inquiries, with an estimate of ways and means (calculated on the event of a war which will provide a revenue sufficient to meet the ordinary expences of government, and provide for the legal reimbursement and interest of the public debt, including the interest on new loans to the amount at least of ten millions of dollars per annum; accompanied with such a scheme for the reimbursement of the principal of the new loans as you should deem expedient, together with such opinions as you may have formed respecting the terms on which such loans may probably be obtained; also such further views or information connected with, or

touching the foregoing objects of enquiry, as you may deem necessary and expedient.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant. E. BACON.

Hon. Albert Gallatin, secretary of the treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JAN. 10, 1812.

SIR—In answer to the first enquiry of the committee of ways and means, relative to the interest arising on the proposed loan of 1,200,000 dollars, necessary to supply the deficiency in the receipts of the year 1812, I beg leave to observe that that item was not included amongst the expenses of that year because the estimate being made with reference to the expenses alone which had previously been authorised by law, and a considerable proportion of those on account of the public debt, falling on the first day of the year, it would not have been necessary in that view of the subject, to borrow that sum previous to that day, and the interest would not therefore have become a charge till the year 1813.

With respect to the second enquiry of the committee, it was certainly contemplated, in conformity with the recommendation of the president, whose expressions were adopted in the report, to raise a revenue "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised." The sum of about nine millions of dollars, was assumed as answering that description for the present, and the expression of "fixed revenue," which had been used in reference to existing circumstances, was inadvertently applied to the case of war. It will undoubtedly be proper, as remarked by the committee, to provide annually an additional and gradually increasing revenue, sufficient to pay the interest on loans required in the event of war. If, therefore, the loan for the present year will, according to the suggestion of the committee, amount to ten millions of dollars, the receipts into the treasury to be provided for the year 1813, should, on those data, amount to about 9,600,000 dollars.

The committee ask, in the next place, the best opinion which I am able to form of the probable amount of receipts from duties on tonnage and merchandize in the event of war.

As that amount will depend on the extent of the commerce between the United States and nations at peace with them, and on the number of the captures respectively made by our privateers, and by the enemy, it is a matter of conjecture, and not a subject of calculation; for which reason it was stated in the report, that the amount could not at present be determined. Considering the rigorous restrictions laid by France on the commerce of the United States, with her own dominions, and other counties under her influence, the dangers to which our commerce with the Baltic and with China will be exposed; the relations of England with Portugal and with Spain; and also that no inconsiderable part of the captures made by our privateers, will be sent into foreign ports, a great defalcation in the receipts on duties on imported merchandize, must be expected. The amount, under existing laws and circumstances, has, from correct data, been stated in the annual report, at six millions of dollars.—— It would, in my opinion, be unsafe, in an estimate of ways and means intended to be relied on with certainty, to calculate in the event of a war, on more than 2,500,000 dollars at the present rate of duties.

To the next enquiry of the committee, respecting the increase of those duties which is thought practicable and advisable, it is answered, without hesitation, that the rate of duties may, in the event of war, be doubled without danger or inconvenience. There will, in such an event, be less danger of smuggling at that rate, than there is now with the existing duties. With that increase, the duties will still be much less on an average, than those paid on importations in England, France and most other countries. And they will be collected with more ease to government and less inconvenience to the people, than could be devised to the same amount in any other manner.

A duty on imported salt might now be calculated on at least 3,500,000 bushels; but in the time of war, cannot be estimated at more than two millions of bushels, producing at the rate of twenty cents per bushel, $400,000.

The duties on tonnage and imported merchandize, including the former duty on salt, and doubling the rate of all others, would according to that estimate amount to	$5,400,000
To which adding the proceeds of the sales of public lands estimated, as by annual report, at	600,000
Makes an aggregate of	6,000,000
And leaves a deficiency of	3,600,000
In order to complete the net revenue of is wanted for the service of 1813	9,600,000

On the basis of annual loans of 10,000,000 of dollars during the continuance of the war (which is the sum assumed by the committee, and which, considering the expenses already voted by congress, is not more than will be wanted) and estimating, at the lowest rate, the interest on the loan of 1813, the deficiency for 1814, to be provided for by other resources, will amount to 4,200,000 dollars. The expenses of assessment and collection, and incidental losses on the internal taxes, from the proceeds of which this deficiency must be supplied, may be estimated at 15 per cent. In order to produce a net revenue of $4,200,000, the gross amount of taxes must therefore be near five millions of dollars. As the taxes which may be organized during the present session of congress, will not become due till the ensuing year, and as it is sufficiently ascertained from universal experience, that taxes will not produce their full nominal amount in the first year they are in operation, it may be relied on that a gross amount of five millions, intended to produce a net revenue of 4,200,000 dollars will not yield that sum until the year 1814, nor produce in 1813, more than 3,600,000 dollars. Five millions of dollars will therefore be assumed as the gross amount of taxes including the expences of assessment and collection and the incidental losses necessary to be raised at this time. That sum is calculated to cover the interest on the loans of ten millions a year, wanted for the service of the years 1812 and 1813; leaving the selection of the additional taxes, which may hereafter be necessary to provide for the interest of subsequent loans, to be made according to the experience which will be afforded by those two years.

Before I proceed to answer the enquiry of the committee respecting a selection of the internal taxes, now necessary, permit me to observe, that it was stated in the annual report of Dec. 10, 1808, that "no internal taxes, either direct or indirect, were contemplated, even in the case of hostilities carried against the two great belligerent powers." An as-

sertion which renders it necessary to shew that the prospect then held out was not deceptive, and why it has not been realized.

The balance in the treasury amounted at that time to near fourteen millions of dollars. But aware that that surplus would in a short time be expended, and having stated that the revenue was daily decreasing, it was in the same report proposed "that all the existing duties should be doubled on importations subsequent to the first day of January, 1809." As the net revenue accrued from customs during the three years, 1809, 1810 and 1811, has without any increase of duties exceeded $26,000,000, it follows that if the measure then submitted had been adopted, we should after making a large deduction for any supposed diminution of consumption arising from the proposed increase, have at this time about twenty millions of dollars on hand; a sum greater than the net amount of the proposed internal taxes for four years.

In proportion as the ability to borrow is diminished, the necessity of resorting to taxation is increased. It is therefore also proper to observe that at that time, the subject of the renewal of the charter of the bank of the United States had been referred by the senate to the secretary of the treasury, nor had any symptom appeared from which its absolute dissolution without any substitute could have been anticipated. The renewal in some shape, and on a more extensive scale was confidently relied on: and accordingly, in the report made during the same session to the senate, the propriety of increasing the capital of the bank to $30,000,000 was submitted with the condition that that institution should, if required, be obliged to lend one half of its capital to the United States. The amount thus loaned might, without any inconvenience, have been increased to twenty millions. And with $20,000,000 in hand, and loans being secured for 20,000,000 more, without any increase of the stock of the public debt at market, internal taxation would have been unnecessary for at least four years of war, nor any other recource been wanted than an additional annual loan of five millions; a sum sufficiently moderate to be obtained from individuals, and on favorable terms.

These observations are made only in reference to the finances and resources of the general government. Considerations of a different nature have on both these subjects produced a different result, which makes a resort to internal taxes now necessary, and will render loans more difficult to obtain, and their terms less favorable. But the resources of the country remain the same; and if promptly and earnestly brought into action, will be found amply sufficient to meet the present emergency.—With respect to internal taxes, the whole amount to be raised is so moderate, when compared either with the population and wealth of the United States; or with the burthens laid on European nations by their governments, that no doubt exists of the ability or will of the people to pay without any real inconvenience, and with cheerfulness, the proposed WAR TAXES. For it is still hoped, that the ordinary *peace* revenue of the United States will be sufficient to reimburse, within a reasonable period, the loans obtained during the war, and that neither a perpetual and increasing public debt, nor a permanent system of ever progressing taxation, shall be entailed on the nation.——These evils cannot, however, be otherwise avoided than by the speedy organization of a certain revenue. Delays in that respect, and a reliance on indefinite loans to defray the war expenditure, the ordinary expenses of government, and the interest on the loans themselves, would be equally unsafe and ruinous; would in a short time injure public credit, impair the national resources, and ultimately render much heavier and perpetual taxes absolutely necessary.

Of the gross amount of $ 5,000,000, to be now provided according to the preceding estimates, by internal taxation, it is respectfully proposed, that 3,000,000 should be raised by a direct tax, and 2,000,000 by indirect taxes.

The sum of 3,000,000 will not, considering the increase of population, be a much greater direct tax, than that of 2,000,000 voted in the year 1798. To this permit me to add another view of the subject:

The direct taxes laid by the several states, during the last years of the revolutionary war, were generally more heavy than could be paid with convenience. But during the years 1785 to 1789 an annual direct tax of more than $200,000 [$205,189] was raised in Pennsylvania, which was not oppressive, and was paid with great punctuality; The increase of population of that state, between the years 1787 1812, is in the ratio of about 4 to 9. A tax of $450,000 payable in the year 1813 is not higher in proportion to population alone, and without regard even to the still greater increase of wealth and of circulating medium, than a tax of $200,000 was in the year 1787. But the quota of Pennsylvania, on a tax of $3,000,000, will (counting Orleans as a state) hardly exceed $365,000. The proposed tax will therefore so far as relates to Pennsylvania, be near 20 per cent. lighter, in proportion to the respective population, than that paid during the years 1785 to 1789.

The rule of apportionment, prescribed by the constitution, operates with perhaps as much equality as is practicable, in relation to states not materially differing in wealth and situation. It may, therefore, be inferred, that a direct tax which is not greater than Pennsylvania can pay with facility, will not press heavily upon any of the other Atlantic states, it is only in reference to the western states that the constitutional rule of apportionment, according to the respective number of inhabitants in each state, may be supposed to be unequal. Being at a greater distance from a market, and having, on account of the recent date of their settlements, less accumulated capital, it is certainly true, that they cannot, in proportion to their population, pay as much, or with the same facility, as the Atlantic states. Two considerations will, however, much diminish the weight, if they do not altogether obviate that objection:

1. Of the articles actually consumed in the western states, there are two of general consumption, on which duties are laid, or proposed to be laid, and on which, being articles produced in those states, they will pay nothing, or less than the Atlantic states. On salt, they will pay nothing, as the whole quantity consumed there is of domestic origin; and this observation affords an argument in favor of the restoration of the duty on that article, since it will tend to equalize the operation of the direct tax. A considerable part of the sugar those states consume, nearly 7,000,000 of pounds, is also the produce of the maple, and pays no duty. And in time of war, it is probable, that the residue of their consumption will, in a great degree, consist of New-Orleans sugar, also duty free.

2. A considerable portion of the direct taxes in those states, is laid on lands owned by persons residing in other states, and will not fall on the inhabitants. It appears by a late official statement, that more than two thirds of the land tax of the state of Onio, are raised on lands owned by NON RESIDENTS. The portion of the quota of that state, on the United

States' direct tax, which will be payable by its inhabitants, will, for that reason alone be reduced to one third part of the nominal amount of such quota. And although the proportion may not be the same in the other western states, it is well known, that a similar result, though not perhaps to the same extent, will take place in all.

From every view which has been taken of the subject, it satisfactorily appears, that the proposed amount of 3,000,000 is moderate, and cannot be productive of any real inconvenience, provided that the objects on which the tax shall be assessed be properly selected.

A direct tax may be assessed either on the whole amount of the property or income of the people, or on certain specific objects selected for that purpose. The first mode may on abstract principles, be considered as most correct; and a tax laid, in case of selection on the same articles in all the states, as was done in the direct tax of 1798, is recommended by its uniformity, and supported by respectable authority. It is nevertheless believed, that the systems of taxation respectively adopted by the several states matured, modified and improved, as they have been by long experience, will generally be found to be best adapted to the local situation and circumstances of each state; and they are certainly most congenial with the feelings and habits of the people. It is therefore, proposed, that the direct tax should be laid and assessed in each state, upon the same objects of taxation on which the direct taxes levied under the authority of the state are laid and assessed.

The attempt made under the former direct tax of the United States to equalize the tax, by authorising a board of commissioners, in each state, to correct the valuations made by the local assessors, was attended with considerable expense, and productive of great delay. In order to obviate this inconvenience, it is proposed, that the quota assigned to each state, according to the rule prescribed by the constitution, should be apportioned by law amongst the several counties, towns or other subdivisions of each state, adopting in each state, where a state tax is now levied the apportionment of the state tax, whether that be an absolute quota fixed by a previous state law on the county or town, or whether it be only the amount which shall appear to have been last laid on such county by the operation of the general state laws imposing a direct tax, making the apportionment in the states where no state tax is now levied, according to the best information and materials which can be obtained; and authorising the states respectively to alter the apportionment thus made by law, at any time previous to the day fixed by law for assessing the United States' tax on individuals. The whole process of assessment will thereby be reduced to that of assessing the quota of each county, town, or other subdivision, on the lands and inhabitants of such subdivision. It will be as simple, and may be effected as promptly, and with as little expence, as the assessment of a county tax: and, the objects of taxation being the same, it may be still more facilitated by authorising an adoption of the state assessment on individuals, whenever it can be obtained from the proper authority.

With respect to indirect taxes, it does not appear necessary to resort to any other than those which had been formerly levied by the United States. As they were in operation during several years, their defects, and the modifications and improvements of which they are susceptible, are better understood, than new taxes could be. With some alterations, they may produce the amount now wanted; and it does not appear, that any other equally productive could be substituted with any real advantage. The gross amount of those taxes in the year 1801, was near one million of dollars. They would according to the increase of population, and without any augmentation in their rate, yield now near 1,400,000 dollars. An average increase of about 50 per cent. in the rate, would produce the intended gross amount of two millions. But it is believed, that that increase ought not to be the same in all those taxes, and that some are susceptible of greater augmentation or extension than others.

1. *Duties on domestic spirits distilled.*—There is not any more eligible object of taxation than ardent spirits: but the mode of taxation is liable to strong objections, particularly with respect to persons who are not professional manufacturers, and who only occasionally distil the produce of their farms. It is therefore proposed, that the duties on the quantity of spirits distilled, should be levied only on spirits distilled from foreign materials, at the rate of ten cents per gallon distilled; and on other distilleries employing stills, the aggregate of which shall contain more than four hundred gallons, at the rate of three cents per gallon distilled; and that instead of a duty on the spirits, or of licences in proportion to the time employed, all other distillers should only pay an annual tax of five dollars, for each still solely employed in the distillation of fruit, and of fifteen dollars for each still otherwise employed.—This tax may also, still, without reference to time, be made to vary according to the size of the stills. At those rates, this class of duties is estimated to produce at most 400,000 dollars; and it is intended in that case that another duty should be levied on the same article, in the shape of licences to retailers. By the adoption of that mode, the expenses of collection will be considerably diminished, penalties for not entering stills will be unnecessary, and they will be confined with respect to country stills, to the case of clandestine distilling without paying the tax.

2. *Duties on refined sugar.*—A duty of double that heretofore laid, viz. at the rate of four cents per pound, is estimated to produce 200,000 dollars. The drawback both of that duty, and of that on the importation of the raw material, to be allowed.

3. *Licences to retailers.*—These are believed to be susceptible of considerable and very proper augmentation and extension. The following rates are estimated to produce 700,000 dollars:

For a licence to retail wines,		$ 20
do	do. spirits generally,	20
do	do. domestic spirits only,	15
do	do. any other species of foreign merchandize,	10

Tavern keepers licenced under the authority of any state, and not living in any city, town, village or within five miles thereof, to be excepted. Every other person who sells wines, foreign spirits or foreign merchandize, otherwise than in the vessel or package of importation, or in the case of dry goods; otherwise than by the piece, and every person who sells domestic spirits in less quantity than thirty gallons, to be considered as a retailer.

4. *Duties on sales at auction.*—These confined to the sales of articles of foreign produce or manufacture, and at the same rate as heretofore, may produce about 50,000 dollars.

5 *Duties upon carriages for the conveyance of persons.*—Those duties adding at the rate of fifty per cent. on the duties formerly raised, are estimated to produce 150,000 dollars.

6. *Stamp duties*—An association of ideas which connects those duties with the attempt of Great

Britain to tax America, and which might with equal propriety attach odium to the duty on the importation of tea, has rendered their name in some degree unpopular. The great extension of post roads and the facility of distribution, have however, removed the most substantial objection to which they were liable. They do not appear to be more inconvenient than any other internal tax, and the expences of collection are less than on any other, being only a commission on the sale and the cost of paper and stamping. At the same rate as heretofore, with the exception of bank notes, on which an increase appears proper (with an option to the banks to pay 1-20 part of their dividends in lieu thereof,) they are estimated to produce 500,000 dollars.

RECAPITULATION.

Direct tax, gross amount,		$ 5,000,000
Duties on spirits, and licences to distilleries, gross amount,	$ 400,000	
Refined sugar, gross amount,	200,000.	
Retailers' licences, do.	700,000	
Sales at auction, do.	50,000	
Duties on carriages, do.	150,000	
Stamp duties, do.	500,000	
		2,000,000
Total gross amount		$ 3,000,000
Deduct expences of assessment and collection and losses, estimated at 15 per centum.		750,000
Net amount estimated for 1814,		$ 4,250,000
But are not estimated to yield in 1813, more than		3,600,000

Most of the internal taxes have been estimated at their *maximum;* but it is hoped that any defalcation from the estimated amount, will be compensated by a diminution in the expences of collection, which have also been computed at the highest rate.

For the superintendance of those taxes, both direct and indirect, it appears indispensable that the office of commissioner of the revenue should be re-established. For their collection, the former offices of supervisor and inspector, are believed to have been unnecessary and injurious links in the system, and that the expense will be diminished. and the collection and accountability better secured by the division of the states into convenient collection districts, and by the appointment of a collector to each district, who will pay into the treasury, and be immediately accountable to that department in the same manner as the collectors of customs.—This arrangement, the greater amount to be collected, and the simplification in the objects and mode of taxation will, it is hoped, reduce in a short time, the expences of collection of the indirect taxes to 7 1-2 instead of 13 per centum, which they formerly cost, when brought to their highest degree of improvement. In estimating the charges on the direct tax at 15 per cent. 5 per cent. have been allowed for the assessment 5 per cent. for the collection, and 5 per cent. for losses. This last item is principally on account of losses on *unseated* lands, and on some remote districts of country, and is not susceptible of much reduction. That for assessment may be lessened in those states where the objects of taxation do not require an annual valuation, or where the state or county assessments may be used. The expense of collection proper may be also in some degree lessened in cities and populous districts, and by uniting it with that of the internal taxes. It is, however, necessary that the compensation of the collectors be sufficient to command the service of men properly qualified, and in every respect worthy of the trust.

In performing the ungracious task of pointing out new objects of taxation, those have been submitted which appeared sufficiently productive, and least oppressive. The objections to which each, including the increase of duties on importations, is liable have not been stated, not because I was insensible of them, but because no substitute of any importance was perceived, which was not still more objectionable. Every tax being in some degree an evil, is therefore liable to some objection; and every one taken singly, may for that reason be easily combatted. But if the necessity of an additional revenue be admitted, the objections afford no argument why the tax proposed, should be rejected, unless another less inconvenient be substituted.—The necessity of such an addition to the revenue, has in the course of this letter been strongly urged, because it was strongly felt; but with respect to the taxes proposed, the selection is submitted with diffidence, and it will be highly gratifying that some more eligible may be devised.

The last inquiry of the committee relates principally to the terms on which loans amounting to at least ten millions of dollars per annum, may be obtained, and to the plan proper to be adopted for the reimbursement of such loans

The terms on which annual loans to that amount may be obtained, can be ascertained only by experiment. Government has never since its organization, obtained considerable loans within the United States, at the rate of six per cent. per year, except from the bank of the United States; and these on a capital of ten millions, never amounted to seven millions in the whole. In proportion to the amount wanted for the service of the year, and to the increase of stock of the public debt at market, the terms must naturally become less favorable. It must also be recollected, that in addition to the sum wanted to defray the extraordinary expences of the war, an annual loan equal to the annual reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks prescribed by law, will also be required. This, together with the reimbursement of the residue of the converted stock, amounting to 565,000 dollars, will for this year amount, as has been stated in the annual report, to 2,135,000 dollars. As the interest on the existing debt is included in the "current expences," the loan necessary for the reimbursement of the six per cent. and deferred stocks will for each subsequent year, amount only to 1,570,000 dollars. The loans for those sums, will indeed create no addition to the amount of the debt, but will nevertheless increase the total sum to be annually borrowed. It must also be observed, that if the price of stocks should sink below par, the commissioners of the sinking fund are bound, by the existing laws, to apply the residue of the annual appropriation of eight millions a year to the purchase of stock; and that residue will this year amount to 3,640,000 dollars, which in that case must also be borrowed. It is a view of those several considerations, which has created an apprehension that loans to such large amount might not perhaps be obtained on as favorable terms as under other circumstances, and with the powerful assistance of a national bank, had been formerly anticipated. The same view of the subject has most forcibly impressed a conviction of the necessity of an additional revenue. For if further loans be also

resorted to for defraying the ordinary expences and the interest, they must, if at all practicable, be obtained on the most ruinous terms. Excluding that idea, and embracing only the loans which are absolutely necessary, it appears to me more prudent not to limit the rate of interest by law. A discretionary power in that respect is, so far as relates to the executive, altogether ineligible; but it is preferable to the risk of leaving the public service unprovided for. It is also for the same reason, requisite that the loans may be made irredeemable for a term not less than ten years.

In a former communication to the committee of ways and means, it was suggested that "treasury notes," bearing interest, might, to a certain extent, be issued, and to that extent diminish the amount to be directly borrowed. The advantage they would have would result from their becoming a part of the circulating medium, and taking, to a certain degree, the place of bank notes. It is evident, however, that for the same reason the issue must be moderate and never exceed the amount which may circulate without depreciation.

The loans necessary for the present year, are, 1st. A sum equal to that which may, during the year, be reimbursed on account of the principal of the debt. 2dly. The amount of expences which have been or may be authorised by congress and are not included in the annual estimates.

The first sum will certainly amount to 2,135,000 dollars, and may be greater if the stock should sink below par.

The second sum cannot yet be stated, since the extent of the expences which may be authorised is not yet ascertained, and as the estimates for the additional army already authorised, have not yet been received by the treasury department.

The deficit of 1,200,000 dollars (on the peace establishment) is not included as absolutely necessary, although its payment will, as stated in the annual report, leave in the treasury, a smaller balance than under existing circumstances, is eligible.

It may be proper to repeat that so long as the public credit is preserved, and a sufficient revenue is provided, no doubts are entertained of the possibility of procuring, on loan, the sums wanted to defray the extraordinary expences of a war; and that the apprehensions expressed relates solely to the terms of the loans, to the rate of interest at which they can be obtained.

The reimbursement of the new debt which may be created, must ultimately depend on the respective revenue and expenditure of the United States, after the restoration of peace. No artificial provisions, no appropriations or investments of particular funds in certain persons, no nominal sinking fund however constructed, will ever reduce a public debt, unless the net annual revenue shall exceed the aggregate of the annual expences, including the interest on the debt. Those who create the debt can only *estimate* what the peace revenue and expenditure will be, and presume that the supposed surplus *will be* faithfully and perseveringly applied to the payment of the principal.

The current or peace expences have been estimated at nine millions of dollars. Supposing the debt contracted during the war not to exceed fifty millions, and its annual interest to amount to three millions, the aggregate of the peace expenditure would be no more than twelve millions. And as the peace revenue of the United States may at the existing rate of duties be fairly estimated at fifteen millions, there would remain from the first outset a surplus of three millions of dollars applicable to the redemption of the debt. So far therefore as can now be foreseen, there is the strongest reason to believe that the debt thus contracted will be discharged with facility and as speedily as the loans will permit. Nor does any other plan in that respect appear necessary to extend the application of the annual appropriation of eight millions, and which is amply sufficient for that purpose, to the payment of interest and reimbursement of the principal of the new debt. No doubt can be entertained of that mode being sufficiently efficacious, since by that plan alone forty six millions of the public debt have been reimbursed during the last eleven years. If the national revenue exceeds the national expence, a simple appropriation for the payment of the principal of the debt and co-extensive with the object, is sufficient, and will infallibly extinguish the debt. If the expence exceeds the revenue, the appropriation of any specific sum, and the investment of the interest extinguished, or of any other fund, will prove altogether nugatory; and the national debt will notwithstanding that appropriation, be annually increased by any amount equal to the deficit in the revenue.

The annual interest on the existing debt amounts to	$2,220,000
And estimating the interest on the new debt at	3,000,000
The sum which, on the annual appropriation of eight millions, would at the restoration of peace, be applicable to the payment of principal, is	2,780,000
	8,000,000

A sum somewhat less than the presumed surplus of three millions, as above stated, and which will be nearly sufficient to reimburse before the year 1823 the whole existing debt of the United States, with the exception of the three per cent stock. The loans contracted during the war being made irredeemable for at least ten years the first reimbursement would fall on that year; and the whole of the appropriations of eight millions after deducting 485,000 dollars for the interest of the three per cent stock, would thenceforth be applicable to the payment of the interest and principal of the new debt. The precise period of final extinguishment, and the precise amount of annual payments will depend upon the terms of the loans, and upon the number of years for which it may be necessary to make each loan irredeemable. But this sketch is sufficient to show, 1st, That no inconvenience will arise in making the loans irredeemable for ten years, since there is not much probability that they could be sooner discharged. 2dly, That the appropriation of eight millions will be sufficient for their final reimbursement. 3dly, That the reimbursement, and that of the whole debt of the United States (the three per cent. stock excepted) will probably be effected within fifteen years after the restoration of peace. It must always be remembered that those estimates are predicated on the supposition that an additional revenue to the amount already stated will be provided, and that the increase of debt during the war, will not exceed fifty millions.

In answering the inquiries of the committee on subjects so intimately connected with the most important questions of national concern, it became an imperious duty to represent every circumstance precisely as it was or appeared to be, and without exaggerating or disguising any of the difficulties

which must be encountered. To understand these to their full extent will afford the best means of overcoming them; and there is none which appears insurmountable or even discouraging. What appears to be of vital importance is, that the crisis should at once be met by the adoption of efficient measures, which will with certainty provide means commensurate with the expense, and by preserving unimpaired, instead of abusing, that public credit on which the public resources so eminently depend, will enable the United States to persevere in the contest until an honorable peace shall have been obtained.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable Ezekial Bacon,
Chairman of the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Mosely proposed that 5000 copies of the communication should be printed. This motion was seconded by Mr. Milnor; who, on account of its importance, contended for the necessity of making it as public as possible. It was opposed by Mr. Bacon, as improper, and incurring an unnecessary expense. Improper, because it would be giving an undue sanction to a letter to one of the committees of the house, which had not been acted upon (and which it was unusual to publish at all) incurring an unnecessary expense, because the letter of the secretary would undoubtedly be printed in every newspaper in the United States, and by this means be made more generally public, than it would be in any other way. Motion negatived 75 to 42.

Mr. Maxwell then moved that 1000 copies be printed. This motion, after some observations from Messrs. Wright, Fisk and Findley, in which they urged the impropriety of giving any countenance to a letter, containing propositions which would not probably be agreed to by congress, and which would serve only unnecessarily to alarm the people, was negatived 60 to 52.

Mr. Davenport moved to have 500 copies printed, which motion was also negatived, and the usual number ordered to be printed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment, when Messrs. Bassett and Mitchell each spoke at considerable length in favor of the bill. After which, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 21. After several private petitions had been presented and referred—

The speaker laid before the house, statements from the secretaries of state and war, containing lists of the clerks, with their compensations, employed in each department.

Also, a report from the secretary of state, in pursuance of a resolution of the house of the 20th ult. calling for a list of the names of persons who have obtained patents for new arts or inventions.

The several communications were ordered to be printed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the navy. Mr. Nelson in the chair; when Messrs. Johnson and Roberts spoke against the bill and Messrs. Lowndes and Law in favor of it; after which, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

Wednesday, January 22. Mr. Richardson, a member from the state of Massachusetts, appeared and took his seat.

Several petitions of a private nature were presented and referred.

A message was received from the president of the United States, inclosing a communication from the governor of New Jersey, with certain resolutions of the legislature of that state approbatory of the measures of the general government. Ordered to lie on the table.

The house again went into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the navy, *Mr. Nelson* in the chair. The question on filling up the blank in the section which provides for repairing the vessels on hand, with four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, was carried by a large majority.

The next section provides for the building of—— additional frigates.

Mr. Cheves proposed to fill the blank with the word *ten*.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out this section from the bill. After some debate, in which Messrs. Rhea, Smilie, Blackledge and Boyd spoke in favor of the motion, and Messrs. Cheves, Newton, Clay (the Speaker) and Mitchell against it, the motion was negatived 52 to 47. The committee then rose and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned.

(For Thursday's proceedings see page 392.)

Additional Army.

The force to be immediately raised by the bill which has passed Congress is to consist of

Ten regiments of infantry,
Two regiments of artillery,
One regiment of light dragoons.

The regiments of artillery are to consist of two battalions of ten companies each. The efficient force of a regiment of artillery to be as follows:

Colonel,	1	Surgeon's Mates,	2
Lieutenant Colonels	2	Serjeant majors,	2
Majors,	2	Quarter master serjts.	2
Captains,	20	Senior Musicians,	2
First Lieutenants,	20	Serjeants,	80
Second Lieutenants	20	Corporals,	80
Cadets,	40	Artificers,	160
Adjutants,	2	Musicians,	40
Quarter-master,	1	Privates,	1440
Pay-master,	1		
Surgeon,	1	Total,	1918

A regiment of infantry is to consist of the same field and staff officers as above, with 18 captains, 18 first and 18 second lieutenants, 18 ensigns, 72 serjeants, 72 corporals, 36 musicians, and 1800 privates; to form two battalions, each of nine companies. Total 2070. The total of the regiments of dragoons 1182. They are to be raised for five years.

The new general staff is to consist of two major generals, to be allowed two aids each; five brigadier generals, each to be allowed a brigade major, and aid; an adjutant general and an inspector general.

The pay of the general staff as follows:—Major generals, two hundred dollars, and twenty dollars for forage, per month, and fifteen rations per day. Brigadier generals, one hundred and four dollars, and sixteen dollars for forage, per month, and twelve rations per day. Aids de camp to major generals, twenty-four dollars and ten dollars for forage, per month, and four rations per day, in addition to their pay in the line. [*Centinel.*

Population of the Territories of the United States.

District of Columbia.

COUNTIES, &c.	In 1800. Free white	In 1800. Slaves.	In 1800. Total.	In 1810. Free white	In 1810. Slaves.	In 1810. Total.
Washington City				5904	1,437	8,298
Georgetown,	5,672	2,072	8,144	3235	1,162	4,948
Washington county, exclusive of the city and Georgetown,				1206	955	2,315
Alexandria,	3,727	875	4,971	4903	1,488	7,227
Alexandria county exclusive of the town,	667	297	978	831	353	1,325
TOTALS,	10,066	3,144	14,093	16079	5,395	24,023

Mississippi.*

Washington,	738	498	1,250	2,010	900	2,920
Pickering,	2,198	733	2,940			
Adams,	2,348	2,257	4,660	4,355	5,671	10,002
Baldwin,				667	717	1,427
AMITE,				3,312	1,422	4,750
CLAIBORNE,				1,552	1,538	3,102
FRANKLIN,				1,268	735	2,016
MADISON,				3,745	948	4,699
JEFFERSON,				2,180	1,792	4,001
WARREN,				622	473	1 114
WAYNE,				972	262	1,253
WILKINSON,				2,432	2,630	5,068
TOTALS.	5,179	3,489	8,850	23,024	17,088	40,352

Indiana.†

Knox,	2,402	28	2,517	4,551	135	7,945
Randolph,	962	107	1,103			
St. Clair,	1,213	*none*	1,255			
DEARBORN,				7,218	*none*	7,310
CLARK,				5,549	81	5,670
HARRISON,				3,562	21	3,595
TOTALS.	4,577	135	4,875	23,890	237	24,520

Orleans.

County of ORLEANS—Parishes of New Orleans.				6,331	5,961	17,242
City and suburbs of N. Orleans,				1,670	4,863	7,310
Precincts of do.				557	753	1,549
Plaquemine				628	382	1,020
GERMAN COAST St. Bernard,				820	2,321	3,291
St. Charles,				1,402	1,518	2,990
St. In. Baptiste,				1,962	1,952	3,955
ACADIA St. James,				1,141	1,031	2,219
Ascension,				1,915	547	2,472
LA FOUCHE Assumption,				1,701	289	1,995
Interior of La Fouche				1,429	1,205	2,679
IBERVILLE Iberville,				706	675	1,463
Baton Rouge,				1,248	3,187	4,539
POINT COUPEE Point Coupee,				1,279	1,581	2,895
CONCORDIA Concordia,				784	284	1,077
AUACHITTA Auachitta				996	1,081	2,200
RAPIDES Rapides,				808	348	1,164
Catahula,				783	404	1,209
Avoyelles,				1,213	1,476	2,870
NATCHITOCHES Natchitoches,				1,989	1,670	5,048
OPELOUSAS Opelousas,				3,959	3,132	7,369
ATTAKAPAS Attakapas,				34,311	34,660	76,556
TOTALS.						

*In 1800, called "Territory of the United States south of the Ohio"

†*Randolph and St. Clair* now form a part of the *Illinois* territory—see next page.

Michigan.

COUNTIES.	In 1800. Free white.	In 1800. Slaves.	In 1800. Total.	1810. Free white.	1810. Slaves.	1810. Total.
Detroit,				2,114	17	2,227
Erie,				1,327	4	1,340
Huron				578	2	580
Michilimackinac,				599	1	615
Totals,				4,618	24	4,762

Louisiana.

District of St. Charles,				3,221	271	3,505
Do. St. Louis,				4,807	740	5,667
Do. St Genevieve,				3,173	988	4,620
Do. Cape Girardeau,				3,291	589	3,888
Do. New Madrid,				1,811	287	2,103
Settlement of Hopefield & St. Francis,				159	29	188
Do. on the Arkensas,				765	107	874
Totals,				17,227	3,011	20,845

Illinois.

St. Clair,	1,213	none.	1,255	4,908	40	5,007
Randolph,	962	107	1,102	6,647	128	7,275
Totals,				11,555	168	82

French Troops in Spain, &c.

From a late paper of Cadiz (says the Essex Register) we have an estimate of the troops said to have entered Spain, from France, in the time included between the 19th October, 1807, and the 31st of July, 1811, and they are supposed to exceed 600,000 men. As the tables appear to have been drawn up with great attention, and not in general numbers, they may serve at least to guide us to a general opinion of the proportion in the respective years, and of the relative number of the infantry, horse and artillery. The highest number of infantry is given in 1808, and exceeding 200,000. About a quarter part of that force had been sent in the preceding year, and in the year following, and about a twentieth part had been added in the succeeding period, giving in all 415,654 infantry. In 1808, it is said above 36,000 horse were sent on the same route, Guipiscoa and Navarre, about a fifth of that number in the preceding year, and about a sixth in the year following, but more than half that number in the next period, giving a whole number not exceeding 68,000. Nearly 8000 artillery is said to have entered in 1808, and the total of the French who entered Spain in the above term, by Guipiscoa and Navarre, is given at 506,998. To this table is added another in the same form, of those who are supposed to enter by Irun in the same time. We say supposed, though nothing is said to imply any doubts. The infantry which entered in this route in the respective years, are made to amount to 69,127, the horse to 9,922, with about 300 artillery, amounting in all, with all the attendants of the army, to 118,231. The troops supposed to have been existing in Spain at the last of the dates, are given at 140,000, and this is said to be without great error, and it is calculated that the war in Spain, reckoning from June 1808, cost the French annually 110,000 men, 9000 monthly and 300 every day. No estimate is given of the Spanish losses in the same time, and it could not be so easy to know what losses had been sustained among the troops of the country, as among the foreign troops who had entered for foreign service. From the statement it appears that it has not been an easy purchase, but no vigor seems wanting in the French to maintain the country they have conquered.

United States' Militia Bill.

SUBSTANCE OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY MILITIA BILL:

Sec. 1. Organizes a miner class of militia, to consist of all persons liable to do militia duty, over 18 and under 21 years of age, liable to be ordered out whenever the president may have power to call out detachments of militia, to continue 3 months in the actual service only, in the state where they reside.

Sec. 2. Constitutes a junior class, to consist of all men over 21 and under 30, to serve 12 months at a time, in any part of the United States.

Sec. 3. Provides for a senior class over 30 and under 45, to serve 6 months at a time, in their own or an adjoining state.

Sec. 4. Every captain must enroll the militia of his company on the first Monday of April annually.

Sec. 5. A part of such class only to serve at one time, to be designated by lot; and no individual to do actual duty more than once; until the whole class shall have served.

Sec. 6. Every militia man may furnish a substitute out of the class to which he belongs.

Sec. 7. Every officer failing to do his duty, shall be cashiered, and fined not exceeding 50 dollars by a court martial.

Sec. 8. Every inhabitant enrolled among the militia on the first Monday in April, 1813, shall, six months thereafter, be entitled to one stand of arms, the right to which shall inalienably be vested in

him, and which cannot be levied or distrained upon, to satisfy any demand whatever; provided, that every such inhabitant shall make oath that he has not before received a stand of arms; liable to be fined and punished for making false oath.

Sec. 9. Any militia man selling his stand of arms, or disposing of it in any manner, shall be fined 40 dollars and imprisoned 90 days.

Sec. 10. Any person exporting, or causing to be exported, any such stand of arms shall be fined 50 dollars.

Sec. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, contain provisions to regulate the manner in which the arms shall be preserved, or forfeited in particular events, and to carry into execution the preceding provisions of the bill.

Arts and Manufactures.

At Lynn, in Massachusetts, during the year 1811, nearly *one million* pairs of women's shoes were manufactured. The upper leathers are formed of the domestic sheep or foreign goat skins dressed in morocco fashion. Sheep skins, which a few years ago were worth only a few cents, when finished for making shoes and slippers as above, are valued at two dollars and a quarter. Domestic manufactures of *morocco* commenced in 1796 or 1797—at present, the whole union is supplied with it, and there is no occasion whatever for the imported material.

The following advertisement is copied from a Philadelphia paper as announcing the liberal establishment of a most important and interesting manufacture.

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF PLANE IRONS, &c.

The public are respectfully informed, that the subscriber has (of Mr. Daniel Pettibone's Manufactory of cast or other steel) for sale, plane irons, by the gross, dozen, or single, *warranted*; also, bookbinder's knives.

And at short notice can furnish, clothier's shear blades, paper mill knives, hay knives, straw knives, chissels, gouges, hoes, spades, shovels, trowels, drawing knives, scythes, siths, cooper's and block maker's tools, furrier's knives, tanner's fleshing knives, knives for dressing skins for gloves or parchment, knives for cutting tobacco—and almost all other plated edge tools.

EBENEZER BETTS.

North seventh-street, Philadelphia.

P. S. The above articles are manufactured according to Mr. D. Pettibone's patented improvement.

NEWBURGH, (N. Y.) Dec. 24.

Messrs. Reeve and Dubois, of this village, have received from the woollen manufactory of Mr. George Booth of Poughkeepsie, an assortment of common and superfine broad cloths, which they are now selling at a lower rate than European cloth of the same fineness, and which is more durable and of equal beauty.

A citizen of this state, has lately deposited in the patent office, drawings, specification, &c. of a machine that will perform the labor of 6 or 8 hands per day. It will cut with the greatest accuracy.—Any description of files, from the coarsest to the finest, may be cut by changing one wheel or pinion. [*Ægis.*

The manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Dupont, Bauduy, and Co. on the Brandywine, near Wilmington, Delaware—an establishment second to none in this country, and for execution is likely to be inferior to few in the world, has commenced its operations. Of the first piece finished by those gentlemen the president of the United States wore a suit on the 1st inst.—it was finished only on the 24th of December. It is stated by good judges to be equal, in every respect, to the best quality imported.

Mr. Dupont was the first, or among the first, of those who introduced the *merino* into the United States; and his flock is, perhaps, the largest and best in America.

EMERY.—The art of making emery [corundum] which is an article of the first consequence in the cotton and woollen manufactories, and in white smithery, has been discovered by Pliny Earle and Brothers, card makers, in Leicester, (Mass.) It is presumed that after a few small manufactories of this article are established, the expense of which will not be great, a supply can be furnished of a superior quality to that which has been imported: The manufacture of this article will make a considerable annual saving to the United States; and at a time when it is becoming scarce, it must be a pleasing circumstance, that one more article of prime necessity is reduced, for certainty, to domestic origin and manufacture. How far the raw material pervades this country, is not known—as yet, it has been found in but few places; it is, however expected that New-England will furnish an ample supply for ages; and it is supposed that it may be found in various parts of the Union.

Nat. Ægis.

American Manufactures increasing.—Gilbert I. Hunt is about establishing a manufactory of EMERY, which we are told is of a superior quality, and will supercede the necessity of application to the European market for that article. [*N. Y. Col.*

From the Boston Chronicle.

Very interesting discovery.—Two very ingenious mechanics, living at Montpelier, within the pale of the Green Mountains in Vermont, having a laudable zeal to improve the mechanic arts with advantage to themselves, and their country, and farther stimulated by the generous premium offered by the French government, for the best method to spin flax, &c. engaged in the invention of machinery for that purpose; and it is with pleasure that the writer of this article can say, with the fullest assurance, that they have accomplished this grand design. This machinery has stood the test of experience; the principle is entirely new, and as simple as perfect. The machinery is now in actual operation, and has run (more or less) for six months past.

The principle, if rightly applied, with suitable materials and corresponding machinery, will produce every kind of cordage manufactured from flax or hemp, which is necessary for the convenience of mankind, from the coarsest rope to the finest cambric.

The economy produced by this machinery, when contrasted with cotton spinning, is three-eights, and upon manual labor four-fifths.

This astonishing improvement in the art of spinning, which mechanics and men of science in all parts of the globe have labored in vain to produce, seems peculiarly reserved to be brought forth by the new world, and at a time the most fortunate.

It is worthy of remark, that the authors of this invention are sober, industrious men, but in very indigent circumstances, and it is feared unable to prosecute to advantage so noble a design.

Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, January 25, 1812.

The Senate of the United States, has been chiefly occupied with business of a private nature, since our last notice of their proceedings. The bill from the house of representatives authorising the president to accept and organize certain volunteer corps, was twice read on the 17th inst. and referred to a committee of five members On the 21st Mr. Reed laid on the table a resolution for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as the same may be practicable, the number of ships or vessels, and amount of tonnage, and merchandize of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States, exported from thence to any port or place in France, subsequent to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, also to ascertain the duties paid or payable on such articles of merchandize.

Governor Harrison.—It is the easiest thing in the world to find fault. The pert insinuation of a fool, (who *condemns* before he *reasons*, or is ready to *answer* before he *hears* a question) has oftentimes done most serious injury to a wise and good man.—The conduct of governor *Harrison*, and the *presumed* instructions of the executive, have afforded a pretty fertile field for *paragraph oratory* in the news-papers, in which the editors *supposed* what they pleased, and drew their *conclusions* accordingly. As soon as room is afforded, we intend to insert the letter of this valuable man to that old veteran, his friend, general Scott, governor of Kentucky, with various proceedings much to his honor, as well as that of colonel Boyd, of the regular army, of whom governor H. has so handsomely spoken on every occasion: but cannot refrain, at this time, from presenting the following resolutions of the house of representatives of Kentucky, a state that suffered the loss of some of her best citizens in the conflict, and whose representatives, it is fairly to be presumed, know *nearly* as much of the business as some others who have decided with more promptitude, and no less assurance.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY, Jan. 7, 1812.

Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives of the state of Kentucky, in the late campaign against the Indians upon the Wabash, gov. Wm. Henry Harrison has behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skilful and gallant conduct in the battle of Tippecanoe, he well deserves the warmest thanks of his country and the nation.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolution to governor Wm. Henry Harrison.

On the night of the 16th inst. eight or nine wooden houses were destroyed by fire at Richmond —"the night of the 26th," (on the alarm being given, says the writer of the account) "rushed upon the memory of all, and screams and shrieks re echoed and run through the streets." The loss of property, is estimated at 15 or $20,000 but no one personally injured. The ravages of the flames were stopped by the *parapet walls* of an adjacent brick building.

Counterfeiters of Bank notes.—We congratulate the public on the dissolution of the most formidable co-partnership in villainy that ever existed in the United States. The gang that lately sat out to inundate the middle states with counterfeit notes, appears to have been completely broken up at the very commencement of its career. Twelve or thirteen persons are secured.

CONTINGENT EXPENCES—1811.

On the 16th inst. the president of the United States by message, presented to congress an account of the contingent expences of the executive for the year 1811, as follows:

To—three warrants drawn in favor of William C. C. Claiborne	$2,300 00
One do. in favor of D. Holmes, governor of the Mis. Ter.	96 00
Balance subject to the orders of the president	16,842 72
	20,240 72
By—amount granted the president February 20, 1811,	20,000 00
Ditto from C. A. Rodney, late attorney general of the United States, a balance in his hands of monies heretofore advanced from this fund in a former appropriation	240 72
	$20,240 72

THE NAVY.—A strong disposition is manifested to increase the navy of the United States to such an extent as may be judged adequate to the protection of our coasts and harbors. The report of the committee, to whom that part of the president's message relating to a naval establishment was referred, of which Mr. *Cheves* is chairman, has long been laid off for insertion, but as yet omitted—it is decidedly in favor of building some ships of the line, and a number of frigates. This report was supported by Mr. Cheves in committee of the whole, a few days ago, in a most eloquent and argumentative speech—and on Wednesday Mr. Clay (speaker) advocated the building of *ten* frigates in his usual masterly manner—contending that the western states were as much benefitted by a navy as any other, to secure New Orleans and the safety of passage through the gulf, &c. The committee of the whole have agreed to appropriate money for fitting out all our present force; and, by a majority of five, negatived a motion to strike out the section for building ten additional frigates, as may appear by referring to the proceedings.

The vice consul of France, at Savannah, has given notice to the collector of that port, that his functions had ceased on the 1st inst. in consequence "of the odious encroachment committed in that city, on the flag and subjects of his imperial majesty." Alluding to the late riot in which two French privateers were burnt, &c. as related in the *Weekly Register*.

It is stated that gen. *Dearborne*, of Massachusetts, has been nominated by the president, as a major-general in the additional army—But others insinuate that gen. *Armstrong* is to have the command. Perhaps there is no truth in either rumor.

"Washington, January 11.

"By a statement sent to the senate this morning from the treasury department, it appears that, during the year beginning October 1st, 1809, and ending September 30th, 1810, 4,162,766 gallons of spirits were distilled in the United States from materials other than grain imported from the West-Indies; and that 2,682,947 gallons were distilled from materials other than grain imported from the same islands, during the nine months commencing the 1st of October, 1810, and terminating the 30th June, 1811. The senate have been engaged on no interesting subject for several days. [*Amer.*

The general assembly of North-Carolina adjourned on Monday, the 23d of December, after having passed 23 laws of a public and 109 of a private nature.

From the necessity, (says a Raleigh paper,) to which the public treasurer has been driven of borrowing money from the banks for two years past, a small augmentation has been made in the taxes.—Land is to pay 10d. instead of 8d, on the 100 acres, and town property and polls 2s. 6d. instead of 2s· wholesale merchants $12, and retail dealers, $6; pedlars $6 for every county, and billiard tables $60.

Earthquake.—*Extract from a letter to the editor dated* Henderson, (Ky.) Dec. 28, 1811. "A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at this place on the 16th inst. at half past 2 o'clock, A. M. —many chimneys were cracked by the motion;—and at sun-rise another shock threw down most of the chimneys so injured. We have had a shock every day since until the 25th instant. I expect to send you a more particular account."

At the date of our last advices from Spain, the grand armies were many miles asunder, without any apparent intention of attacking each other, gen. Suchet, after the fall of Saguntum had proceeded to invest Valentia. The Spanish general Ballesteros had overrun Andalusia, advancing within six or seven leagues of Seville, and defeating several small corps of the French. A great degree of military activity seems to prevail in many parts of Spain, and the recontres of adverse detachments are frequent and very destructive.

A great want of harmony exists in the Cortes—Some of their meetings have been very boisterous. In one instance the members and spectators were so unruly that the president was compelled to adjourn. A commission has been appointed to try the ex-regent Lardizabal. Mr. Valiente, a member of the Cortes, denounced by the people, was protected by a military force on board a ship for a safety.—Much more confusion was expected, and indeed there seems reason to fear that a counterpart of the horrors of Paris during some part of the French revolution, will be performed at Cadiz.

The militia of the city and county of New-York, (says the Columbian) consists of ten regiments of infantry, one battalion of riflemen, one squadron of cavalry, three regiments of artillery, one company of flying, do. and one company of veteran volunteers. The field pieces are of brass, in complete order for service, and well provided with ammunition.

Exclusive of these, the heavy iron pieces mounted on travelling carriages, and the small arms and accoutrements in the arsenal, under commissary M'Lean, are numerous and in perfect readiness, but to what amount, we are not precisely informed.

The fortifications belonging to the United States, exclusive of the forts at the Narrows, and immediately attached to the city, are as follows, and could be strengthened by almost any number of cannon at the shortest notice.

City battery	28 thirty-two pounders
North do.	16 do.
On Bedlow's Island	30 twenty-four's
On Ellis' do.	14 thirty-two's
At Castle William	26 forty-two's
	26 thirty-two's, and
	50 fifty's
Fort Columbus	48 twenty-four's, and
	57 18's besides field pie's.
Total——290.	

Letters have been received at Washington, which state, that a large body of Indians, say 3 or 400, had assembled at the mouth of Cumberland river, north of the Ohio, who had taken 15 boats, and killed every person on board of them except two, that escaped in a canoe. We are sorry to be induced to believe there is two much truth in the statements.

Three hogs were brought to Wilmington market on the 11th inst. which weighed together 2301 lbs. They were raised in the neighborhood.

London, November 5.

A curious invention has been adopted on board some of our merchant ships, which seems excellently calculated to prevent their being boarded by the enemy's small privateers or boats. It consists in fastening to the ruff-trees and quarter rails of the vessels a set of boxes, which contain spring bayonets four feet in length, and which in case of alarm are immediately pushed out in a horizontal position, thereby forming a line of bayonets one foot asunder, completely fore and aft over which it is extremely difficult for the boarders to pass. They seem to meet with such general approbation, that it is very probable they will supercede the use of boarding nettings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 23.—A few unimportant petitions were presented and referred.

The navy—The house again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair on the navy bill.

On the motion to fill the first blank in the second section (number of frigates) with ten, Mr. Widgery spoke sometime in its favor.

The motion was lost by a large majority.

The vote taken yesterday, not to strike this section, was re-considered, and the section was stricken out.

Mr. Cheves moved to fill the blank in the fourth section (for the purchase of timber, &c.) with two hundred thousand dollars annually for three years. Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the section. Messrs. Clay (the speaker) Wright, and Mitchell, opposed the motion. It was lost, and the motion of Mr. Cheves carried by a large majority.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

The Editor's Department.

At this eventful crisis, when every ear is opened to learn the proceedings of Congress—when measures of the most important nature and tendency are agitated or acted upon, it might be reasonably expected that the pages of the Register would be chiefly devoted to these topics, though so voluminous as to exclude almost every thing else, without being able to keep pace with them. The present number will be found highly interesting—the letter from the secretary of the treasury to the chairman of the committee of ways and means, will command universal attention—Its great length, connected with the arrangements made previous to the receipt of it, have compelled us to postpone the remainder of *Mr. Giles'* speech—the continuation of the *History of Spain*, with many valuable articles of a miscellaneous nature. If possible (compatible with existing necessity to reprint certain back numbers of the Register) a supplement shall be issued next week. ☞*Having discovered the disadvantages of the procedure, we shall not, in future, so overload ourselves with* speeches *as we have done—but give a* greater diversity *of matter.*

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1812. No. 22.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions,*
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Legislature of Ohio.

December 28, 1811.—A bill to amend the act relating to judgments and executions being under consideration—

On motion of Mr. T. Morris to agree to the first section of said bill as amended, as follows:—

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Ohio, that each person who has a family, shall be allowed to hold twelve sheep, also the wool, and all the yarn and cloth manufactured by such family, exempt from all attachments, distresses, executions or sale for debt and damages; and the question thereupon being taken; it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 38—Nays 13.

Finances of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Friday January 10, 1812.—Mr. Purnall, from the committee appointed to examine the treasurer's accounts presented a report, as follows:

The joint committee of both houses have, according to order, examined the treasurer's accounts, from the 1st day of Jan. to the 31st day of Dec. 1811, inclusive, and find that at the last settlement of his accounts, on the thirty first day of December, 1810, there remained in the treasury, a balance of one hundred and sixty-eight thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars, and twenty-five cents: since which time, the treasurer has received on public account the following sums, viz:

On account of the revenue tax 1811	260,472 46
Arrears of taxes	26,775 46
From clerks and notaries	24,057 91
Divers persons on sundry accounts	21,908 86
Inspectors of tobacco	12,140 56
Militia fines	3,568 94
Bank of Virginia	33,000 00
Register of the land office	2,556 68
Penitentiary agents	11,108 81
Redemption of land	17,905 41
Unappropriated land	643 13
	$ 414,133 22
Amounting in whole, including the said balance remaining in the treasury on the thirty-first day of December 1810,	168,214 25
to the sum of five hundred and eighty-two thousand, three hundred and fifty two dollars, and forty-seven cents.	
	$ 582,352 47

Your committee further find, that the treasurer, in the period aforesaid, has disbursed and admitted in discount, according to law, the following sums, viz.

Expenses of the general assembly	54,974 85
Officers of civil government	69,303 08
Officers of militia	4,857 76
Militia fine fund	2,773 27
Criminal charges and guards in the country	21,416 06
Removing criminals to the penitentiary	1,911 75
Internal charges of the penitentiary including officer's salaries	17,801 53
Slaves executed and transported	8,387 23
Public guard in the city of Richmond	7,904 03
Lunatic Hospital	8,069 25
Seventh instalment of the bank including one year's interest on the state shares in the same	34,800,00
Interest on the public debt	4,851 80
Pensioners	5,464 31
Repairs of public warehouses and commissioners	4,040 11
Commissioners of the revenue	16,981 25
Manufactory of arms, including foundery and boring mill, and officer's salaries	60,649 64
Rifles made under contract	5,000 00
For the purchase of lead and materials for powder	527 00
Public services of circuit court clerks	3,105 50
For clerk's and sheriff's fees	386 87
Representation to congress and state senate	297 22
Making gun carriages, including expenses of repairing arms under contract	7,829 40
Contingent expenses	14,383 30
Special acts of assembly	4,875 18
Warrants not provided for	1,125 59
For building a house for the governor	8,000 00
Certificates discounted	266 19
	$ 369,912 17

Amounting in the whole, to the sum of three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, nine hundred and twelve dollars and seventeen cents, and leaving on the 31st day of December eighteen hundred and eleven, a balance in favor of the treasury of two hundred and twelve thousand, four hundred and forty dollars, and thirty cents.

Your committee having compared the warrants and receipts in the treasurer's office, and having found them to correspond with the different entries in his books, have destroyed them, and also the certificates which have been discounted.

Your committee have likewise examined the register of public debts, since the last settlement of the treasurer's accounts, and find that he has renewed certificates thereof, from No. 441 to No. 445 inclusive, and that the interest thereon has been correctly calculated.

Finances of Kentucky.

In the House of Representatives, December 7, 1811.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from John P. Thomas, treasurer of this commonwealth, enclosing his account of the state of the treasury, from the 10th day of November, 1810, until the 10th day of November, 1811; which was then taken up and read as follows, to wit:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR,—A law makes it my duty to report to your honorable house, on the 6th day of your session, the state of the treasury; which with pleasure I herewith enclose.

With respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN P. THOMAS, *Treasurer.*

The Treasury to the State of Kentucky, Dr.

November 10th, 1811—To cash in the treasury on the 10th day of November, 1810,	$16,112 11 5
To cash received of Sheriffs, from the 10th day of November, 1810, to this day inclusive,	41,745 20
To do. received of clerks of courts the same time,	4,482 03
To do. received of non-residents the same time,	11,263 15
To do. received of the register for fees of office, do.	1,930 52
To do. received from the state bank for shares on dividends 1st January and 1st July last,	14,646 37
To do. received of Green River settlers, same time,	29,419 94
To do. received on Tellico lands, do. do.	103 20
To do. received of the estate of the late Colonel John Logan, deceased, same time,	1,500
To do. received of Daniel Ramsey for a stray horse,	15 54
To do. received of John Rowan for land,	24 75
	$121,242 81 5

To cash in the treasury, 10th November, 1811,	$31,106 43 5

CONTRA, Cr.

November 10th, 1811—By auditor's warrants paid and taken in from 10th Nov. 1810, inclusive,	89,819 70
By militia certificates for Green River land, same time,	190 61
By interest on them	126 07
By cash in the treasury 10th November, 1811	31,106 43 5
	$121,242 81 5

December 9.—The speaker laid before the house a letter from the agent of the penitentiary house, containing his report of the accounts of that institution, and the number of convicts confined therein; which was then taken up and read as follows, to wit:—

AGENT'S OFFICE, DEC. 9th, 1811.

The honorable John Simpson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR,—This is my report concerning the penitentiary. The labor performed by the convicts, from the first of December, 1810, to the 1st inst. after deducting the price of materials, amounts to six thousand three hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Upon which sum, the keeper is entitled to his ten *per cent.*—amounting to six hundred and thirty-five dollars forty cents.

The debts due to the penitentiary in notes and accounts, amount to		$13,008 21 2
Cash in hand,		717 99 0
Raw materials,		1,526 55 8
Manufactured articles in hand, 1st inst.		8,033 45 5
		23,286 21 5
Amount due Treasury, as per appropriation in 1807	$4,000	
Deduct for bad debts,	500	
		4,500 00 0
Total worth,		$18,786 21 5

The institution is, therefore, worth, after paying all demands against it, eighteen thousand seven hundred and eighty six dollars, twenty one cents, five mills.

There are thirty nine convicts in confinement.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN WATKINS, A. P.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the auditor of public accounts, exhibiting the sums drawn annually from the public treasury, for the last five years, by brigade inspectors; which was then taken up and read as follows:

Auditor's Office, Dec. 9, 1811.

SIR—Pursuant to a resolution of your house of the 7th inst. requiring of the auditor to report the amount of money drawn from the treasury for five years past, by brigade inspectors, the following report is respectfully submitted:

From November 10th, 1806, to November 10th, 1807,	$744 00
From November 10th, 1807, to November 10th, 1808,	763 75
From November 10th, 1808, to November 10th, 1809,	1,208 00
From November 10th, 1809, to November 10th, 1810.	924 25
From November 10th, 1810, to November 10th, 1811,	464 50
Total amount for 5 years past,	$4,204 50

GEORGE MADISON, A. P. A.

Mr. Giles' Speech,

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

December 17, 1811.

On the motion of Mr. Anderson, to strike out the word "ten," for the purpose of inserting a smaller number of regiments, in the bill to raise an additional military force.

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 373.]

It will appear, said Mr. Giles, from the census lately taken, that the population of the U. States is perhaps not less than seven and an half millions of souls. Now, sir, this must be a population of a most extraordinary character, and under the influence of a government of a most extraordinary organization, if it cannot command the services of 35,000 men, upon the most extraordinary exigencies. But we are not without a memorable experiment upon the population and governments of the United States, at a former period. In 1775, 1776, we commenced the revolutionary war with Great Britain, with a population, very little, if at

all, exceeding two millions of souls.* Let us see the number of regular troops, not merely voted, but actually brought into the field, and paid for their services during the whole of that war. They are as follows:—Total in pay, in 1775—27,443; 1776—46,891; in 1777—34,820; 1779—27,699; 1780—21,015; 1781—17,292; 1782—14,256; 1783—13,476. These are the regular troops actually in pay, exclusive of militia.

In making this comparative estimate, he was willing, in these degenerate days, to give two, nay three for one, over the population of 1775 and 1776; and it would appear, that the committee had not drawn upon the existing population beyond moderation. With a double, nay threefold population; with more than quadrupled pecuniary resources; with a capacity for furnishing munitions of war above one hundred fold, the committee proposed to draw upon the existing population for 35,000 regular troops in the whole. In 1776, there were actually in the field and paid, 46,891 regular troops, exclusive of militia. Great Britain, with a population of but little more than double that of the United States; laboring too under a debt of more than seven hundred millions of pounds sterling, has, at this time, in her land and naval service, perhaps 300,000 men; yet an alarm seems to be produced here by a proposition to call into the service of the United States, thirty five thousand men. This too for repelling the aggressions of the same Great Britain we encountered in 1775 and 1776; and for the same cause. Yes, sir; it is as much a question of independence *now*, as it was *then*. It was *then* a question, whether Great Britain should impose a tax of three pence per pound on tea, when in our colonial state? It is *now* a question, whether Great Britain shall regulate by force the whole of our commerce, in contempt and violation of the laws of nations, when we effect to be in an independent state? If, sir, our fathers had condescended to calculate the costs of a tax of three pence on a pound of tea, compared with the costs of the war for achieving our independence, as some of their sons are now doing with respect to the value of our commerce *submitted* to the regulation of Great Britain, we should not now have it in our power to degrade their memories, by the profligate abandonment of the independence achieved for us by the profusion of their blood and treasure. And what, sir, became of the 46,891 men raised to oppose Great Britain in 1776? We know they were often compelled to fly before superior British forces, and by the waste of the war *and short enlistments*, were reduced in 1783 to 13,476. Yet we seem now to be willing to fall into this same fatal error—And for what? and from what cause? From groundless and visionary fears of the possible influence of regular troops upon our liberties. But, sir, these fears come too late. They should have come upon us long ago. It is too late to say, we are more afraid of the means of annoyance, than the enemy to be annoyed. We ought to have submitted long ago. We have now taken the ground of resistance, and cannot recede! He hoped that the considerations urged the other day upon this subject, were sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy of these alarms, and their unfortunate tendency in relation to the public welfare in the present state of our affairs.—Upon these views of the whole subject, he trusted that the senate would concur with the committee in opinion that the number of men recommended, is not too great for the purposes of the government; nor beyond the convenient abilities of the United States.

Mr. G. said, he would now proceed to the tenderest point of this discussion—the decrepid state of the treasury department. Mr. G. said, he did not think this the true standard for estimating the national resources, nor energies; nor for estimating the means necessary for repelling aggressions upon our national rights; nor is it the one recommended in the president's responsible message. But the honorable mover had said, it demanded and ought to receive our first attention. He complained too, that Mr. G. had said the objects at stake were too great for counting the costs. Mr. G. said, this was not precisely the view he had before presented of this part of the subject. The opinion he expressed was, that there would be an economy in furnishing means sufficient to effect your objects; that the costs could not be deemed excessive, which would ensure success; but if you dealt out your means so sparingly as to fail of your object, it would then become prodigal waste and profusion of economy. To this opinion he still adhered; and he thought that never was an occasion, where the remark would apply with more force and propriety, than at present. The gentleman who expresses so much concern for the treasury department tell us, that the gentleman at the head of that department possesses the most splendid financial talents, &c. Mr. G. said, he hoped he did; and he was not disposed to detract aught from this impression; but he could not help remarking, that he should feel more confidence in that gentleman's financial reputation, if it were founded more on facts, and less on rumor and anticipation. The honorable secretary's financial reputation was made to his hands by others.——He has had little or no share in it.——He has annually given us the most lucid views of the amount and manner of revenue received at the treasury, which was provided by others, and the manner in which it has been disbursed for the purposes of the government. But this is no difficult task, and is no evidence of financial skill; which he understood to consist in the faculty of getting the most money into the treasury, with the least inconvenience to the contributors. He was not disposed, however, to complain of this inactivity on the part of the honorable secretary; because the government had never called upon him for greater exertions, and perhaps had no occasion to have made such a call, until about three years ago. But, sir, what does this gentleman tell us, upon whose splendid financial talents we all rely? That the national resources are equal to all the national exigencies. In his last report, he says, in substance, there can be no doubt of the ability and the will of the nation to furnish all the necessary supplies. If, then, reliance can be placed on his splendid financial talents; only give them scope for action; apply them to the national ability and will; let them perform the simple task of pointing to the true *modus operandi*; and what reason have we to despair of the republic? What reason have we to doubt of the redundance of the treasury supplies? Until now, the honorable secretary has had no scope for the demonstration of his splendid financial talents. Of all the revenues receivable at the treasury, he knew of but one fund for which we are indebted to the suggestion of that gentleman. That is what is called the Mediterranean Fund; and that is annually presented to us in a very awkward

*NOTE.—POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

At four several periods.

1780	1790	1800	1810
2,051,000	3,929,326	5,308,666	7,230,903

and crooked form. But against this may be placed the repeal of the salt tax; one of the most improvident measures ever adopted by this, or any other government. He presumed the secretary at least yielded his assent to that measure. Mr. G. said, he was extremely opposed to this measure at the time of its adoption; had twice reported against it as the chairman of a committee, to whom the subject was referred; and he believed, it was twice rejected by this honorable body. His single vote, he believed, turned the scale. He should have persevered in his opposition, notwithstanding the popular cry raised at the time; but he yielded at length to an imposing claim urged on him by many members of the house of representatives—that the house of representatives was peculiarly entrusted by the constitution with the power of raising revenue; and it could hardly be considered as correct in a single individual of the other branch of the legislature, to put his vote to a measure in relation to revenue, which was recommended by so large a majority of that branch, to whose discretion all subjects of revenue were entrusted in a peculiar manner. To this claim, and the very high respect he entertained for the house of representatives, he yielded a reluctant consent, upon condition that the repeal should be postponed until one month after the meeting of the next session of congress; and that the house of representatives would again review and consider the subject. The month elapsed without re-enacting the law, and the tax ceased. Mr. G. said, he never gave a vote more against the conviction of his own judgment than he did on that occasion, although the motive was one which he conceived ought to exempt him from censure. If gentlemen will now multiply the product of that tax, by the number of years since it was taken off, they would find, it would have produced all the sums which have since been called for by loans, provided no greater expenditures had been incurred by the government than have taken place. Besides, the diminution of treasury funds, it has had the most baneful influence upon the salt works, which had been established under its protection, and which would, under the influence of the same protection, in a very short time, have rendered us independent of foreign nations for the supply of this article of the first necessity. He was not disposed, however, on these accounts, to distrust the splendid financial talents of the honorable secretary; although candour compelled him to acknowledge, that he should feel more confidence in them, if it were not for the unwillingness evidently manifested by that gentleman himself, during the last three years, in affording their usefulness to the government, in times which imperiously demanded their full and prompt exertions.

Mr. G. said the recession of the treasury department, from the trying difficulties of the nation during that period, must be evident to every impartial observer: and he believed he was acquainted with circumstances, which amounted to a knowledge, that all the measures which have dishonored the nation during the same time, are, in a great degree, attributable to the indisposition of the late and present administration to press on the treasury department, and to disturb the popularity and repose of the gentleman at the head of it. That the inexecution of the embargo is properly attributable to that cause, he had no doubt; and notwithstanding all the clamor upon that subject, its inexecution produced its repeal. The executive refused to incur the *expense* and *accept the means* necessary for its effectual execution; which, he believed, would have been readily and zealously granted by congress upon the executive request, at any moment. When we were driven from that measure by the inexecution of the law, this honorable body proposed a substitute, in his judgment, infinitely better calculated to retrieve the honor and promote the interests of the nation, than the embargo itself. It was done too against the known and anxious opposition of the executive, acting, he believed, under the same unfortunate influence. This measure consisted in presenting to the aggressing belligerents an impartial and honorable proposition for accommodation; and in the event of its rejection, to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the refusing nation. This measure was so strongly and obviously recommended by the peculiar circumstances under which we were coercively placed by both the belligerents, that he was astonished at the anxious opposition it received; and to the success of that opposition, after the embargo was abandoned, may clearly be traced all our present sufferings and degradations. Both the belligerents had determined that we should be no longer neutral; and had adopted the most injurious measures in relation to us, to coerce us into the war; each urging us to war against its enemy. What was the proper and manly reply to these aggressing nations? Here is a proposition of accommodation to each of you; if either accepts, we pledge ourselves to issue letters of marque and reprisal against the other, it refusing the accommodation. This was the very situation in which each wished to place us against its enemy; and of course both would probably have accepted the proposition; one or other certainly would; and if the acceptance of one before the other, would have produced a state of hostilities against that other, it would have been of very short continuance; because neither of them would find any interest in a war against us; and each wished us to take part in the war, not against itself, but against its enemy; and perhaps the accommodation would not be the less durable for having been sealed with blood. This measure was not opposed upon its intrinsic merits or demerits; but it required to be backed with other measures of preparation and *expense:* and hence the real cause of its failure. The practical understanding of the rejection of this measure, both at home and abroad, was submission to the belligerent aggressions: or in other words, notwithstanding all our previous patriotic speeches and resolutions, we were determined not to resist by force. And what has been the result of this conviction on the part of the belligerents, of submission on our part? Great Britain immediately disavowed an arrangement made by Mr. Erskine, under the influence of instructions given under a contrary conviction: a conviction produced by the measures of this body, and by a report made by a gentleman, then a member of the house of representatives, and whom I now see with pleasure on this floor, and a resolution adopted in consequence of that report. This resolution declared our determination to resist the belligerent aggressions, with only two dissentient votes. The measures of this house, without any declaration, were calculated to produce the same conviction. In this state of things Mr. Erskine received his instructions and a satisfactory arrangement with Great Britain was the consequence; but the moment G. Britain found we had receded from our own ground, and falsefied our professions, she disavowed the arrangement, and now perseveres in hostile inflexibility.—How did France act, upon being apprised of this improvident and fatal recession? Her emperor immediately seized and confiscated all your property with-

in his control; and his minister officially told us, that he would have expected something more from a Jamaica assembly! It is not to be presumed that Great Britain and France acted in concert upon this unfortunate occasion; and therefore the analogous conduct of each, must be proof positive of the practical understanding and effect of our deprecated recession. It was a declaration of submission as far as submission consists in refusing resistance by force.* The government seems now sensible of this fatal error, and is determined to retrieve it;—but, he was sorry to observe, with measures as inefficient upon the principle of resistance by force, as were commercial restrictions, in a substitution of that principle. And when we look for the causes of this deplorable inefficiency, they resolve themselves, as heretofore, into tenderness for the treasury department, &c.

Mr. Giles said, that whilst upon this most unpleasant part of the subject, he wished to be indulged in a few observations upon the state of our public debt; because this subject, in the hands of a skilful financier, had been the most efficient weapon for beating down all the measures, which he believed,

*NOTE.—Observe the chronological statement of the following facts, and mark the obvious course of cause and effect.

House of Representatives U. S. Dec. 13, 1808. The question was taken on agreeing to the following resolution, to wit:

"Resolved, that the United States cannot without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence. submit to the late edicts of G. Britain and France."

And resolved in the affirmative as follows; yeas 118; nays 2.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, L. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Bassett, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Champion, Chittenden, Clay, Clopton, Culpepper, Cutts, Davenport, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gardner, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwin, Gray, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Holland, Holmes, Howard, Humphreys, Ilsley, J. G. Jackson, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Key, Kirkpatrick, Lambert, Lewis, Lloyd, Love, Macon, Marion, Masters, M'Creery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Pitkin, Porter, Quincy, Randolph, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Russell, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Trigg, Troup, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Horn, Van Rensselear, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson, Winn—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Gardenier, Hoge—2.

Senate of the U. S. Feb. 20, 1809.—The bill "to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes," was read the second time, and considered as in committee of the whole; and the president reported the bill to the house amended.

On motion by Mr. Reed, to strike out of the 11th section, the following words: "And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal, against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was determined in the negative, as follows; yeas 11—nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Condit, Franklin, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Mathewson, Parker, Pickering, Reed, Sumpter—11.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Milledge, Moore, Robinson, Smith, Md. Smith, N. Y. Smith, Ten. Tiffin, Turner—14.

House of Representatives U. S. Feb 24, 1809.—On the question, that the house do concur with the committee of the whole in striking out of the 11th section of the above mentioned bill, the following words: "*and to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States.*"

It was resolved in the affirmative as follows:—yeas 74; nays 33.

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, W. Alston, Bacon, Barker, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Butler, Champion, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Garnett, Gholson, Goodwin, Harris, Helms, Humphreys, Ilsley, R. S. Jackson, Jones, Kelly, Kenan, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Lyon, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Jno. Morrow, Moseley, Mumford, Newbold, Pugh, Quincy, Randolph, Riker, Rowan, Sloan, J. K. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Rensselear, Verplanck, Whitehill, Wilbour, Williams, Wilson—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Bard, Bassett, Boyle, Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Cutts, Deane, Desha, Fisk, Green, Holland, Holmes, Johnson, Love, M'Creery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Say, Seaver, Smilie, J. Smith, Taylor, Wilson, Winn—38.

In Senate, Feb. 28, 1809.—The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments of the house of representatives to the bill entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

On the question to agree to the amendment of the 11th section, as follows: *strike out the words*, "And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque and reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States."

It was determined in the affirmative, as follows:—yeas 17; nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Bradley, Condit, Franklin, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Mathewson, Meigs, Mitchill, Parker, Pope, Reed, Sumpter, Tiffin, White—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Leib, Lloyd, Milledge, Moore, Pickering, Smith, Md. Smith, N. Y. Smith, Ten. Turner—14.

Mr. Erskine's instructions were given on the 23d of January, 1809, and his arrangement proclaimed by the president of the United States on the 19th of April, 1809. This arrangement was disavowed by the British government on the 24th of May, 1809.

The French Rambouillet decree took place on the 23d March, 1810.

were best calculated to support the character and promote the interest of this country. Mr. G. said, it has always given him pleasure to see that debt in a rapid state of reduction, and he had at all times given his aid to facilitate that object. We had, however, experienced the effects of a debt, of above 80,000,000 of dollars, now reduced to perhaps 40,000,000 of dollars; yet this difference of the amount of debt had never been felt by society. It had produced no sensible effect upon the common intercourse amongst men in their pecuniary affairs. He asked every gentleman to reflect and recollect, whether in his pecuniary arrangements, he ever took into his calculations the present, compared with the former state of the public debt? For his part, he said, he should never have known of the reduction of the debt, but for the annual treasury report. The reason why a debt of eighty millions of dollars is not felt in the United States, is, that the amount is so entirely within their ability. Now, sir, is it not infinitely better to restore the debt to its former amount or more, when we know from experience how little influence it has on society, and that influence will necessarily be diminished in proportion to our increase in wealth and population, than to surrender the smallest attribute of the national sovereignty?

Mr. G. said, before he concluded, he begged permission to observe, that particular individuals supposed they had an interest in imputing to him a wish to involve this nation in a war with Great Britain, and had accordingly reproached him with the most unworthy epithets. He said, no gentleman present wished for peace, or deprecated a war with Great Britain more than himself. He said he hoped he was not blind to his own interests, nor the interests of those inhabiting the same scene of country with himself. It was imperiously their interests, not only to preserve peace with Great Britain, but a free commercial intercourse with her. Grain was the principal product for exportation in that part of the country; Great Britain was almost at all times in want of that article, and was at this moment giving very high prices for it. The country was generally in a very prosperous condition, in consequence of this state of things, and it could not be desirable to change it. But he never could see the incompatibility between the desire of preserving peace, and a preparation to meet unavoidable war. It appears now to be almost universally agreed, that if this course had been heretofore pursued, it would have ensured peace; and if war should now come, it would be in consequence of the fatal rejection of the proposed measures of preparation for war. In fact, there is no sounder maxim, than that a preparation for war, was the surest mean of preserving peace. If in this moment, in consulting his own and the nation's interest, in the preservation of peace, he were called on to decide merely in reference to that object, whether we should now raise thirty thousand men (his favorite number) or ten thousand, or no men at all, he would certainly prefer the thirty thousand.

If you had 30,000 men on the confines of Canada, Great Britain would then believe you were in earnest. She would know that after that force was raised, it must be applied to its objects, and she would of course begin to calculate its consequences. If she found that the inconveniences of opposing such a force, would not be compensated by her hostile aggressions, she would probably abandon them. If she thought that by the chances of war, an obedient and friendly colony might be converted into an enemy's country, it would afford a great inducement to her to avoid the war. If she found a hostile population approaching Halifax, the inducement would be increased; for that is the point nearest her heart; and she would risk much in its protection. It is important to her, as a protection to her West Indies, &c. Besides, the war would deprive her of her best commercial customer, &c. &c. These and similar considerations might induce her to prefer peace. Without presenting a competent military force, perfectly prepared and placed in a situation for action, none of these inducements for the preservation of peace will be presented to the British cabinet. But if disregarding these considerations, she should prefer war, no gentleman can seriously conclude that even 30,000 additional troops can be too many for the purposes of war.

Exports of the U. States for 1811.

The following letter was laid before the House of Representatives on Thursday the 23d ult.

Treasury Department, Jan. 21, 1812.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of goods, wares and merchandize, exported from the United States, during one year, prior to the first day of October, 1811, and amounting to 61,316,833 dollars.

The goods, wares and merchandize, of domestic growth or manufacture, included in this statement, are estimated at	$45,294,043
And those of foreign growth or manufacture at	16,022,790
	$ 61,316,833

The articles of domestic growth or manufacture, may be arranged under the following heads, viz.

Produce of the sea,	1,413,000
forest,	5,286,000
agriculture,	35,556,000
Manufactures,	2,376,000
Uncertain,	663,000
	$ 45,294,000

And they were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark,	3,055,833
Ditto Great Britain,	26,308,211
Ditto Spain and Portugal,	18,266,465
Ditto France and Italy,	1,194,275
To all other countries, or not distinguished,	2,469,258
	$ 45,294,043

The goods, wares and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture, were exported to the following countries, viz.

To the dominions of Russia, Prussia, Sweden and Denmark,	5,340,117
Ditto Great Britain,	1,573,344
Ditto Spain and Portugal,	5,772,572
Ditto France and Italy,	1,712,337
To all other countries, or not distinguished,	1,624,220
	$ 16,022,790

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A summary of the value of exports from each state.

	Domestic.	*Foreign.*	TOTAL.
New Hampshire	315,054	53,809	368,863
Vermont	538,306	32,798	571,104
Massachusetts	6,042,645	5,192,820	11,235,465
Rhode-Island	944,868	626,556	1,571,424
Connecticut	994,216	38,138	1,032,354
New-York	8,747,700	3,518,515	12,266,215
New-Jersey	1,871	- -	1,871
Pennsylvania	5,694,447	3,865,670	9,560,117
Delaware	76,945	11,687	88,632
Maryland	4,553,582	2,280,405	6,833,987
Dist. of Columbia	2,060,331	2,920	2,063,251
Virginia	4,798,612	23,695	4,822,307
North Carolina	793,975	4,001	797,976
South Carolina	4,650,954	210,295	4,861,279
Georgia	2,557,225	11,641	2,568,866
† Territory of U. S.	2,523,282	149,840	2,673,122
Total dollars	45,294,043	16,022,790	61,316,833
†Michigan territ'y	19,997	1,632	21,629
Mississippi territ'y	1,441	- -	1,441
New-Orleans	2,501,842	148,208	2,650,050
Total dollars	2,523,280	149,840	2,673,120

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 20, 1812.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register,

Banks of Pennsylvania.

The legislature of Pennsylvania lately appointed a committee to examine and enquire into the state and condition of three banks in which that commonwealth is interested, when the following highly satisfactory results appeared:

The quantity of paper in circulation is as follows:

Bank of Pennsylvania,	1,425,203	
Philadelphia,	713,300	
Farmers and Mechanics,	804,730	
		2,943,242

But from this must be deducted notes held mutually of each other not in circulation—

Pennsylvania	506,266	
Philadelphia	231,945	
Farmers and Mechanics	337,752	
		1,075,963

Total in *circulation* by these three Banks, 1,867,279

The cash in hand is as follows—

Pennsylvania	1,071,136
Philadelphia	305,861
Farmers and Mechanics	345,695
Total cash	1,722,682

The deposits of individuals in those banks are as follows—

Pennsylvania	1,697,666
Philadelphia	734,671
Farmers and Mechanics	927,612
	3,359,949

The bills discounted are—

By bank of Pennsylvania and branches	5,088,395
By bank of Philadelphia and branches	2,873,480
By Farmers and Mechanics	2,849,930
	10,811,715

South-America.

The people of the province of Carthagena, in South America, through their representatives in general congress assembled, at the city of Carthagena, on the 11th of November last, published a manifesto to the world setting forth their reasons for declaring that province to be, from that day, A FREE, SOVEREIGN AND INDEPENDENT STATE.—"And for the better securing and effecting this our declaration, (says the congress) we pledge our lives and properties; swearing to spill the last drop of our blood in support of this so sacred and solemn a declaration."

The first fruit of freedom at Carthagena, was the abolition of the INQUISITION; in which city was the *chief seat* of that accursed tribunal for all the provinces of *Terra Firma*. The buildings belonging to the institution are devoted to civil purposes.

We are extremely anxious for intelligence from the other great provinces of this country, particularly of *Quito* and *Santa Fe;* both of which, we believe, with some others, have established *free representative* governments. It is highly probable that these several provinces will soon become united under a general head, forming a great *federal republic*, like that of the United States. The philanthropist has anticipated such an event for several years past.

The above mentioned declaration of independence is placed on file, and shall be inserted in the REGISTER.

☞ It would be desirable in this place to give a short geographical sketch of the province of *Carthagena*, were the materials in our possession. But we know little of its extent, population or resources. It appears, on a map before us, to extend about three hundred miles into the interior, bounded on the north by *New Grenada*, or, as it is frequently called, *St. Fe;* on the east by the province of *St. Martha*, and on the west by *Darien*, being, perhaps, one hundred and sixty miles wide. *Robertson** and after him some others says, it is "thinly peopled, and of course ill cultivated. It produces, however, a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds." The city of *Carthagena* is one of the most important places in *South America*, "having the safest and best fortified harbour of any in the American dominions of Spain." It was the centre of a vast commerce before the late wars of Europe, and present disturbances in Spain; all the revenues of the king from *New Grenada* and *Terra Firma* being brought to it. The streets are broad, straight and well paved; the houses built of brick or stone, generally one story high. It is nearly surrounded by water, but the entrance of the harbor, defended by three strong forts, is so narrow that only one vessel can enter at a time. The climate is unhealthy, yet the city is said to contain from 25 to 30,000 inhabitants. N. lat. 10 27, W. lon. (from Greenwich) 75 22.

* It is about 23 years since *Robertson's* writings were published, and the information his work conveys of the *then* existing state of the country, is very slight indeed. As heretofore observed, it has been the constant policy of Spain to keep from the world every thing relative to her colonies, as well as to keep the colonists ignorant of what was doing in the world. Hence our want of knowledge of the geography of these extensive countries.

Caracas.

Late accounts from this new republic announce the success of their cause and triumph of their principles. *Valentia*, to which the *tories* chiefly resorted, has attached itself to the new government, and its police is completely organized, according to the new order of things. *St. Martha* still holds out, but had been kindly entreated to cease an useless opposition, being given to understand, at the same time, that measures of force would be resorted to if the royalists continued to thwart the views of the republicans. The gazettes are filled with essays against monarchy, and the inquisition, and in favor of popular government. If our file affords any thing worthy of translation it shall be inserted in the REGISTER. From the general aspect of their affairs, and the means of defence provided, there is every reason to encourage the pleasing hope, that the change will be permanent.

The Small Pox.

"One hundred and sixty persons (says the *National Intelligencer*) died of the SMALL POX in the city of New-York, in the year 1811; and yet, strange to say, vaccination is performed gratis at the dispensary of that place." But nine or ten persons have died of this loathsome disease in every week, for some weeks past, in the city of *Baltimore*, though vaccination is performed gratis at the dispensary, at the "Vaccine Institution," and by almost every physician in the city; some of whom have publicly invited, nay, begged the people to come to them, without fee or reward, in order to exterminate it. What excuse can parents or guardians give for neglecting to use the *preventive* so bountifully afforded by Providence, and so generously offered at their very doors? How will they *account* for the death of their children and others committed to their care, in neglecting, wilfully neglecting, so important a duty? Is it not sinful to omit this duty, knowing its consequences; is it not *murderous?* Aye, "MURDER OF THE FIRST DEGREE." It is disgraceful to humanity to be assured that such horrible negligence exists—it goes far to reduce us to a level with the brute creation supposed never to *reason*, yet *instinctively* avoiding the paths of *known danger*. There are no doubt, some fatal cases which prudence, itself, could *hardly* prevent—but they are too few to do more than afford exceptions to this general censure.

Official Papers.

Accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. (See page 229.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 368.)

(B 2)

A statement of the duties which accrued on the principal articles imported from Great Britain and her dependencies, during the year 1810, with an estimate of the debentures issued on the same articles, deduced from a comparison with the whole amount of duties accruing, and debentures issued during the same year on all articles of the same description imported from all countries.

	Ad valorem	*Spirits.*	*Cotton, Spices and Indigo.*	*Sundries.* a.
Gross amount of duties on articles imported from all countries, - - - - dollars,	8,121,337	1,315,085	681,414	283,778
Deduct gross amount of debentures issued on the exportation of such articles, - - - -	656,773	33,323	563,601	10,700
Net revenue, - - -	7,464,564	1,281,762	117,813	273,078
Gross amount of duties on such of the same articles as were imported from Great Britain and dependencies,	6,174,510	561,893	192,710	244,244
Deduct estimated amount of debentures on the exportation of such of the said articles as were of British importation, - - - - -	499,510	14,893	159,710	9,244
Estimated net revenue on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies, - - -	5,675,000	547,000	33,000	236,000

Net revenue as per statement A, for 1810, - - - Dollars,		12,513,000
Deduct do. do. on articles imported from Great Britain and dependencies, viz.		
On merchandize ad valorem, - - -	5,675,000	
Spirits, - - - - -	547,000	
Spices, indigo and cotton, - - -	33,000	
Sundries, - - - - -	236,000	
		6,491,000
Net revenue after deducting that arising from British importations, Dollars,		6,022,000

a. Consisting of beer, pewter, anchors, sheet, slit and hoop iron, nails and spikes, paints, lead and manufactures of lead, steel, twine and pack-thread, glass coal and fish. Some small items, not exceeding $ 10,000 are omitted.

NOTE. Sugar, coffee and molasses, are not included, as the whole quantity wanted for domestic consumption will be supplied from other countries.

D.

An estimate of the principal redeemed of the debt of the United States, from the 1st October, 1810, to the 30th September 1811; and also from the 1st, April, 1801, to the 30th September, 1811.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE DOMESTIC DEBT.		*Redemption from 1st October, 1810, to 30th September, 1811.*	*Redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1810, per the secretary's report of 11th Dec. 1810.*	*Total redemption from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1811.*
The amount of warrants issued on the treasurer of the United States, on account of the interest of the domestic debt, and of the re-imbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred six per cent. stocks, from the first of October, 1810, to the 30th September, 1811, exclusive of a re-payment of 140,000 dollars and of the re-imbursement of the exchanged six per cent. stock, as stated below, was	$3,153,408 01			
Deduct interest, which accrued during the same period, calculated quarter-yearly,	1, 346,260 45			
Re-imbursement of the old six per cent. and deferred stocks,		1,307,147 56	12,005,699 01	13,312,846 57
Ditto of the navy six per cent. stock,			711,700	711,700
Ditto ofthe five and a half per cent. stock,			1,847,500	1,847,500
Ditto of the four and a half per cent. stock,			176,000	176,000
Ditto and purchase of eight per cent. stock,			6,359,600	6,359,600
Ditto ditto of the exchanged six per cent. stock, - - -		3,751,125,26	2,542,225 86	6,293,351 12
Payments made for lands, in certificates of the debt of the United States,			268,240 70	268,240 70
Ditto to foreign officers, and for certain parts of the domestic debt,			90,092 58	90,092 58
Ditto on account of domestic loans,			3,440,000	3,440,000
Re-imbursements of the foreign debt,			(a) 10,075,004	10,075,004
		$ 5,058,272 82	37,516,062 15	(b)42,574,333 97

(a) This sum of $10,075,004 is the true amount of the foreign debt (including principal and premiums) actually due on the 1st April, 1801. The whole of it having been re-imbursed, this sum is substituted for that of $10,239,442 33, inserted in the estimate (D.) of last year, in which the advances for interest payable in Europe on the Louisiana stock, had been blended with the payments for principal of the old foreign debt.

(b) To this sum of - - - - - - - - - - must be added,		$ 42,574,334 97
Difference between the nominal amount of three per cent. stock extinguished and that of converted stock issued under the act of the 11th of February, 1807, - - - - - - - -	$1,001,458 45	
Difference between the nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks as here stated and the amount actually re-imbursed, as per accounts settled at the treasury, arising from unclaimned dividends and arrears of interest, - - - - - - - -	280,884 60	
	1,292,343	
From which deduct re-imbursement on stock paid in for lands prior to the 30th September, 1805, - - - - -	4,229 90	
		1,288,113 15
True amount re-imbursed from 1st April, 1801, to 30th September, 1811,		$43,862,448 12
The re-imbursement of six per cent. and deferred stocks, on the 31st December, 1811, is estimated at - - - - - -	865,909 97	
Ditto of converted stock - - - - - -	1,294,452, 29	
		2,160,362 26
Amount re-imbursed from 1st April, 1801, to 1st January, 1811, as per secretary's report, - - - - - - - - -		$46,022,810 38

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Register's office, 20th November, 1811.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

(TO BE CONTINUED).

Twelfth Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Franklin, from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorising the president of the United States to accept and organize certain volunteer military corps, reported the bill with amendments.

Tuesday, January 28.—The bill in addition to the act supplementary to the act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, &c. being under consideration, Mr. Gilman moved to postpone the further consideration until the 1st Monday in June, which motion was negatived 19 to 10. On motion of Mr. Lloyd, it was postponed till the first Monday in March, 27 votes to 2.

The bill to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers, was read the third time and passed.

The bill supplementary to the act regulating the grants of lands appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, was recommitted. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 24. The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill concerning the naval establishment: and after a speech from Mr. Gold in favor of the bill, the blank in the section for providing a dock-yard, was filled with *one hundred thousand dollars.*

Mr. Rhea moved so to amend the bill, as to fix the dock-yard in the navy-yard at Washington city; but his motion was negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the words "*central and,*" were struck out, so as to leave the scite of the dock-yard to be determined by the executive.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported it to the house with the amendments. The house took up the bill; and on the question of filling up the blank for repairing the vessels on hand with *four hundred and eighty thousand dollars,* it was carried; yeas 90; the nays were as follows:

NAYS—Messrs. Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Franklin, Gray, B. Hall, O. Hall, Lacock, Lyle, Macon, M'Kee, Metcalf, Piper, Rodman, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Whitehill, Williams—23.

The question was next put upon agreeing to the report of the committee to strike out the second section of the bill, which contemplated the building, of new frigates; when Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at length agains the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Cheves. The house adjourned without taking the question.

Saturday, January 25.—Mr. D. R. Williams gave notice that he should, the first opportunity which he could get, call up the bill for classifying and arming the militia of the United States.

After some remarks Mr. Condit offered the following resolution to the house:

"Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the causes of the suspension of payment and losses which have accrued from the defalcation of public officers, and report to this house what alterations or amendments are necessary in the laws for the collection of the revenue, in order to secure the prompt payment of its officers in future."

After a few explanatory observations from Mr. Bacon (chairman of the committee of ways and means) from which it appeared that the attention of the committee had already been drawn to this subject, the resolution was agreed to.

The house then took up the order of the day, which was the bill concerning the naval establishment. And the question on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to strike out the second section of the bill, which provided for the building of a number of new frigates, being under consideration, Mr. Wright and Mr. Quincey spoke against striking out the section, and Mr. Fisk and Mr. M'Kee in favor of the motion. The house adjourned without taking the question.

Monday, January 27.—Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for the service of the government for the year 1812, which was committed.

Mr. Seybert said, that when he considered it his duty to take up the subject of the navy, he had occasion to look into the expenses of that establishment, and especially into the expenses of the navy-yard in this city; and from examining the account lately laid before this house by the secretary of the navy, of the expenses of 1810, he was induced to offer the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the expenditures of public monies in the navy-yard of the city of Washington, during the past year, distinguishing the value of the materials used for repairs, the labor bestowed and the nature of the work performed, the number of officers, overseers and workmen, together with their pay and duty."

Mr. Basset hoped the gentleman from Pennsylvania would have no objection to add the navy-yard of Philadelphia to the resolution.

Mr. Seybert declared he would not; and on suggestion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the resolution was so modified as to embrace all the navy-yards, and then agreed to.

The house then took up the order of the day, viz. the bill concerning the navy; the question of agreement to the report of the committee of the whole to strike out the section for building new frigates being still under consideration, Mr. Bibb spoke at some length against the navy establishment, and Mr. Nelson in favor of it: when

After a few remarks from Mr. Smilie against the navy, and from Mr. Widgery in favor of it, the question on agreeing to strike out the section for building the frigates, was carried 62 to 59. The Yeas and Nays as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Cochran, Clopton, Crawford, Davis, Desha, Dinsmoor, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwin, Gray, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hufty, Hyneman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefevre, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, New, Newbold, Ormsby, Pitkens, Piper, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Talliaferro; Whitehill, Williams, —62.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Basset, Bigelow, Bleeker, Breckenridge, Brigham, Calhoun, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Condit, Davenport, Dawson, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Gold, Green, Hawes, Jackson, Key, Law, Little, Livenston, Lowndes, Maxwell, M'Bride, M'Kim, Milnor, Mitchill, Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Pearson, Pitkin,

Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ringgold, Sammons, J. Smith, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Wheaton, White, Widgery, Wilson, Winn, Wright—59.

The next question was, on agreeing with the committee of the whole to fill the blank for providing ship timber and other imperishable materials with the words *two hundred thousand dollars*, which was carried 92 to 37.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Clopton, Desha, Gray, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hufty, Johnson, Lacock, Lefever, Lyle, Macon, M'Kee, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, Newbold, Pickens, Piper, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, Stanford, Strong, Whitehill, Williams—37.

Another question was on agreeing with the committee of the whole to make the above appropriation for *three years*, viz. for the years 1812, 1813 and 1814. This motion was carried 67 to 52.

The next question was on agreeing with the committee of the whole to appropriate *one hundred thousand dollars* for providing a Dock Yard.

Mr. Rhea moved to strike out the section; but this motion being decided to be out of order, Mr. D. R. Williams spoke against the propriety of appropriating money without estimate, for an object not wanted until we went about building 74's. The House adjourned, on motion of Mr. Smilie, without taking the question.

Tuesday, January 28.—Mr. Jackson presented a memorial and remonstrance from certain inhabitants of East Greenwich, Rhode-Island, condemning, in strong terms, a resolution some time ago introduced by a member from New-York, offering a bounty to American seamen, on board British vessels, who should bring in any such vessel into the ports of the United States. This remonstrance, was very long, and contained a number of severe reflections upon the measures of government. After the reading had progressed for some time, the further reading of the paper was objected to, on the ground of its being indecorous. This producing some debate, Mr. J. withdrew the memorial.

The Speaker declared, that in future, when he discovered that any paper presented to the house was couched in disrespectful and improper language, he should consider it his duty to take the sense of the house on the propriety of suffering the reading to progress.

Mr. Bibb presented a petition from the managers of a manufacturing company in Georgia, praying for permission to supply the *Indians* with such goods as they may be able to manufacture.—Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Treasury Department containing statements of the miscellaneous expenses of the treasury, war and navy departments paid at the treasury during the year 1811, and an account of the expenditures at the several ports of the United States on account of sick and disabled seamen, and of contracts and purchases made by the collectors for the year 1810, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Archer [after some remarks expressive of his repugnance of applying to stamp duties and excise laws] offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to give this house such information as he may possess relative to the practicability of effecting loans for the government of the U. States and to what amount such loans may be obtained, and at what rate of interest."

After Mr. Smilie had caused an extract from Mr. Gallatin's late letter, touching this subject, to be read, the resolution was agreed to.

The order of the day, viz. the bill concerning the naval establishment, was then taken up; and the question on agreeing to the report of the committee of the whole to fill up the blank in the section providing a dock-yard, with *one hundred thousand dollars*, being under consideration, Mr. Cheves stated the grounds upon which the committee had recommended this provision of the bill, and replied to some remarks of his colleague (Mr. Williams) made yesterday.

Mr. Rhea then moved to strike out the whole section in relation to the dock-yard, which after some little debate, was carried 56 votes to 52.

Mr. Blackledge moved a new section to the bill providing for the building of four seventy-four gun ships. As an inducement to the house to adopt this new section, he stated there were sufficient timber and guns on hand; that the whole expense would not exceed 1,300,000 dollars, and the guns and timber being already provided, an appropriation of 824,000 dollars only, would be necessary to complete them.

The question was negatived 76 to 33.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to morrow.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Breckenridge* in the chair, on the bill supplementary to an act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and to an act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States. The bill having been gone through, without amendment,

Mr. Williams said, it might be expected from him, as a duty to state what were the reasons which induced the committee to bring forward this bill.—As the day was far spent, however, and as this could be as well done in the house, as in the committee of the whole, he would move that the committee rise and report the bill. The committee rose accordingly.

[A sketch of the bill was given in our last.]

Wednesday, January 29.—Mr. Harper presented the petition of the directors of the New-Hampshire Iron manufacturing company, stating, that they had expended large sums of money in the erection of their works, without being able, as yet, to make them in any degree profitable; owing to the low price at which British articles of the kind which they make, have been sold; they pray, therefore for an additional duty on all imported hollow iron ware.—Referred.

Mr. Milnor presented the petition of the surviving officers of the Pennsylvania line, praying for remuneration for their revolutionary services, which was referred to a select committee.

The engrossed bill concerning the naval establishment was read the third time and passed. The Yeas and Nays on its passage were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Basset, Blackledge, Breckenridge, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Chittenden,, Condit, Davenport Davis, Dinsmoor, Ely, Emmot, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwin, Green, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, King, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bride, M'Coy, M'Kim, Milnor, Mitchell, Nelson, Newton, Pitkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Seybert, Sheffey, G.

Smith, J. Smith, Srewart, Stow, Sturges, Taggart, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Wilson, Winn, Wright—65.

Nays.—Messrs. Bacon, Bibb, Boyd, Brown, Cochran, Crawford, Desha, O. Hall, Hufty, Johnson, Lacock, Lyle, Macon, M'Kee, Metcalf, Morgan, New, Newbold, Piper, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Sage, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, Stanford, Strong, Whitehill, Williams—30.

The house then took up the bill for classifying and arming the militia; when Mr. D. R. Williams spoke at considerable length in its favor, explaining the objects of the bill, and Mr. Mitchill against it, who concluded his observations by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by Mr. Wright in favor of the bill. After Mr. W. had been speaking a considerable time, the speaker observed that there was not a quorum of members present. A motion was made to adjourn, and carried.

[*For Thursday's proceedings see page* 403.]

"Legitimate Princes."

I never hear an *American* citizen speak of the "*legitimacy*" of princes without indignation or pity. It betokens a dangerous *foreign* influence, or betrays a weak mind: the latter may be commiserated, but the former must be despised. The *legitimacy of kings* is in the strength of their swords, and their pretensions to a "divine right" to govern, absurd in the extreme. If the fact were disputable, I would disire no better evidence to establish it, than the *inconsistencies* of those who affect to fight for "legitimate princes" in Europe, or prate about them in America; as from this the knavery is demonstrated. Truth is simple, eternal, universal—the same in *India* as in *Spain;* and applies equally to things belonging to the everlasting snow-capt Andes, as to the regions of the burning zone:—time or place can make no alteration of it.

A "legitimate prince," son of the late *Tippoo* sultan of India, a little while ago, put a period to his existence by discharging a fowling-piece into his chest, at *Calcutta.* The father of this "*royal prisoner*" had been despoiled of all his rich possessions by the *British*—he was slain when gallantly defending his country, sword in hand, against the "*mercenary bandits of the usurper.*" His family and friends were carried into captivity, and his late valuable dominions annexed to the British territories. The war was evidently provoked, or rather sought for, by the British—the fact is admitted by their own historians. The power of *Tippoo* was feared; and his possessions, rich in resources, were very convenient to the spoilers of the east. *Zengi Khan* and *Nadir Shaw* were humane and merciful, mild and beneficent, compared with the late conquerors and present possessors of India. It has frequently been stated and never denied, (that I have heard of,) that in thirty-five years—from 1758 to 1793, more than *thirty-six millions* of the people of this country, perished by the sword or famine, *in consequence of the invasion of the British;* whose intrigues, in exciting the various petty princes to war against each other (that their forces might be mutually weakened) were not less cruel than their *monopolies* of rice, which strewed the high-ways so thickly with the dead, as to render them sometimes impassable for carriages.* This is no metaphor—it is plain matter of fact. Of the destruction since 1793 we have not seen an estimate—it is, however, declared that where flourishing cities once stood, the tyger holds his savage habitation; and that great districts, lately fertile and highly cultivated, are turned into jungles or thickets, and desolate.

But to wipe off the "usurpation" of India, and cleanse herself from the blood of thirty-six millions destroyed by her lust for territory in *Asia*, "Great Britain is fighting for the liberties of the WORLD"—in *Europe!*—deprecating the inordinate ambition of Bonaparte who wants to rule over, not to kill, ten or eleven millions of Spaniards,—and denouncing him as the most perfidious of wretches for keeping *Ferdinand* from his people. Agreed that he is so——but is *Ferdinand* better than *Tippoo?* Why are the claims of the former so much more powerful than the claims of the latter to this "*shield of afflicted humanity,*" the English nation, and their friends? Young *Tippoo* was the lawful child of the prince his father, and lived unimpeached of crime. *Ferdinand* was infamously acknowledged *by his own mother* to be the fruit of her adulterous intercourse with the villain *Godoy,* whose connection with her was notorious to all the civilized world; and he was charged by the man to whom he supposed himself indebted for life—*the king*, of a design to murder him;—which confession and allegation there are the strongest reasons to believe were true.

We should call things by their proper names. The same causes that led *Great Britain* "to fatten the fields of *Indostan* with the blood of her sons," prompted the emperor of *France* to invade the peninsula; and the same causes that led *Bonaparte* to invade the peninsula, induced *Great Britain* to cherish the opposition of the *Spaniards.* Suppose (as was talked of some years ago) the *French* had marched an army to *India*, furnished the natives with the munitions of war, and excited the former subjects of *Tippoo* to revolution—would the Indians have been called "*patriots,*" or the French acquired honor for their magnanimity? I think they would not; it would be evident that the French were using the people of India to carry on the war against *their enemy*, the British—and so, in the plain truth, are the British using the Spaniards to carry on the war against *their enemy*, the French.

What are the alliances of kings? Bargains of necessity or convenience—contracts of plunder, devastation and blood. The "legitimate" sovreigns of *Russia*, *Austria* and *Prussia* entered into a "*holy alliance,*" and like the robbers of the Appenines assailing the cottage of the peasant, they invaded *Poland*, and dispossessed her "legitimate sovereign" of the greater part of his "legitimate" dominions. *Great Britain* allied herself to almost every "legitimate" power of Europe at the commmencement of the French revolution, and the object of the allies was, to partition and curtail the dominions of *France*, and impose a king upon the remaining possession, without the consent of the people. In his late correspondence with the secretary of state, the British minister, Mr. Foster, prefers a complaint against Bonaparte for compelling the governments of Europe to adopt his commercial restrictions. Has the minister forgotten what *Britain* and her allies did against *France?* Does he not know that *Hervey*, the minister of his king

* This devastation is not easily conceived. Allowing the whole of the persons destroyed to have been cast into one heap and allowing each to occupy only six feet—*that heap* would be nearly *three miles long, three miles wide and three miles high!*—and, with the bodies, a road 12 feet *wide* might be covered as if paved with stone, the length of *three thousand four hundred miles.*

at the court of *Tuscany*, literally bullied the grand duke (disposed to remain neutral) into a declaration of war against the French republic, under no less a penalty than that of having his territories invaded by an overwhelming army, while a British fleet should batter down the city of Leghorn? *France* and SPAIN were at peace with *Portugal*—the royal families of the two latter nations were intimately allied by marriage—yet *France* and *Spain* plotted the dismemberment of *Portugal*, and actually compelled the court to seek its safety in flight—can we then feel commiseration for the old king of *Spain*, seeing this very league to destroy *Portugal* brought about his own ruin? *Ferdinand* conspired to dispossess *Charles* of the throne, by violence—and *Bonaparte* compelled *Ferdinand* to resign the pretension so obtained! Here the account is balanced and *Ferdinand*, at least, treated justly. *Great Britain* was at peace with *Denmark*—but *Copenhagen* was treacherously assailed, and the fleet carried off.—*France* pretended *Portugal* thwarted her views regarding *England!* and *England* affected to believe that *France* might obtain the *Danish* navy. Without a declaration of war, *France* commenced hostilities against *Spain*, and, under like circumstances, *Great Britain* effected her famous seizure of the *Spanish* frigates laden with specie, returning from the colonies. The *French* troops, under secret orders, made themselves masters of many fortresses in *Spain*, and the *British* fleet, with sealed orders, to be opened in a certain latitude, robbed the *Spaniards* of their money. But it is a sickening detail, and we hasten to close it by observing, that "legitimate" princes always have done, and necessarily will do, such illegitimate acts—"*a corrupt tree cannot bring forth good fruit.*"

The emperor of France declares himself a friend to the *liberty of the seas*—because his navy cannot cope with that of England. The British ministry would make us believe they are fighting for the *liberties of the world*—meaning only those parts they cannot conquer for themselves; witness *India* and *Ireland*. Such are the consequences which truly attach themselves to the pompous declamations of the *liberty-loving creatures*. When Bonaparte shall give freedom to the *land*, we may be inclined to believe he is a friend to the liberty of the *sea*. And when Britain, who has dethroned more "legitimate" princes in *Asia* than reign in all *Europe*, shall restore *them* to their territories and their people, and cease to be a robber and man-stealer on the ocean, some credit may be due her exalted pretension.

H. N.

Mr. Foster's explanations.

On reviewing the whole of this gentleman's correspondence with the secretary of state, we are irresistibly led to conclude that he is the most *extraordinary* envoy [reversing his title] that ever left the island of Great Britain, on any mission whatever. One half of his letters are incomprehensible, and the other half is among the dullest of all compositions. The secretary of state seems out of patience with him, and well he may be;—Mr. F. has been giving *explanation* upon *explanation* ever since his *first letter*, but inevitably falls into the very position he supposes had been mistakenly applied to him.

If we understand any thing from his late letter to Mr. Monroe, published in the last number of the REGISTER, it is, that his meaning has been misunderstood; and a denial, that he demanded, or expected, that the United States "*should undertake to force France to receive into her harbors, British manufactures,*" as a condition for the repeal of the orders in council.

Having asserted that he did make this demand, or what is tantamount to it, it became us to examine the grounds on which our assertion rested; to retract it, if erroneous—and maintain it, if just. We have done so—and in despite of the *mist* that obscures all Mr. Foster has said, think we perceive *clearly* that we have not wronged this *representative* of George III. If room is afforded next week, we intend to introduce a few extracts from the correspondence which gave rise to the accusation, in proof of its rectitude—always bearing in mind the saying of old JOB—"*O that mine enemy had written a book!*"

Massachusetts.

The state of parties in the house of representatives of Massachusetts, is ascertained by the yeas and nays on the reported answer to the governor's speech, which is as "*warmly*" republican as any public paper we ever saw. On *foreign* relations, the house says, "*the period has now come when this country must cease to be an independent power, or reclaim her usurped rights,*" and points directly to a war with *England*. Of the *internal* opposition they declare—"*It is the peculiar misfortune of this commonwealth that the enemies of the United States have most of them, rendezvoused in this capital* [Boston] *and its vicinity.*" The reply shall be inserted at length, as usual, when room permits:

For this reply there were, ayes 223—nays 110—*majority* in favor 113.

Animated Pathology.

Review of "*a lecture introductory to a course of lectures on the cause, seat and cure of diseases, proposed to be delivered in the city of Baltimore, by John Crawford, M. D.*"—1811. *p. p.* 51.

New theories of any particular science may claim the attention of those unconnected with the professional pursuit, from several considerations; the novelty of the hypotheses upon which they are founded; the brilliancy of talents displayed in their developement; or their felicitous adaptation to common understandings. In the science of medicine, more particularly, every man is, in a greater or less degree, interested; for upon the correctness of prevailing notions with regard to the treatment of diseases, must depend the inestimable blessing of health. From the very nature of man this science, perhaps, is not susceptible of that degree of perfection which may be attained by every other; and hence the necessity of inquiring into the plausibility of every plan which may be proposed by those into whose hands we commit the precious trust of preserving our lives. Independent of these general considerations, our attention has been more particularly directed to the lecture before us, by finding it emphatically addressed to "those who are not of the profession." "In such," says the author, prejudices may exist, but they cannot have their passions excited, and to such I would boldly say, they are the most deeply interested. To have a rational plan in the treatment of their diseases, correctly pursued, must be to them of very great moment, and if a rational idea of those diseases can be conveyed to their minds, they will quickly

discover how far the knowledge of those they employ, is adequate to the task they undertake. If there should be sufficient evidence that an erroneous path has been pursued, the objects of practice will, in a very short time, exact a relinquishment of ascertained errors, and self-interest will enjoin the study of medicine in such a way as may best promote the disclosure of truth, as may best secure the improvement of the science." We are sorry to perceive from this and some other hints, that the doctor's brethren of the *wig and cane* have not lent him that patient hearing to which his learning and respectability certainly entitle him. Whether this proceeds from an intuitive persuasion on their parts, of the fallacy of the doctor's arguments, or indignation at the threatened attempt to expose to the vulgar eye the whole *arcana* of the *shop*, is unimportant to our present purpose, which is simply to enquire into the nature of the task the author has imposed upon himself, and the probable benefit which may result to his hearers from its performance.

The doctor proposes to commence his course with "a natural history of the diseases incident to life" according to the principles of the great philosopher Bacon; that is, he promises to attend to nature only, and not to the erroneous conceptions of man, with respect to her operations. That this can, in every instance, be steadily pursued, we may be permitted to hazard a doubt, without withholding our entire approbation of the plan. The mere operations of nature must be as uninteresting and as uninstructive to the philosopher, as to the most superficial observer, unless applied to the explication of phenomena otherwise unintelligible.—To this end the faculty of reason must be exerted, and here it is that we are so prone to deceive ourselves; each one will be willing to think his own interpretation right, and where the ultimate reference must be to the great first cause, the confirmation of opinion must rest alone upon the ingenuity of its author. But notwithstanding these difficulties, the plan proposed has a decided superiority over every other which has been pursued in medical investigations; it will bring into more general view the great "volume of creation," and lead by imperceptible gradations to lead the mind from the contemplation of the operations of nature "up to nature's God." This cannot fail to produce its advantages, even though the immediate object of research be unattainable.

In the prosecution of his history of diseases, the author proposes to institute a comparison between the diseases of which the causes have been clearly ascertained, and those wherein they have remained concealed; and here the nature of his theory begins to be unfolded. "I shall then proceed," says he, "to consider the cause of suffering in the animals that are in nearest connexion with us, continue my inquiries through all the animal tribes, down to the smallest insect, as far as the means of information have been within my reach; and finally advert to the leading sources of destruction in the vegetable kingdom. In the pursuit of this inquiry I shall have occasion to notice much of the economy of the several species. Having prosecuted what has been demonstrated to be the cause of disease and death in these correlative objects, I shall revert to man, and hope to reflect the light elicited from them on what is obscure in our own species." This is a task of Herculean magnitude, sufficient to appal a mind less devoted to the cause of truth and science than that of our author; but we know his unwearied industry and great research es, and do not doubt its accomplishment, in a way which, if it shall not rescue the science of medicine from its acknowledged obscurity, will at least open sources of information useful to every class of hearers.

The pride of man will long oppose a formidable barrier to the general reception of the doctor's theory, which strikes at once at the root of that superiority of which we have so long boasted, over the other parts of creation. His account of the various gambols with which our little concealed enemies amuse themselves at our expense, reminds us of Dr. Johnson's description of a set of invisible "hunters whose game is man" which he has ingeniously brought into his review of *an inquiry into the nature and origin of evil*, for the purpose of ridiculing certain opinions of its author, and which we cannot resist the temptation of quoting. The doctor says that these invisible beings "stand round the fields of Blenheim or the walls of Prague, as we encircle a cock-pit. As we shoot a bird flying, they take a man in the midst of his business or pleasure, and knock him down with an apoplexy. Some of them, perhaps, are *virtuosi*, and delight in the operations of an asthma, as a human philosopher in the effects of the air pump. To swell a man with *tympany* is as good sport as to blow a frog. Many a merry bout have those frolicsome beings at the vicissitudes of an ague, and good sport it is to see a man tumble with an epilepsy, and revive and tumble again, he knows not why. Sometimes obstructing the bile, that they may see how a man looks when he is yellow; sometimes wasting a man to a skeleton; and sometimes killing him fat for the greater elegance of his hide." We shall conclude this little notice of the doctor's "introductory lecture" with expressing our unqualified commendation of his proposed course. It presents a diversity wherein every class of society may find something to amuse or instruct them, and we most earnestly hope such an opportunity will not be lost to the public.

American superfine Cloths.

The commencement of the year 1812, presents us with an opportunity of noticing the great advancement and improvements made in this highly important branch of our manufactures; improvements which a few years since it would have been deemed impossible to have made in half a century.

There is now exposed for sale, at the domestic society's warehouse, superfine cloths, from the woollen manufactory recently established at Middletown in Connecticut, made of the first imported Merino wool, and which will bear comparison with the best of imported; the wool is superior to most of the foreign superfines, and the colors warranted to be in every respect equal.—Mr. *William Patridge*, a first rate dyer from the west of England, and who has resided in this city for some years, has the management of the dying department.—These cloths are the first which the Middletown company have introduced into this city, and we doubt not but every encouragement will be given to the sale of them, in a decided preference by all who are friendly disposed to the progress of improvement in our country.

It gives us much pleasure whilst noticing this subject, to make mention of Oliver Evans' steam engines; all the various machinery of the above establishment is carried on by one of them made here

about 12 months since, and which has given great satisfaction to the proprietors. In every respect they consider it altogether superior to the English engine (and the best power for a woollen manufactory)—not only in the manner of using the steam and the great saving of fuel resulting therefrom (which is Mr. Evans's great improvement) but in the construction and simplicity of all parts of the machinery. By means of one steam valve revolving in one direction in a rotatory manner, he at once does away the necessity of all the complicated and expensive valves used to Watt and Bolton's engines for introducing and discharging the steam from the main cylinder. Besides the advantages resulting to the establishment from the use of this engine in warming the rooms free of expense from the waste steam that has done its work, the same steam is also applied in connexion with the brushing machine in finishing their cloth, without adopting the method of oiling and hot pressing as is commonly practised in England. In this method of finishing, the cloth does not require sponging before it is made up. [*Aurora.*

Native Oil.

Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense prepare for ourselves. The tall annual Sun-Flower will prove this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet, and as fine as that we can import from Florence.—From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and mass that remains, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, &c. But, besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service—it having been proved that near twenty times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time. Hence the inhabitants of close, ill-aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.—[*Del. Watchman.*

Mr. Joseph Lancaster.

We are glad to insert the following honorable testimony in favour of the prince regent. It is so seldom that *kings* and *princes* (of whom much is required for they have much in their power) act like honest and enlightened *men*, that the mind dwells with pleasure on so rare an example of *royal* virtue.

The Prince Regent and Mr. Lancaster.—When Mr. Lancaster, a short time ago, attended at Carlton house (agreeably to the prince's appointment) after sending his name to col. M'Mahon, he was shown to the audience chamber, where he was to be introduced to the prince regent. The gentleman who did this, said, "sir, you will place yourself here, and when the prince regent comes down to go to council, you will take off your hat, and present your petition, kneeling on one knee. Mr. Lancaster replied, "that is more than I can do; my religious principles do not permit me, I have been introduced to the prince before, and he dispensed with this etiquette." The gentleman immediately withdrew, and in a few seconds returned with a condescending command—"You are to do only what you please and what you usually do." In a few minutes after the prince came down, and at once addressed him, by saying, "Lancaster, it is some time since I saw you; it was at Devonshire house. I find you have been doing much good since, and am glad of it." Mr. Lancaster answered, "whatever good I have been doing, thy name, thy father's name, and the names of all the royal family, have been my passport to usefulness—my plans would have been cried down but for your support." To which the prince, with that graceful manner which so eminently distinguishes him, said—"We have done something—we must do more; you shall have our support for the good of the country. You are doing more good than any man alive." He then presented the petitions; the prince received them, saying, "I will answer them, I will do all you ask." On which the audience closed. [*London paper.*

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *February* 1, 1812.

The United States brig Nautilus, supposed to have been lost, has arrived safe at Newport. December 23, she carried away her bowsprit, and foretopmast, lost her stern boat, and some of her sails and spars, and was obliged to throw all her guns overborrd.

A vessel has arrived at Boston in 44 days from Corrunna in Spain. There had been no recent battle or movement of the armies that excited alarm or interest. The British head-quarters are about 100 miles from Lisbon. Where the French are, is not mentioned.

Various parts of the United States have been severely agitated by *earthquakes* during the two last months. Having preserved the greater part of the remarks upon them at different places, we propose, hereafter, to give a digested narration of the effects of the phenomena, that their *history* may be preserved.

General Henry Dearborn, late secretary of war. now collector of the port of Boston, has been appointed, by the president of the United States and senate, a *major general* in the army of the United States. This appointment places that gentleman at the head of the army of the United States. [*Nat Int.*

We understand that the committee of foreign relations have lately had a meeting, at which considerable unanimity prevailed among the members as to the ulterior measures which they intend to report; and it is believed, they only wait the arrival of the proper period to present to the house of representatives a course consistent with the honor of the country.—[*Ib.*

The application of the subscribers to the late Bank of the United States to the legislature of Pennsylvania, for an act of incorporation under the title of the "American Bank" as noticed in the REGISTER, page 336, was rejected by the house of representatives on the 20th ult. Yeas 69. Nays 22. The yeas and nays were as follow: ☞ The *bonus* offered was $50,000!

YEAS—Messrs. Alter, Anderson, Baxter, Bean, Bond, J. Brooke, Brown, Clunn, Clemens, Dale, Darlington, Davis, Deckart, Dingman, Dickerson, Donaldson, Duncan, Dysart, Evans, Fackenthall, Farrelly, Feger, Ferguson, Fields, Forster, Fradley, Gibson, Haines, Hall, Hanna, Heaton, Hendrix, Hibshman, Hill, Irwin, Lurby, Kurtz, Lawrence, Magill, Marks, M'Alevy, M'Call, M'Clenachan, J. Mitchell, Montgomery (of M.) Montgomery (of W.) Plumer, Rankin, John Reed, Joseph Reed, Reiff, Rose, James Scott, Samuel Scott, Shaeffer, Shearer, Shoemaker, Shrove, James Smith, Ro-

bert Smith, St. Clair, Stevens, Thompson, Weaver, Weiss. Weygandt, Whiteside, Winter, and Todd, (Speaker)—69.

NAYS.—Messrs. Mathew Brooke, Clawges, Drinker, Graham, Groves, Hamilton, Heston, Hodgden, Holgate, M'Comb, M'Euen, M'Leod, M'Sherry, W. Mitchell, Morgan, Newhard, Pennock, Pollock, Robinette, Satterlee, S. Smith and T. Smith—22.

The United States have, at different periods, appropriated 300,000 dollars for carrying on trade with the Indians, 10,000 of which remain in the treasury. We have seventeen Indian agents and assistants, the aggregate of whose salaries amounts annually to 12,650 dollars, paid from the treasury: and the aggregate of their annual allowance for subsistance, paid from the trading fund is 4,585 dollars. The amount of returns is not precisely known.

The nominal number of troops, officers and soldiers, in the old military peace establishment, and the additional military peace establishment, is 10,000; the actual number appointed and enlisted, is 5,559. [*American.*

From a late London paper.

PAPER MONEY.—By *a useful* calculation, it may be shewn, that, taking the bank three shilling tokens as the criterion, a one pound bank note is only worth 16s. 3d. 1-2 sterling. But the gentleman who made this calculation was not, it seems, aware, that the dollar silver, in point of fineness, is 8 dwts. *worse* than English standard silver; as therefore the dollar is now issued at 5s. 6d. and its divisions in proportion, bank paper is to sterling as 513-4 to 66, which makes the sterling value of the three shilling token, 2s. 4d. 1-4 and of the one pound note, 15s. 8d. 1-4.

In sterling, the one pound note is worth	0	15	8 1-4
the 5s. 6d. token	0	4	3 3-4
the 3s. token	0	2	4 1-4
the guinea	1	1	0
the shilling	0	1	0
In the Bank of England paper,			
the pound is worth	1	0	0
the 5s. 6d. token	0	5	6
the 3s. token	0	3	0
the guinea	1	6	9
the shilling	0	1	3 1 3

The depreciation is therefore 27 1-2 per centum; and these results are drawn from data furnished by the bank company themselves, in their tokens.

WASHINGTON, (M. T.) Dec. 20, 1811.

Colonel Simonds has just received orders to move his troops to Baton Rouge. Conjecture destines them to the margin of the Ferdido, and to occupy the fort of Mobile.

December 22.—We have received orders to proceed to Baton Rouge. *Colonel Simonds* has ordered 100 men to the Natchez, to prepare transports for us. We are not to remain at Baton Rouge.

Aurora.

NEW-ORLEANS, November 28.

The court martial, of which colonel Alexander Smyth is president, convened agreeably to adjournment, at Batan Rouge, on the 1st *Proximo*, for the trial of colonel Cushing, of the second infantry.

The members and witnesses from this city are gone up. It will be a very interesting trial, as it is on the military points that the court have to decide

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Jan. 20. After a variety of business of no immediate importance, but which shall be duly noticed, the house took up the order of the day, the bill for classing the militia of the United States. There was much speaking, but no decision.

☞ The senate have passed the volunteer bill from the house of representatives to a third reading with one amendment—appropriating one million instead of three millions of dollars, for their equipment, &c.

The Editor's Department.

MR. GALLATIN'S LETTER

To the chairman of the committee of ways and means, has given great activity to public discussion, and his plan for raising a revenue has its friends and opponents. It is contended, in favor of the "budget," that the articles specified are *fair subjects* for taxation; and that as an additional income must be had to meet the expected change in our political relations, *preyudice* should not condemn it merely because those articles were resorted to by a former administration, for similar purposes. On the contrary, the letter is considered by others as "*a damper*" upon the new army, &c. artfully drawn up for the express purpose of alarming the people, and checking the *decision* of congress—and, that it derogates much from Mr. Gallatin's character as a financier to be able to point out no other means of raising a revenue than those recommended by his predecessors in office, Messrs. *Hamilton* and *Wolcott.*

If these discussions assume a body and form worthy of record, we shall condense the arguments and insert them in our numbers; adding thereto such statistical facts as we believe are necessary to assist the formation of a just conclusion on this highly interesting subject. The committee of ways and means is composed of some able and intelligent men (Messrs. *Bacon*, *Cheves*, *Smilie*, *Bibb*, *Burwell*, *Johnson*, and *Pitkin*;) to whose report, yet to be made, much weight will be attached as they command "a view of the whole ground;" and have liberal access to many sources of information unknown to the people, generally.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—It would be well for the members of the legislatures of the several states now in session, to look to the laws relating to the election of a president and vice president of the United States, the electors for which are to be chosen according to the *new apportionment* of representatives, see 2nd vol. Laws of the United States, page 22. For this hint we are indebted to *George M. Bibb*, Esq, member of congress from Kentucky, who has written a letter to governor *Scott* on the subject.

The *History of the invasion of Spain* will be resumed next week, and continued in the two succeeding numbers, bringing it down to the battle of *Corunna* and death of sir *John Moore*, where we propose for the present to stop.

Mr. *Anderson's* speech, in reply to Mr. *Giles*, shall appear next week, when a supplement will be issued.

☞ The price of the *first volume* of the REGISTER will be raised to *three dollars and fifty cents* to those who have an opportunity to subscribe for and neglect to do so until after it shall be completed.

Books wanted. The editor will feel himself much obliged to any gentleman who can furnish him with, or give information where he can obtain them, the following books—*Fordyce's Comitatus Anglocum* and an old work, entitled, *Conversation of Gentlemen*, printed at London about 100 years ago.

The request of a friend at *Columbia*, (S. C.) shall be complied with next week.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions,*
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Legislature of New-York.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the senate and of the Assembly, The approaching crisis of our national concerns, and the arduous and diversified duties of revising the whole system of statute law, upon which the peace, the happiness, and the destinies of nearly one million of free citizens may depend, give to the session upon which you have just entered, more than ordinary solemnity and interest. It becomes us, therefore, to advance to its cares, with minds untainted with party acrimony—unswayed by selfish and interested motives, and with our aspirations of praise and thanksgiving to the great preserver of nations, to mingle a humble and devout supplication for his guidance and approbation in the accomplishment of the task before us.

In my communication to the representatives of the people at their last meeting, I had the honor to revert to the then state of our foreign relations, and to note the accumulated injuries which had been inflicted upon us by the powers of Europe. I shall therefore forbear to repeat the disgusting detail, on the present occasion.

Nothing has occurred to alter our relative situation with France since the last session of the legislature. One item of complaint, however, has been expunged from the long catalouge of British wrongs, whilst fresh aggravations and insults have been substituted in its stead. The almost forgotten topic of an attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, has been lately revived by an unexpected tender of reparation which has met the acceptance of our national rulers.

An affront calculated to excite equal sensibility, is to be found in the late assault of the Little Belt upon the frigate President, mitigated, to be sure, by the consoling reflection, that it was bravely and nobly chastised upon the spot.

Although accumulated evidence of the actual suspension of the operation of the obnoxious decrees of France, has been submitted to the British cabinet, we are still doomed to witness a persistance in her orders in council, of which the edicts of Berlin and Milan were the pretended and ostensible basis, in defiance of a solemn stipulation to the contrary; and to be the victims of an increased rigor in their execution, which has given the decisive and ultimate blow to our neutral commerce.

It would be painful to dwell upon every item of aggression and insult which swell the list of our grievances. The precise points of difference are stated, and luminously discussed in the documents which have recently been submitted to congress by the national executive. These are so universally and well understood, and the merited confidence in the wise and patriotic managers of our national concerns has been so thoroughly confirmed, as to have produced an union of feeling and sentiment in the nation, seldom before witnessed; and it furnishes a source of conscious pride and satisfaction in every American bosom, to be convinced, that whatever may be our local and domestic differences, we shall be an united and formidable people, upon all questions which involve our national existence and privileges, or which affect the vital principles of independence.

Experience has at length taught us the feeble reliance which is to be reposed on appeals to the veracity, the magnanimity or the justice of monarchs, and has dissipated every remaining gleam of hope that our neutral rights will be suitably respected.—The consequent unanimity and spirit which inspire the nation, and which have dictated the late measures of congress shew a determination to enforce respect for our rights and sovereignty at every hazard.

It therefore behoves the state of New-York to clothe herself in armour, and to stand prepared for the approaching contest. The security of her valuable and exposed maratime frontier on the south, and the protection of her inhabitants upon the extensive borders of the north and west, challenge our anxious solicitude and united services.

The documents now communicated, with others which will be laid before you by special message, in a few days, will furnish full and accurate information of the number and equipment of the militia, of the extent and distribution of the military stores, and of the situation of our fortifications and military deposits.

With respect to the militia, the most flattering improvements in discipline and equipments, have been universally exhibited both by the officers and privates. The introduction of military schools into several of the counties, has contributed materially to excite ambition and a spirit of emulation. We may repose unlimited confidence in the patriotism, gallantry and efficacy of the militia, whenever the honor and safety of the country shall require their services. The organization established by the act of 1809, has been found to be satisfactory and judicious in most respects. It is, however, essentially defective on one or two particulars. It prescribes no limitation or guide to the jurisdiction of military courts, nor is there in it any designation or definition of what shall constitute military offences, nor any rules or regulations for the practice and proceedings of those tribunals. The remedies proposed for these, and for other omissions and defects which practice has discovered, will be specified in a a special report of the adjutant general, which will be laid before you previously to the revision of the militia laws.

The revision of our code of laws will furnish you with opportunities of making many beneficial alterations. To devise the means for the gradual and ultimate extermination from amongst us, of slavery,

that reproach of a free people, is a work worthy the representatives of a polished and enlightened nation.

Allow me here to observe, that the law which authorises the transportation of slaves convicted of offences, is very generally considered impolitic and unjust. Impolitic, because it cherishes inducements in the master, to whom alone those unfortunate creatures can look for friendship and protection, to aggravate, to tempt or to entrap the slave into an error—to operate upon his ignorance or his fears, to confess a charge, or to withhold from him the means of employing counsel for defence, or of establishing a reputation which is frequently the only shield against a criminal allegation. This inducement will be peculiarly strong, where the slave is of that description, the sale of which is prohibited; for a conviction will enable the master to evade that restriction, and to make a lucrative disposition of what might otherwise be a burthen to him. It is unjust because transportation is added to the full sentence which may be pronounced upon others.—To inflict less punishment for the crimes of those who have always breathed the air of freedom, who have been benefited by polished society, and by literary, moral and religious instruction and example, than to the passions and frailties of the poor, untutored, unrefined and unfortunate victims of slavery, is a palpable inversion of a precept of our benevolent Redeemer. The servant "that knew not, and did commit things worthy of stripes, shall be beaten with few stripes; for unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall be much required."

It would be an employment equally grateful and honorable, to endeavor to ameliorate the condition and cultivate the affections of the natives, who dwell within our territory. These have generally demeaned themselves in a friendly and inoffensive manner. Although they are amenable to our laws, they are yet disqualified from pursuing the ordinary means of redress, for injuries committed upon their persons or their property. It is not to be disguised that worthless and unprincipled white persons, availing themselves of the ignorance of the Indians, and of their horror at becoming the objects of *punishment*, by laws which they cannot interpret or comprehend, wantonly and boldly violate thier individual possessions and national domain. Such persons are generally of transitory residence, and are amongst the most depraved members of community, who, besides the violation of the individual and national rights of the Indians, corrupt and debase their propensities and habits. These intruders bid defiance to the ordinary remedy by ejectment, the issue of which they can protract for two or three years, and if they cannot, in the mean time, avail themselves of the contingency of the purchase, by the state, or of special legislative interposition in their behalf, they escape before a final process overtakes them, and leave the state or the Indians encumbered with the expense of the proceedings. Of repeated and earnest appeals for the redress of these grievances, a wise and prudent legislature cannot be regardless. As no right to the possession or title of Indian lands can be acquired from them by an individual, and as, therefore, no legal or valid defence can possibly be made in a suit at law, it is submitted whether a power to expel, in a similar way, intruders upon Indian territory, or upon public lands, where no pre-emptive right is reserved, ought not to be vested somewhere, to be exercised under suitable restrictions, and whether such intruders ought not to be deemed public offenders, and be dealt with accordingly.

You will, in a few days, receive the report of the commissioners, who were appointed to investigate the titles of the Onondaga salt lots. Its importance will doubtless direct your serious attention to the general regulation and permanent usefulness of that invaluable establishment. Every discernable avenue ought to be closed, by which associations or individuals may monopolize the lots, or the salt manufactured at the public springs. If that be permitted, the object contemplated by the government may be defeated, and the industrious and enterprising citizens of that flourishing portion of the state, be essentially and permanently injured.

Our treasury, for upwards of twenty years, has been constantly drained by the discharge of pretended or real demands against confiscated lands. The best means of resisting or limiting those demands, has frequently engrossed the earnest attention of the legislature. The systems which it has heretofore devised, however, have been more or less parried by speculative management or legal ingenuity. Possessions of nearly twenty years, warranted and confirmed by public authority, are constantly disturbed, and our treasury still feels the pressure of demands, which the purchasers of those claims are constantly heaping upon it. It is essential to our financial resources, that effectual barriers be interposed against those claims. It would, perhaps, contribute materially to lessen their amount in future, were you to make void, and punish as fraudulent and criminal, speculators upon the state, all direct or indirect purchasers of them.

Much of the time of the legislature has heretofore been engrossed with the concerns of incorporated institutions. It is a question worthy of our serious meditation, whether corporations, other than those of a literary, charitable or religious kind, have not already been multiplied to a dangerous and alarming extent, particularly those of them which are endowed with the power of conducting monied operations.

It has already been announced, that petitions for new banks, to the amount of eighteen and an half millions of capital, will be presented during the present session. It will appear by a report on your files of February last, and by an inspection of the laws passed since that, that our existing bank capital, including the stock to be subscribed by the state, amounts to nearly thirteen millions of dollars. The debts which may now be legally contracted upon that capital, are thirty nine millions; and if eighteen millions and an half of additional capital should be granted, the banks of this state alone will then be enabled to contract debts, or in other words, to issue their paper to the enormous sum of ninety four millions of dollars, a sum at least sixteen times greater than the whole specie capital of the state. A failure to discharge such a debt, will produce universal bankruptcy and ruin.

The fearful prospect presented to my imagination by the preceding facts, and by the infatuation which has hitherto occasionally prevailed, with respect to banks, demand of me, as a sacred, official duty, to submit to your consideration a few remarks upon that subject.

The intrigue and hollow pretences, which are frequently practised to draw the legislature into the views of applicants, by exciting expectations that particular local benefits will flow from the grant of the charter solicited; or that particular classes of citizens, or politicians, will be peculiarly gratified by it, ought not to impose upon us at this late day; for we know, that expectations, excited by

such representations, have too often vanished in a subsequent, selfish, speculating and demoralizing, distribution of the stock. Neither ought we to be unmindful, that not unfrequently, the prominent men who seek the incorporation of new banks, are the very same who have deeply participated in the original stock of most of the previously established banks. Having disposed of that stock at a lucrative advance, and their avidity being sharpened by repeated gratification, they become more importunate and vehement in every fresh attempt to obtain an opportunity of renewing their speculations. It is also worthy of preliminary notice, that the apparent unanimity in favor of a measure which often surrounds this capital, when the legislature are beset with bank applications, is no real indication of the sentiments of the community at large.

One prominent objection, which meets us at the threshold of an examination of this subject is, that the vaults of banks are the reservoirs into which the specie is collected, and where larger quantities of it are at all times accessible by those who may wish to send it out of the country, than would be the case were the specie left diffused, instead of the paper.

Bank stock is generally owned by the speculating, the wealthy, and the aspiring part of society. An amount of their personal property, equal to that vested in stock, is withdrawn from other applications and appropriations of it, which would probably be more beneficial to the agricultural, manufacturing and labouring interests. Hence arises the difficulty experienced by enterprising farmers, manufacturers and mechanics, to raise money at lawful interest upon the best security; and hence it follows that the necessity of temporary pecuniary relief, frequently drives them into the embraces of unprincipled, avaricious usurers, who fertilize upon the wants and distresses of the needy and unfortunate.

The influence or the wealth amassed and concentrated in bank stock, wielded under the direction of a few persons not accountable or responsible to the community for their conduct, nor restrained by any official oath, may be devoted to a sway over individual passions, sentiments and exertions, alarming in a representative government. A diligent observer will have already perceived one palpable operation of this influence on public sentiment, in the fashionable, erroneous opinion, which prevails, that there is greater sanctity in corporate, than in individual property and rights, and that the one is less amenable than the other to govermental control, and less subservient to any paramount public good.

The multiplication of banks increases the facility of counterfeiters to make depredations on society, and their operations are almost exclusively prejudicial to the less wealthy part of the community, whose business does not familiarise them with the great variety of paper money which is put afloat. The last mentioned part of society are generally the most moral, upright and useful members thereof, and are the main dependence of government in times of danger and of war. Of them, therefore, the legislature ought to be the peculiar guardians. A recent detection of immense quantities of false bills, creates serious apprehension that the amount of forged paper already emitted, bears a great proportion to the quantity of genuine paper in circulation; and if so, how will the country be deluged with the former, if the facilities for putting it off be multiplied?

One of the baleful consequences of banks, is the facility with which credit may be obtained by certain descriptions of persons in and near cities and villages through the medium of a responsible endorser. The fictitious capital thus acquired by a man, inspires confidence in all descriptions of dealers and mechanics, who consequently trust him.—Whenever adversity overtakes him, the property on hand is immediately transferred to the endorser to secure the bank demand. This course is dictated by a sense of gratitude to the endorser, and by a desire to propitiate the good will and future patronage of the bank: and thus it happens, that while the bank obtains full payment, more humble creditors, who have trusted the insolvent in consequence of imposing appearances, with which that very bank invested him, lose the utmost farthing of their dues. Hence, and not from the defect of the insolvent law, as is generally imagined, proceeds the universal complaint, that the estates of insolvents yield no dividends to ordinary creditors.

The wound which the morals and reputation of neighboring states have experienced from a too great indulgence of the bank mania, and the present depreciated credit of bank currency there and in England, furnishes a lesson of vast importance to patriotic and upright statesmen. The paper of the late bank of the United States had an unbounded credit and circulation. At its first creation, there were few rival institutions in the great mercantile cities, where its branches were established, and it therefore enjoyed the deposits and business of the first houses and characters in the union. It was also patronised by the exclusive deposits of the general government to the amount of near twenty millions annually, which added greatly to its ability for accommodation; and if that bank with such unprecedented advantages, can neither make a dividend for the present year, nor redeem the original stock at par after payment of its debts, which is evident from the price of its stock, what would be the fate of many of our present banks, were their affairs brought to a close? And they will assuredly be brought to a close whenever a material shock shall be given to the credit and circulation of their paper. The then disastrous consequences are incalculable, consequences which will not be confined to cities and villages, but will pervade in a more eminent degree the agricultural parts of the state.

To facilitate commercial operations is the ostensible pretext for soliciting bank charters, and is the only justification for granting them. But at this moment commerce is almost annihilated, and therefore there exists now no necessity, ostensible or real, for the multiplication of banks.

There is one other consideration of emphatical influence at the present period. It it well known that stock is generally considered an unfit subject of taxation, and in fact, is not included in the taxable fund, nor does it contribute to discharge the public burdens, nor is it liable to distress, or to seizure or sale upon execution. To increase, therefore, the amount of that untangible kind of property at this moment of apprehended war, would be justly considered a partial exemption from contribution towards the public burdens of so many millions of the personal property of the rich. With what indignation would the yeomanry, the great body of our constituents receive the intelligence of measures directly calculated to increase their burthens, by a partial indulgence to the property of the rich?

Finally, we must be feelingly alive to every thing

which has a tendency to impair confidence in the public functionaries. If the interests and the sentiments of the great mass of our constituents are opposed to the further incorporation of the banking associations: If their institution will greatly facilitate forgers in passing false bills: If the suspension of commerce takes away the only plausible and rational pretext for countenancing them: If the wisdom taught us by the experience of neighboring states, of foreign countries, and by the supposed situation of the late United States Bank, confirm and proclaim the danger to be anticipated from assenting to the increase of the number and capital of banks: If they contribute to drain the country of specie, and discourage agriculture and manufactures, by withdrawing from other uses and appropriations more beneficial to them, the money of the affluent: If they have an influence which enables them to obtain the whole property of insolvent debtors, to the injury of other creditors: If their tendency be to the subversion of our government, by vesting in the hands of the wealthy and aristocratic class, powerful engines to corrupt and subdue republican notions: If the augmentation of bank capital, causes an equivalent curtailment of the taxable fund, and will thereby relieve the wealthy stockholders from their equal share of contribution to the public service, and proportionably enhance the tax on the hard earnings of the farmer, manufacturer, mechanic and labourer: If the wisdom and example of the national government be worthy of respect or imitation: And if we still persevere in multiplying banks, will there not be danger of infusing into the public mind a suspicion, either that we yield too pliantly to the management and pressure of external combinations, or that the unhallowed shrine of cupidity has its adorers within the very sanctuary of legislation.—Such a suspicion will be the prelude to the downfall of republican government, for it is erected and supported upon the affections of the people at large, and upon their faith in the inviolable firmness, and probity of their public agents, and when once the foundation is removed the superstructure must fall of course. Let us, therefore, conscientiously endeavour so to dispose of the various bank applications with which we are to be assailed, as to promote the general welfare, and at the same time, to retain and confirm public confidence, not only in the wisdom, but also to the unbending independence and unsullied integrity of the legislature.

A communication from the chancellor of this state, relative to certain existing evils in the administration of justice, in the high and important tribunal over which he presides, is now presented. Your discernment and watchful care over the rights of your constituents, and the dignified and respectable source from whence the representation of the existence of those evils is derived, will doubtless engage your best efforts to devise and apply the appropriate remedy.

The report of the commissioners of the school fund, shortly to be laid before you, will attract your attention to the diffusion of useful knowledge, and the consequent promotion of virtue and happiness.

The flourishing state of domestic manufactures, and the share which the encouragement and bounty of the legislature has had in contributing to their activity and success, and the consequent independence of the country, prompt to a continuance of every countenance and support compatible with our resources.

On a former occasion I had the honor of communicating to the legislature my ideas of corporeal and capital punishments. I shall not, therefore, dwell upon that theme now, longer than to repeat that I have always entertained serious doubts of the right of society to take away life in any case. That such extreme and vindictive punishment is by no means indispensable for the preservation of the social compact, or for the peace and security of society; and that it is offensive and repugnant to those sympathetic emotions, those beneficent virtues, and that refinement of policy and of reason which adorn civilized and free communities. If by inviting your reflections once more to this interesting topic, I shall be so fortunate as to subserve the cause of humanity, by effacing from our revised code that vestige of barbarism, it will be to me a source of high and durable satisfaction.

Gentlemen.—For the unusual length of this address, my only apology is to be found in the great variety and importance of the matters which will necessarily engross your attention.

With an acknowledgment of my high sense of your patient indulgence, I offer a fervent prayer to Him, who directs the passions and talents of man, and controuls the destinies of nations, to inspire us with unanimity, patriotism and wisdom, in the performance of the high and responsible duties of our respective stations, and to grant that our services may redound to the lasting happiness and welfare of the state. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

Albany, January 8. 1812.

Public Sentiment.

The following is a copy of the resolutions introduced in the house of assembly of this state on Thursday last, by Samuel Pennington, Esq. approbatory of the proceedings of the general government, and tendering their aid and support in such measures as shall be adopted for the general welfare. [*New-Ark Centinel.*

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-JERSEY.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, JAN. 11, 1812.

Whereas, in cases of great national concern, involving in their consequences the interests, the rights and the welfare as well of the future as of the present generation; it cannot fail to be useful and acceptable to those entrusted with the national government to be made acquainted with the deliberate opinion of every portion of the union: The members of the legislature of New-Jersey at this momentous crisis in our national concerns, think it a duty incumbent on them, publicly to express, as well the sense of the legislature, as the known feelings and sentiments of the citizens of the state they represent. In contemplating the convulsive struggles that have within the last twenty years broken up the governments, overturned the ancient land marks and carried disorder and distress into almost every quarter of the European world; the citizens of New-Jersey have surveyed the destructive progress of this war of ambition on the one side and of mercantile monopoly on the other, not only as men commisserating the sufferings of others, but with a view to the consequences on the safety and happiness of America. The anxious solicitude manifested by the general government to observe an impartial neutrality in relation to the belligerent nations, has at all times met the decided approbation of the government and citizens of New-Jersey.

It was confidently hoped that this line of conduct would have secured to our country the complete

observance of the acknowledged laws of civilized nations, or at least have protected the persons and property of our citizens from outrageous violence. It was therefore not without emotions of astonishment and indignation, that they saw the two greater belligerent European powers, at one and the same time, set at defiance the public law of nations by commencing a wanton unprovoked attack upon the property and persons of our citizens on the high seas. This indignation was increased by the insults offered to an enlightened nation in pretexts assigned as the causes of this violence. The danger and impolicy of waging war against all Europe at once, justified the course pursued by the general government, of remonstrance, negociation and commercial restrictions. It has now become a subject of some consolation that one of the great belligerent nations has receded from her hostility, ceased to violate our neutral rights, made assurances of future amity and the observance of the laws of nations, and thereby left America a single antagonist to contend with—one against whom she has already measured her strength.

In contemplating the evils inflicted on our country by Great Britain, the legislature of New-Jersey disclaim bringing into the calculation the injuries suffered by the revolutionary war, these having been magnanimously buried in the treaty of 1783. Nor do they take into account the alledged instigation of the savages to hostilities on our frontier settlements, the facts not being officially ascertained and declared; they leave out also the insult to the American flag in the attack on the Chesapeake frigate, that having been amicably adjusted; nor would they at this time think proper to complain of the refusal of Great Britain to accede to the desires of the civilized world, of ameliorating the evils of war, by adopting as a rule, that free ships make free goods. Even if the controversy between the two countries arose solely out of the interruption to our carrying trade, although they consider the trade founded on a perfect indisputable right which ought never to be yielded by treaty, yet policy might suggest the propriety of sleeping over the injuries arising from the deprivation of the exercise of this right for a time.

But the two following causes of complaint on which America and Great Britain are at issue, are of so unquestionable a nature as to leave no doubt or hesitation on the mind: First, the abominable practice of impressing native American seamen, while in the pursuit of a lawful commerce, forcing them on board their ships of war, and compelling them under the lash to fight against nations with whom we are at peace, and even against their own country.

Second. The depredations committed on the legitimate commerce of America, it being now openly avowed by the British government, that an American built ship, owned by the citizens of the United States, navigated by native American seamen, laden with goods the growth or manufacture of the United States, not contraband of war, bound to a belligerent port, which is neither invested nor blockaded, is subject by the orders of the British government to seizure and condemnation, both ship and cargo; the ruin of individuals and the destruction of commerce, evidence the rigid execution of these orders.

This flagitious conduct of the rulers of Great Britain, needs no comment; it is too notorious to be denied, too palpable to be susceptible of explanation, and too attrocious for palliation or excuse. The answers to the reasonable remonstrances of our government have only added insults to injuries, by assuming positions, at variance with reason, justice and the public law, in consequence of which further negociation becomes idle and vain: it only remains for the constituted authorities of the union to guide the destinies of a numerous, brave and powerful nation, by marking out its future course. That in doing this they may rely with confidence on the support of New-Jersey.—

Be it resolved by the legislative council and general assembly of the state of New-Jersey, That at this important crisis in our national concerns, the government of New-Jersey entertain a full and perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the president, the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America—and hereby most solemnly assure the national government, that New-Jersey will readily accord in any measures which it may, in its wisdom, think proper to adopt for the redress of national wrongs. That they cordially approve the recommendation of the president of the United States to both houses of congress, admonishing them to put the nation in armor. That in case the government of the United States shall eventually determine to resist by force the lawless aggressions committed by the British nation on the persons and property of our citizens, this legislature, in behalf of themselves and the citizens of New-Jersey, whose representatives they are, pledge themselves to the nation to render to the general government all the aid, assistance and support in their power, and will with readiness, perform all the duties required of them in the prosecution of a war undertaken for the common defence and general welfare.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing to the president of the United States, with a request that he would be pleased to communicate a copy to each branch of the legislature.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be also requested to transmit a copy to each of our senators and representatives in congress.

Burr Mill Stones.

Some months ago, I had the pleasure to announce to the public, through the *Baltimore Evening Post*, the discovery of a quarry of stones in the state of Georgia, which it was believed, would answer all the purposes of the *French Burrs;* in that publication it was stated they were under trial at the famous *Brandywine* mills, &c. I have now the pleasure to communicate the result of that trial to the numerous readers of the WEEKLY REGISTER, and to congratulate them on the discovery of so great a desideratum.

To those that are personally acquainted with the gentlemen who sign the annexed article, (from the *American Watchman*) any thing *I* could say of their *prudence* and *circumspection*, or of their *capability* of judging in this matter, might well be deemed superfluous. But to those who do not know them, I feel a pleasure to declare, that the most implicit confidence may be placed in all they assert. [ED.

It is now some months since we took the liberty to request the public to suspend their opinion of the Georgia Burr Stones, until an opportunity had been offered by experience to test their value. We now have four pair of mill stones, made from the Georgia Burrs, in the mills we work, and have supplied four other pairs to different millers at this and other places; and we have no doubt that if the proper

care is taken in selecting them at the quarries and in making them up, they will be found adequate to all the wants of the country. The quarries are said to be very extensive. One only objection can be made to them—that they are too soft; but if taken out of the earth and exposed to the air as the French Burr's are, we believe they will be found in no respect inferior to them, and in some circumstances they are much superior to the French.

WM. POOLE, & Co.

Brandywine Mills.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER VIII.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 328.)

While the peasantry of Spain were thus manfully struggling for their liberties, the grandees were acting a very different part in Bayonne. This city once belonged to England, and was, for a considerable time, the residence of her favorite hero, Edward the black prince. It is remarkable that he there received the visit of Pedro, the exiled king of Castile, who requested his assistance in the re-conquest of his kingdom: and from that place the English force marched which did restore him to his throne. It was now the residence of Joseph Bonaparte. Here he received a deputation of the grandees of Spain, with the duke del Infantado at their head, who expressed their lively joy at presenting themselves before his royal person. His presence, they said, was necessary to the re-establishment of their country. The grandees had at all times distinguished themselves by their fidelity towards their sovereigns, and that fidelity he would now experience from them. He answered by assuring them of his especial protection, and declared that it was his intention to rule only by virtue of the laws. Deputations from the different councils, and from the army, were ready also with their homage and their flattery. —The serene brother of the great Napoleon, they told him, deserved to be his choice on this important occasion; for he united in his person the sublime qualities by which thrones are supported and strengthened. "Your majesty," said these sycophants, "constitute a part of the family destined by Providence to govern. The fame of your deeds has stretched itself over the Pyrenees and spread itself over all Spain." One thing which passed at this audience is especially worthy of notice; Joseph said to the deputies of the inquisition, that other countries allowed of different forms of religion, but he considered it as the felicity of Spain that she had but one and that the true one.

A national assembly had been convened at Bayonne, to do homage to Joseph, and receive from him a new constitution. Of 150 summoned, not more than ninety attended. Don Miguel Joseph de Aranza, the president of the body, pronounced an empty declamation—in which he congratulated the venerable meeting on the pleasing and honorable task in which they were engaged, and exhorted them to offer their individual benefits on the altar of their country, in order to raise a simple and great monument, in place of the gothic and tottering structure of their former government.

For the feelings of some of this convention, irony and sarcasm could not have employed language of keener reproach. Let the motives of their conduct be what they may, whether their submission to the intruder have been affected or sincere, the whole weight of their sanction was given to his authority, and the nation at large is the more to be admired for its general insurrection: because these men to whom it had been accustomed to look up as the most enlightened and patriotic of its chiefs—had apparently sold themselves to Joseph Bonaparte.

An address was voted to Joseph. It was in the basest strain of adulation. They spoke of the resolution which he had announced of governing only for the happiness of Spain, as "a resolution worthy the monarch, whose fame was spread over the universe, as a model of gentleness and virtue—who constituted the delight of the people whom he governed, and whom he left in tears, because he went to bear away his virtues in another land." At the third sitting (June 20) the constitutional statute for Spain was presented by order of Napoleon Bonaparte, who is ambitious of the fame of a legislator as well as that of a conqueror. On the seventh, the ceremony of accepting this constitution was performed, at which another speech was addressed to Joseph. A few days before this mockery took place, he had abdicated the crown of Naples. "Providence," said he in the proclamation which he addressed to the Neapolitans, "Providence whose designs are inscrutable, having called us to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have found ourselves in the cruel predicament of withdrawing ourselves from a people who had so many claims to our attachment, and whose happiness was our most gratifying hope, the only object of our ambition." With that impious hypocrisy which belongs to kings, he appealed to the searcher of all hearts, to witness how reluctantly he left them, for the purpose of accepting another kingdom. But to insure their future comfort, he presented them a new constitution of the latest fashion, which Napoleon approved and guaranteed. Some weeks elapsed before the people of Naples were informed of the name of the prince, to whom the emperor had committed the charge of rendering them happy. Murat at length, (July 20) who was now recalled from the scene of his procriptions to Bayonne, announced to them that the crown had been ceded to him by his brother-in-law, conformably to the decrees of Divine Providence; that he had assumed the title of Joachim Napoleon, by the grace of God, and the constitution of the state, king of the two Sicilies, and grand Admiral of the empire, and that he should appear in the midst of them with the queen Caroline, his august spouse, and the prince royal, Achilles Napoleon. Such, however, was his fear of his new subjects, that one of the first measures of his reign was to revive a law prohibiting the manufacture of arms without permission from government, and to pass a decree compelling gunmakers to register the name of every man who bought a musket, and forbidding any person to carry arms without an especial license.

Joseph, with a suite of about one hundred carriages, entered Spain by Irun (9th July) two days after he had received homage from the junta at Bayonne. When he reached Bergama, a deputation sent from St. Andero, while the French were in possession of that place, appeared to solicit his forgiveness and ratify the submission of their townsmen, a few hours only before those townsmen recovered their liberty. Deputations also from Guipuscoa and Alava were ready with their compulsory homage. At Vittoria he was proclaimed; all the troops were under arms when he entered that city, and the

inhabitants were compelled to receive him with the forms of rejoicing. On the evening of the 20th he reached Madrid, all the troops being under arms, a necessary part of the parade. He had previously been crowned king in the city of St. Sebastian, on the ninth inst. Instead of the rejoicings usual on such occasions, the most sullen silence prevailed during the coronation. The general reception he met with, is detailed in the following letter, dated from that city July 11. "Last Saturday, at half past one in the afternoon, arrived here a person of the name of Joseph, and found a city deserted by nine tenths of its inhabitants, who fled before his arrival to shun his sight. There was not a single individual who returned the bows he made in his coach, and no shouts were heard but those of a woman in the market place, who, on his passing by, exclaimed, long live Ferdinand VII." This entry resembled the funeral of a poor deceased in the hospital. A certain Urquijo complained of this conduct, but no attention was paid to his complaints. The constituted authorities received him with the respect which is due to a foreign prince, and told *the Urquijo*, that they could not controul the sentiments of the people. On the 10th he was again proclaimed at Vittoria, and under circumstances not more flattering. Every possible means were taken, therefore, to prepare the metropolis for his reception in a more flattering manner, and to keep down the spirit of the people. The publication of news from the provinces was prevented by the severest measures; and, if any of the patriots' manifestoes found their way to Madrid, to print, copy, read or listen to them, was declared and punished as high treason. A proclamation was forged in the bishop of St. Andero's name, recommending the people to receive with gratitude the king and the army who were come to regenerate them.—The proclamation of Joseph took place on St. Iago's day; the grand standard bearer and his son, effected their escape from the capital, and thus avoided the degradation of appearing in such a procession. Nothing indeed could be more striking than the contrast between this day and that on which Ferdinand made his entrance as king; then, the streets swarmed with the population of the whole surrounding country; then, all the zeal and authority of the magistrates were necessary to repress the popular enthusiasm;—now, what few demonstrations of joy were made was procured by authority, the officers going from door to door to call upon the inhabitants.

The houses were just sufficiently decorated to preserve them from the military commission to which they would otherwise have been exposed.—The money which was scattered among the populace, lay in the streets where it fell, for the French themselves to gather up; and the theatres which were thrown open to the people, were left to be filled by Frenchmen.

Joseph seems to have halted at Vittoria till he received intelligence of Bessieres' victory at Rio Leco, and to have advanced to Madrid in full confidence that the French would be equally victorious in all parts of the Peninsula. The first news which reached him after his arrival was of the defeat and surrender of Dupont. St. Andero had been recovered by the patriots, Moncey had been put to flight before Valentia, Lefebvre, after sustaining a repulse, was in vain attempting to subdue Zaragoza;—meantime two victorious armies, one from Valentia, and one from Andalusia, were advancing towards Madrid. Bessieres, instead of being able, as he had hoped, to march to the assistance of Junot in Portugal, was fain to fall back himself, and provide for his own safety; and Blake, whom the defeat at Rio Leon seemed only to have rendered more formidable by displaying his talents, and obtaining that reputation which he merited, was ready with the Gallician army to co-operate for deliverance of the capital, and might not improbably cut off the retreat of the French court unless it were speedily effected. The French force at Madrid would perhaps have been sufficient to have defeated all these hasty levees had the contest been with these only; but the inhabitants of the metropolis were ready to rise upon them at the first favorable occasion, and take vengeance for their murdered brethren. On the 29th July, says the Oviedo Gazette of 2d August, it was reported that Joseph Bonaparte was marching, and that all the troops in the city were following him. He intended to start in the dusk on the 30th. The carriages were harnessed and repaired to the court of the palace, but the coach-men and mule drivers, and most of the attendants of the private carriages, had disappeared. He was therefore obliged to wait until the following day, when he departed on horseback, being unable to put the carriages in motion. Before he went he took all the horses, mules and harness from the stables and sold them for the lowest price. He forced open the public treasury and the bank, putting the people in the greatest terror, from the apprehension of a general pillage. At two in the morning of the 1st Aug. a cannonade was heard, which though at first was taken for a fatal signal, was in fact but the precursor of the brightest and happiest day that ever shone upon Madrid. Before the French left the city, they seized upon the regalia and the crown jewels, burnt the gun carriages, spiked the cannon, threw two hundred barrels of powder into a pond, and, generally, destroyed all that they could not take with them. When the inhabitants of Madrid saw themselves delivered from the horde, they returned thanks to the supreme ruler of events, and assumed as a badge the portrait of Ferdinand.

Spain had no sooner risen in arms against the Bonapartes, than the attention of the British government was directed to the Spanish troops, who, having been marched under false pretences into the northern parts of Germany, were now stationed in the Danish Islands. There the emperor thought he had secured them, the court of Denmark being disposed to act with subserviency to his will, partly from its attachment to France, and partly from a deep-rooted feeling of hatred towards Great Britain. The Paris journals (Aug. 12) had published that these troops had taken the oath of allegiance to Joseph with universal enthusiasm. No man who knew the Spanish character—no man, indeed, who knew any thing of human nature, believed this falsehood; on the contrary, when this oath was proposed, far as they were from Spain, with no probability, scarcely with the hope of returning to it—ignorant of the spirit which had manifested itself there, and surrounded by French and Danish troops, who were equally hostile to the cause of the patriots, they planted their colors, formed a circle round them, and there swore on their knees to be faithful to their country. The difficult task of opening a communication with their commander, the marquis de la Romana,* and endeavoring to bring off their troops,

*The marquis was kept in profound ignorance of the events that had taken place in his country, and various attempts had been made on the part of the British government, to communicate the tidings to him, and to devise means for his escape with the

was entrusted to rear admiral Keats, one of the ablest and most distinguished officers in the British service. The main body of these troops were with the commander in chief upon the island of Funen, some were in Jutland, some in Zealand. A smaller body in Langland. It was proposed by the British admiral (Aug. 7) that those in Funen should secure themselves in a peninsula on the north side of the island, from whence if necessary, they might be removed to the small island of Rumsoe. The Danish gunboats would be rendered inactive if the Spanish general had it in his power, and should think it proper, to seize on the town and port Nyborg; but this measure admiral Keats thought might endanger the safety of the troops in Zealand and Jutland, by inducing the Danes to act hostilely, when they otherwise might be disposed to wink at, or make no serious efforts to impede, the quiet removal of the Spaniards. There was little hope that any negociation for their peaceable departure would be successful; but immediately after the movement should have commenced, a declaration of the unoffending object in view, might thus, he thought, be advantageous. The troops in Zealand, it was proposed, should attempt to force their way to the peninsula near Corsoir, where it seemed likely that they might be able to defend the isthmus till they could be removed to the neighboring island of Sproe.—Those at Frederisca, in Jutland, were to seize vessels, and endeavor to unite with their countrymen at Funon; but if the troops in Langland were strong enough to feel themselves in safety, it would be better to land all the others there, from whence they could be transported at leisure.

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troops under his command, without effect. At length a Swedish clergyman was found, in whose good sense and enterprising disposition, the firmest confidence could be placed. This gentleman, disguised as a low and travelling tradesman, went by the way of Heligoland, and having overcome many obstacles with the utmost patience, prudence and fortitude, at length arrived at the place where the marquis and his troops were stationed. Having ascertained the person of the marquis, he was obliged to watch incessantly for an opportunity of addressing him, without exciting the suspicion of the numerous spies by whom he was surrounded. The venerable agent at last was obliged, as if by accident, to jostle the marquis in the street, in order to attract his attention. Having done so, he apologised, as if ignorant of the person whom he addressed, and concluded with offering to sell him some excellent coffee, The marquis treated this offer with contempt, and signified that he supposed he was talking to a smuggler. The minister, however, persevered in recommending his coffee, and in the course of the conversation, found means to intimate that he was not a smuggler but a gentleman. "We'll soon see that," said the marquis, and then asked him if he could speak Latin. The minister answered in the affirmative, and a conversation ensued, apparently about coffee, as the gestures of both were calculated to deceive all who might observe them. The marquis was then duly informed of every thing that had occurred in Spain, of the assistance the British government had rendered, of their readiness to adopt any measure that might be thought practicable for effecting the rescue of himself and his troops, that they might join their countrymen in resisting the French in their attempts to enslave them.

It was scarcely possible that these various movements could be concerted without exciting suspicion, prepared as the French officers and the Danish government were to expect some such attempt, and after the manner in which the Spaniards had expressed their abhorrence of the usurpation of their country. A premature execution of the plan became necessary, and Romana, accordingly (9th August) took possession of Nyborg. Admiral Keats had hoisted his flag the preceding day, in the *Superb*, off that town; and as soon as the Spaniards entered it, he dispatched a letter to the governor, informing him, that notwithstanding the state of war between England and Denmark, it was his wish to abstain from every hostile act, provided no opposition was made to the embarkation of the Spanish troops. While this was going on, he must necessarily co-operate with those troops, and, consequently, communicate with the town of Nyborg; but the strictest orders had been given to all under his command to observe the utmost civility towards the inhabitants. If, however, the Spaniards were opposed, he must, however reluctantly, take measures which might occasion the destruction of the town.

The Danish garrison had yielded to circumstances: but an armed brig and a cutter which were moored across the harbor, near the town, rejected all the pacific offers, both of the Spanish general and the English admiral, and even all the remonstrances of their own countrymen: such small vessels and boats as could be collected were sent against them and they were taken. It had been the special care of Romana, that no act of hostility should be committed by his men, except such as were absolutely necessary to secure their embarkation. Some of them, however, irritated at the obstinacy with which the English were opposed, fired a few shots at the Danish ships before they struck. Admiral Keats now addressed a second letter to the governor, telling him that as his entrance into the harbor had been opposed, it was evident that he was bound by no absolute law or usage, to respect the property of the inhabitants. The Spanish general had occasion for some of the small craft in the port: unless the masters and crews would assist them in equipping and navigating them, it might not be in his power to secure them from injury; if they would, he pledged himself, after the short service for which they were required should be ended, not only to secure them from injury, by every means in his power, but also grant them passports to return in safety. Accordingly a great part of the artillery, baggage and stores, were embarked on board such vessels as were in the ports; the troops, amounting to 6000, were taken on board, and landed upon Langland; and a convention being made between Romana and the governor of that island, in which the latter agreed to supply the Spaniards with provisions, they, on their part, abstaining from hostilities.—Above a thousand troops from Jutland effected their escape in the manner proposed, and joined their countrymen while at sea. Another thousand had arrived at Langland. One regiment in Jutland was too distant, and too unfavorably situated, to effect its escape; and two in Zealand, after having fired upon the French general who commanded them, and having killed one of his aides-du-camp, were overpowered and disarmed. Nothing could exceed the joy of those who effected their escape—the regiment of Zamora made a march of eighteen Danish (equal to *eighty-two English*) miles in twenty-one hours. This regiment, which made this

surprising exertion for the sake of returning to their own country, to maintain its independence, was one of those which the French papers described as discovering the greatest attachment to Joseph.

The court of Denmark issued a proclamation on this occasion, expressing its astonishment at what it called the treachery of the Spaniards, and charging them with having violated the most sacred duties! That court was therefore the first to give its sanction and support to the usurpation of Spain.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Official Papers.

Accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. (See page 229.)

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 401.)

(D. d.)

Statement of the amount of the public debt on the first of April, 1801, and on the first of January, 1812.

			Principal.	*Interest.*	
Debt on 1st April, 1801.					
Six per cent. and deferred, unredeemed, - -			37,887,840 54	2,273,270 43	
Three per cent. outstanding, - - - -			19,102,477 89	573,074 33	
Five and a half per cent. - - -		1,847,500			
Four and a half per cent. - -		176,000			
Eight per cent. (including 800 dollars over issue) - - -		6,482,500			
Navy six per cent. - - -		711,700	12,657,700	863,218 50	
Temporary loans, viz.					
at six per cent.	2,040,000	3,440,000			
at five per cent.	1,400,000				
1796 six per cent. - - - -			80,000	4,800	
Foreign debt, on first January, 1801, -	10,419,000				
Deduct principal and premiums paid between 1st January and 1st April, 1801, - -	343,996		10,075,004	466,100	
Unfunded debt, consisting of such parts of the registered debt, and debt due to foreign officers, as have been subsequently paid, - - -			90,092 58		
Debt, first April, 1801, - - - -			79,893,115 01		4,180,463 26
Reimbursements from 1st April, 1801, to 1st Jan. 1812, viz:					
On six per cent. and deferred stocks,		20,820,744 46		1,249,244 67	
Three per cent. including reimbursement of converted stock and deducting converted stock outstanding,		2,379,269 44		(a) 54,418 53	
Eight, five and a half, four and a half, and navy six per cent. stocks and temporary loans, paid all in full		12,657,700		863,218 50	
Foreign debt paid in full, -		10,075,004		466,100	
On account of unfunded debt, -		90,092 58			
Total reimbursement, - -			46,022,810 48		2,632,981 70
Debt on first January, 1812.					
First, old debt, viz:					
(b) Six per cent and deferred, - -		17,067,096 08		1,024,025 75	
(c) Three per cent. -	16,157,890 04	16,723,208 45		518,655 80	
Converted six per cent.	565,318 41				
1796 six per cent. - - -		80,000		4,800	
Old debt, - - - -			33,870,304 53		1,547,481 56
Second, new debt, viz:					
Louisiana six per cent. - - -			11,250,000		675,000
Total amount of debt, first January, 1812, -			45,120,304 53		2,222,481 56

The reimbursement of principal for 1812, will be 1,569,900 65, thus:

Nominal amount of six per cent. and deferred stocks,	32,424,080 14		
at six per cent, - - - - - - -		2,593,926 41	1,569,900 65
Of which is interest, as above, - - - -		1,024,025 76	
Total amount annually payable on the public debt after 1812,			3,792,382 21

Notes to Statement D. d.

(*a*) Interest extinguished on 2,379,269 34 at three per cent.	71,378 08		
Deduct, interest increased, three per cent. on 565,318 41 converted six per cent. stock, outstanding, - -	16,959 55		
Diminution of interest on three per cent. stock	54,418 53		
(*b*) Six per cent. and deferred stocks, 1st January, 1801. Nominal amount, exclusive of the sinking fund, - - - - - - - -			41,895,310 01
The previous reimbursements, by the accounts of receipts and expenditures, amounted to, - - - - - - - - - - -		3,976,239 84	
Deduct for an error, as stated in the accounts for the year 1803 -		24,210 31	
		3,952,029 53	
But of that reimbursement there has been paid on stock transferred to the sinking fund, a sum of - - - - - - - - -		4,177 72	
Leaving for the reimbursement on the above stated nominal amount,			3,947,851 81
And making for the unredeemed amount, as per report of April, 1808,			37,947,458 20
The reimbursement paid on 31st March, 1801, was			59,617 66
Unredeemed six per cent. and deferred, on 1st April, 1801, -			37,887,840 54
The payments of principal from first April, 1801, to first January, 1812, are as follow:			
I. Annual reimbursements from 1st January, 1801, to 1st January, 1811, per printed accounts of receipts and expenditures,		13,012,741 16	
Deduct reimbursement for 1st quarter of 1801, as above,		59,917 66	
		12,953,123 53	
Reimbursement of the year 1811, estimated at		1,499,000	
		14,452,123 53	
II. Paid in for lands and purchased, viz:			
For lands, unredeemed amount, as stated in the several estimates marked D, - - - -	61,282 10		
Deduct, on account of the nominal amount, instead of the unredeemed amount, having been inserted in those estimates, prior to the 30th September, 1805,	4,229 90		
	57,052 20		
Purchased in 1806, - - - -	17,517 61		
		74,569 81	
III. Exchanged stock, reimbursed in full, - - -		6,294,051 12	
			20,820,744 46
Unredeemed amount on 1st January, 1811, - - -		18,566,096 08	
Deduct reimbursement of 1811, estimated as per above, at -		1,499,000	
			17,067,096 08
(*c*) Three per cent. stock on 1st January, 1801, (including Higgins' stock, 17, 18, stated subsequently in the accounts) per report of April, 1808,			19,093,902 21
Ditto, issued subsequently thereto - - - -			8,575 68
Total outstanding 1st April 1801 - -			19,102,477 89
Reimbursements.			
I. Surrendered in exchange for converted stock - -		2,861,309 15	
II. Paid in or lands - - - - - -		83,278 70	
			2,944,587 85
Outstanding on 1st January, 1812 - -			16,157,890 04
From the above amount of reimbursements - -		2,944,587 85	
Deduct, outstanding converted stock, on 1st January 1812 -		565,318 41	
Makes the reimbursement on three per cent. stock (including converted) from 1st April 1801, to 1st January 1812, - - -			2,379,269 44
viz. Difference between three per cent. surrendered and converted stock, issued under the act of February 11, 1807, - - -		1,001,458 45	
Three per cent. stock paid in for lands - - - -		83,278 70	
Converted do do - - - - -		80	
Do do to be reimbursed on the 31st December, 1811,		1,294,452 29	
			2,379,269 44

Financial Views.

A friend, who is quite out of humor with Mr. *Gallatin*, and his letter to the Chairman of the committee of ways and means, has urged some general propositions on finance with a view to their publication in the REGISTER; accompanied by such remarks and observations as we might believe calculated to elucidate his ideas—which we are the more inclined to do from their novelty, in one instance, and apparent plausibility in another.

HE PROPOSES,

LOANS.—There shall be two kinds of loans; *direct loans* and loans from individuals, or corporate bodies, as usual.

The *direct loans* are to supply the place of *direct taxes*, and supercede the necessity of some of the *internal revenues* proposed by the secretary of the treasury. Suppose these loans to amount to 3,500,000 dollars *per annum*, to be raised from the people as their *county* levies are raised. Let each state be directed by the general government to raise her proportion of the said amount according to her representation, by directing her several levy courts, or county commissioners to assess such an additional *per centum* on their usual taxes as will supply the quota to be furnished by the *county*; which supply shall be according to population, rating the slaves agreeably to the principle laid down in the constitution of the United States. The money, when collected, to pass from the *county* treasuries to the *state* treasury, and from thence to the treasury of the United States; the proper evidences of the contribution being given, in the first instance, by the state treasurers to the county treasurers, and by the treasurer of the United States to the state treasurers, upon drawing the money.

On the supplies thus raised, no interest shall be paid at present [if at all]; but on the return of peace, or at such period as may be agreed upon, ways and means shall be provided to return to the *states* every succeeding year, for the reimbursement of the *counties*, a sum equal (at least) to one half of the amount levied in any one year, with the whole or some proportionate part of the *interest*, [if thought most expedient] until the principal [with simple interest therefor] shall be finally and fully paid. On the receipt of their instalments the *states* shall direct the *counties* to make an ABATEMENT of their usual levy, proportionate to the sum that *reverts* to them, and so continue to do until the whole war loan is exhausted for *county* purposes—or, in other words, in fact, *returned into the pockets of the people.**

The organization of this system is exceedingly simple; and will be attended with no expense whatsoever, except the usual *per centum* allowed for collection.

To pay the interest upon the money thus obtained, or cast out a *sheet anchor* for the extinguishment of the debt, suppose that one *seventh part* of the contribution shall be annually invested by the purchase of evidences of the public debt bearing *interest* payable semi-annually or annually, and so form a SINKING FUND.† If *actively* employed, it will produce the following results:

At the end of the first year the amount of principal, and interest will be	$ 530,000
Add to the fund one seventh of the contribution - - - - -	500,000
	1,030,000
The interest on which for one year, at six *per cent.* is - - - - -	61,800
SECOND YEAR	1,091,800
Add one seventh, as above - -	500,000
	1,591,800
Interest - - - - - -	95,508
THIRD YEAR	1,687,308
Add one seventh - - - - -	500,000
	2,187,308
Interest - - - - -	130,838
FOURTH YEAR	2,318,146
Add one seventh - - - - -	500,000
	2,818,146
Interest - - - - -	169,748
FIFTH YEAR	3,087,894

And so on until the expiration of ten years, when the amount of the fund will be $7,134,675.

There may be, and, perhaps, must be, some obstructions to the perfect operation of this plan; but it is presumed the purchase of stocks on which the interest is payable *semi-annually* would fully make up for any time lost, and give a result at least as favorable.

Here, with this system, it is proposed, in part, to stop. The war has lasted ten years; peace is re-established, and business has assumed its usual channels. We have now a large surplus revenue, [to be shewn hereafter] and can appropriate 8 or 10 millions to the payment of the principal of the public debt, after discharging the interest. Let the *sinking fund attached to the direct loans* operate 10 years longer, by the *mere accumulation of interest*, and it will amount to $12,766,497—of this sum the *principal* invested is only 5 millions in the whole, and there remains a balance of $7,766,496 applicable to the payment of the interest, and a *clear* PROFIT of $3,266,497 by the operation.‡

But suppose that on these *direct loans* no interest should be paid during the period of war, and for five years after its conclusion, when a sum shall be annually refunded equal to one year's contribution and the *current year's* interest on the whole sum borrowed? Would any think the imposition grievous? Would not such a sacrifice (if a sacrifice it can be called) be among the least that any man could expect to make? WHO WOULD FEEL OR KNOW IT? No person could be sensible of it unless he took up pen and paper to *calculate* it; when he would rather estimate a *profit* that might have resulted than a

* If at the time these instalments are to be repaid, any of the counties shall feel themselves in a condition to appropriate the money to *public works*, what elegant roads and bridges might be made—what useful public buildings might be erected!

† If the theory of this sinking fund is not approved of, let it be thrown aside altogether—we can do very well without it, and would have $500,000 a year more for defence than has been calculated, and the final reimbursement will only be obstructed for six months. But the fund might be useful as a *market for stocks*, and strengthen the public credit by its demands.

‡ Balance after payment of principal $7,766,497.

Fifteen years interest (equated time) on five millions	4,500,000
PROFIT	$3,266,407

loss actually sustained. Yet this non-receipt of interest as above proposed, would stand in lieu of *taxes* to the amount of TWO MILLIONS *per annum* during the war, (supposed for ten years) which taxes, every man would very often *feel and know.*

Loans from individuals to the amount of ten millions *per annum* it is presumed may be easily obtained. This is Mr. Gallatin's calculation; and of the will or capacity of the people to furnish such a supply there can be no question. There is a vast monied capital in the United States which such requisitions would bring into action. The sums raised, it is to be remembered, are not lost to the people, but immediately revert to them through a thousand different avenues. Indeed, it is the opinion of many, and an opinion that appears pretty well founded, that money would thereby become much more plenty (to use a common saying) than it is at this time. Open war would give a free circulation to that which in our mongrel peace, every man is afraid, or has not the spirit to part with.

Thus is provided a resource say of thirteen millions a year—but the secretary, for all his purposes, wants about twenty millions—there are yet seven millions deficient.

It is admitted that the duties on goods imported if *doubled,* will produce five millions. This is certainly the lowest possible estimate that can be formed.§

The tax upon *salt* is allowed to be a good tax, inasmuch as it will give a great spur to an important domestic manufacture, and can be collected without any or but little additional expense. This will raise says Mr. Gallatin, $400,000.

Granted that whiskey is, of all possible subjects that can present itself, the fairest for taxation. Had Great Britain such a resource she would levy twenty millions a year upon it *in addition* to all her present excises and duties, and the tax would be paid. Notwithstanding our immense supply of domestic distilled liquors, we have imported ten millions of gallons in one year of foreign spirits; a drop of which could not sometimes be found by a traveller in a whole day's ride, within fifty miles of a seaport; and yet our *foreign liquors* have cost the people about as much as their whole export of *provisions* were sold for!‖ In many parts of the interior no other than domestic spirits are seen—and in no part of it are foreign productions in general use. From this it is presumed that the quantity of home-made liquors distilled will amount to at least thirty millions of gallons a year; perhaps to 40 millions. Let the duty on foreign spirits be *trebled*—those on the sea-board who choose to drink them will pay for them. Their consumption will be diminished; but this dimunition will give a proportionate vent for the domestic product; excite the distillers to improve the excellency of their article, and afford a great *home market* for our extra qualities of grain, &c. Whiskey, which but a few years ago was accounted as fit only for the lowest dregs of the people, is now to be found on the side-boards of the most opulent amongst us; and a duty upon it, *(by making it appear more respectable!)* would rather increase than diminish its consumption.

It is concluded that at least 30 millions of gallons of whiskey, rum, gin or brandy—say *whiskey,* is distilled every year in the United States—the average price of it is 35 cents in the interior—45 in the sea-ports—say 40 cents *per gallon.* Let a duty be laid according to the proof to produce an equation of 25 cents *per gallon,* and its average price will be 65 cents. This duty shall be *permanent.* The price of the article will yet be low enough in all conscience. The *retailers* will raise it from three cents a gill to four cents; it will only cost a man *one cent* more to get tipsey then than it does now, and his heart being *warm* he will pay it with pleasure!—The only inconvenience that ought to attend this tax, is the payment of it, in the first instance, by the distillers—but a plan may be devised, whereby, on giving the proper securities, they may be excused, until a period has expired presumed sufficient for them to make sales, *as is the case with goods imported by our merchants.*

This excise, then, will raise $7,500,000 per annum**—deduct one million for expense of collec-

§ It is probable this source of revenue would produce at least eight millions. With *all* their navy the British could not watch the American coast as closely as they watch the Atlantic shores of France, as it were at their doors; and of our vessels (whether on the coast of France, or the high seas, or *at the mouths of our own harbors)* they do not seize more than one of three engaged in the commerce, though they are not *prepared* as they would be if *open, undissembled, candid* war was declared. It should be recollected also, that the United States can and probably would soon have afloat 1000 or 1200 of the *wickedest* and most active privateers that ever were on the ocean, and that a vast quantity of the richest commerce of Britain passes by our coasts. We have the ships and vessels fitted for the service; but, what is more, we have 200,000 seamen and half seamen," a quantity greater, perhaps, than all the world possesses besides, Great Britain herself excepted. Does any man suppose that a spot of the navigable world, from the sea of *Kamschatka* to the *Irish channel* (between England and Ireland) will be unvisited by these privateers? Captures will be made upon the coast of England—in the sight of her 74's many will be retaken, but some will arrive safe, and the duties on the cargoes will run up very fast, being doubled.

‖ In 1804 we imported 10,488,696 gallons of spirits, the average duty on which was more than 29 cents *per gallon*—we also imported 3,003,312 gallons of wine, the average duty on which was almost 32 cents per gallon, producing together are venue of $4,059,124 19—of which were re-exported about as much as, *by drawback,* reduced the net revenue to *three millions and a half.* This, perhaps, is more than the average; and we will call it three millions, to aid the suppositions.

The citizens of the United States living on the sea board, or in the immediate neighborhood of seaport towns, constituting not *one sixth* of the whole population, have paid at least *three fourths* of this revenue of three millions; and what has been the inconvenience or hardship of it? *Let a man look at it fairly.* If the *one sixth* of the people have paid, without being the least oppressed, or feeling the least inconvenience from the tax, three fourths of three millions a year for foreign spirituous liquors, can it be believed that the *whole people* will be unwilling, or are unable to pay for all their ardent drinks, the small comparative sum of seven millions and a half? The proportion of the tax upon the *whole,* will then be as the tax is at present on the *part,* as 1 is to 2—that is, for one cent that the whole of the people will have to pay, a part of the people now pay 2 cents.

** Fruits being perishable, the duty might be lower on the spirits produced from them—the deficiency to be made up by a higher duty on those made of *foreign* materials.

tion and losses, and we have a clear revenue of six millions and a half, and more than five millions *above* the wants of the secretary of the treasury, without oppressing or vexing any part of the community, or sending out, swarms of officers, like locusts, to eat up their substance. Besides, thirteen hundred thousand dollars might be raised from the usual sales of public land, and the contemplated tax upon retailers, the latter to be collected by the same persons who collect the excise upon whiskey.

ANNUAL SUPPLIES.

Direct loan, after deducting $ 500,000 for sinking fund, - - - - - -	3,000,000
Other loans - - - - - - - - - -	10,000,000
Excise on whiskey, rum, gin and brandy,	6,500,000
Impost, including a duty on salt - -	5,400,000
Sales of land - - - - - - - - -	600,000
Licenses to retailers - - - - - -	700,000
	$ 26,200,000

Suppose the war to last ten years, though no man believes it will last more than from two to five years, if carried on with vigor, and we shall have borrowed

By direct loans - - - - - - - -	$ 35,000,000
Other loans - - - - - - - - -	100,000,000
Add the *present debt*, say - -	40,000,000
And owe - - - - - - -	$ 175,000,000

But during the whole of the war we have a surplus of revenue beyond the apparent wants of the secretary of *six millions each year*, and, from our *sinking fund*, have in the treasury, at the end of 20 years, nearly thirteen millions of dollars. So that the whole real amount of debt cannot be assumed at more than about 130 millions, the interest on which, supposing one half of it to be raised at 8 *per cent.* will be *per annum* $ 6,100,000
The ordinary expenses of a "peace establishment," will be less than - - 5,500,000

Expense of government and interest	$ 11,600,000
The ordinary imposts will raise in a time of prosperity - - - -	$ 15,000,000
Excise on whiskey, which shall be permanent protected by high duties on foreign liquors	6,500,000
Sales of land - - - - - - - - -	600,000
Many small items - - - - - - -	400,000
Whole revenue - - - -	$ 22,500,000

A sum must certainly within the *means* of the people—and which will leave almost 11 millions a year applicable to the reduction of the national debt, and effect its whole redemption in from 10 to 12 years.

It may be urged by the fastidious, that congress have no constitutional right to compel the states to make these "*direct loans*" and that some will not comply with this requisition. It can hardly be believed that any would refuse; but to guard against it, let it be called a *tax* and its reimbursement a *donation*. The first may be *coerced* and the latter will not be *rejected!* The fact will be the same, except the state refusing will lose so much money as the expense to be incurred by appointing *extra* commissioners, *assessors*, *collectors*, &c. The matter may be so arranged that *interest* shall lead all heartily into it. The revenue to be derived from whiskey, at a first view may be considered extravagant—but we have actually paid more (*per gallon*) on foreign spirits, and can as easily pay it on the domestic article. The estimate of the quantity distilled is below the real amount.

With such prospects is it not sinful to "*despair of the republic?*" Our resources are like the infant Hercules in the cradle—let the serpents of despotism attack us, and our strength will be manifest. There is no country under heaven with the same population, that has so much general wealth; and like our soil, our resources are new and vigorous. And to guarantee the whole, if a guarantee is necessary, there is a public property in LAND (not in *figures* or *paper money!*)—but firm substantial soil, worth, (and will ultimately produce,) from six to seven hundred millions of dollars. Our *population* is doubling itself in every 25 years, and the *wealth* of the country is trebled in the same period. *Labor* begins to be employed in all parts of the country to the best advantage. The states are full of machinery—and the ingenuity and enterprize of our people are second to none under the canopy of the sky. LET CONGRESS, WHICH SHOULD BE THE FOUNTAIN OF WISDOM AND ENERGY, PUT THEIR TRUST IN THAT PROVIDENCE WHICH NEVER DESERTS A GOOD CAUSE; RISE UP IN THE MAJESTY OF THE PEOPLE WHO HAVE GIVEN THEM THE LEAD, AND FEAR NO DANGER. War, by this means, may be avoided; if it must come, we shall be prepared to meet it as we ought. The resources of the country are adequate to its wants, and he who doubts should be suspected. It is time to act or at least to leave off talking. As the last section of this monition is only in *our* power, we obey it by concluding this very long article; under a hope that if it does no good to the nation, it may furnish a little amusement to some individuals composing it.

The British Minister.

It has been doubted, by several great men, whether language contributed more to the advancement or hindrance of human knowledge, and an eminent scholar of the last century has said that the English language, of all others, possessed the greatest number of defects. When we consider the variety of interpretation which may be given to the same phrases; the contradictory constructions of the same words; and the easy transposition of sentences to suit the particular views of the writer or reader, we are inclined to give a ready assent to the correctness of the opinion.

Diplomatic writers who should, of all others, seek to be the most perspicuous, so far from endeavoring to attain so desirable an object, even boast of the ingenuity with which they can cast a shade of obscurity over every line they pen. Explanations are ready for every emergency, and a negociation, which might be concluded in a couple of days, is thus kept up, always to the dishonour of one or other of the parties, for as many years. Mr. Foster whose meaning, if we believe himself, has not been understood on any essential point of his correspondence, has lately complained, in a whining strain of puerility, to the secretary of state, "that the *import* of his *former* letters anticipating we presume the same fate to the *present*) has been misunderstood in *two* important circumstances."* We shall not stop to ask Mr. Foster why the discovery of this important misunderstanding was not made sooner;—perhaps he knew the moment for explanation; but we shall proceed to inquire whether it were possible that the import of his letters in these "two important circumstances" could be understood in any other sense than that given to them by the secretary of state. The *import* which he denies to

* See Weekly Register, p. 377.

be conveyed by his words is, on the first point, that he had demanded that the United States' government "should pass a law for the introduction of British goods into the American ports," and on the second point, "that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbors, British manufactures. I beg permission, sir, (says Mr. Foster) to declare that neither of these demands have [has] been made by me, and that my meaning must not have been understood, if such was conceived to have been its import." With respect to the first point, unless Mr. Foster is so nice a logician as to draw a line of distinction between the passing a law for the introduction of British goods, and the repeal of a law already in operation, to prohibit it, we are really at a loss to conceive upon what other ground he has *declared* that he made no such demand. In his letter to the secretary of state of the 3d July, 1811,† we find the following passage, "I am instructed by my government *to urge* to that of the United States, the *injustice* of thus *enforcing that act* (the non-importation) against his majesty's dominions, and *I cannot but hope* that a spirit of justice will induce the United States to *reconsider* the line of conduct they have pursued, and at least to *re-establish* their *former state* of strict neutrality." —Again, in his letter of July 14th,‡ "Allow me then, sir, to *repeat* my request to learn from you, whether I may not convey to his royal highness what I know would be most grateful to his royal highness' feelings, namely, *the hope* that he may be enabled by the speedy *return* of America *from her unfriendly altitude* (the operation of the non-importation act) towards Great Britain, to forget altogether (generous soul!) that he ever was obliged to have any other object in view besides that of endeavoring to promote the best understanding possible between the two countries." Again, July 26th,§ "From every consideration which equity, good policy or interest can suggest, there appears to be such *a call* upon America to *give up this system* (the non-importation) which favors France to the injury of Great Britain, that *I cannot*, however little satisfactory your communications are, as yet *abandon all hopes* that even before the congress meet, a *new view* may be taken of the subject by the president, which will lead to a more happy result." Can any language convey an *acknowledgment*, that such a demand had been made, more unequivocally than the following? In his letter of October 22nd,‖ "I beg you will permit me to make some remarks in reply to your letter of October 1st, being extremely anxious to do away the impression which you seem to have received, *relative* to the *demand I had made* for a *repeal of the non-importation act of the present year*—however you view the *demand made* on the part of *Great Britain*, I can safely say, that it *was made* in consequence of its appearing," &c. &c. &c. It was indeed hardly to be expected that the representative of a nation renowned for its *honor*, would, in two months, "nay, not so much," after having penned the preceding paragraph, have had the shameless effrontery to *declare that he had made no such demand.* —He only *meant to say* that his *royal* master would *retaliate* upon us if we refused to admit his vessels into our ports. He could not think of condescending to ask us for a repeal of our law, but he would frighten us into the measure by threatening us with the wrath of his offended master; as an angry father would treat an obstinate child: he does not say, "go and do this," but with the rod of correction in his hand, repeats, "if you do *not* do this, sir, *you shall be flogged.*" But let us proceed to the *second* point of *misunderstanding*, namely, "that the United States should undertake to force France to receive into her harbors, British manufactures."—This also Mr. Foster *begs permission to declare* is an interpretation of his *meaning* not warranted by his language. Either the president and secretary of state (for both of them have thus construed the minister's letters) have purposely intended to deceive the people of the United States, or they have drawn the only inference fairly deducible from the premises. Let us examine the grounds of their opinion. Great Britain affects to deny that the president had a right to consider the Berlin and Milan decrees as revoked, and under that presumption, she continues to pursue what she calls retaliatory measures *against France*, or in other words, her ships of war continue to capture every *American* vessel bound to or from the ports of France.—The United States, on the contrary, maintain that these decrees have been repealed, or that they have at least, been so far *modified*, as no longer to operate against their neutral commerce. Now as the operations of those decrees could be no farther a subject of complaint by us, than as they immediately interfered with our neutral rights; and as we could have no possible claim to urge their revocation with respect to other nations, or so far as they formed a part of the municipal regulations of France; we were certainly bound to consider such modification as conforming to the provisions of the act of congress of May 1, 1810, and consequently as calling for the proclamation of the president, which renewed the intercourse between the country so modifying its edicts and the United States. "The violations of neutral commerce alluded to in this act, were such as were committed on the high seas. It was in the trade between the United States and the British dominions, that France had violated the rights of the United States by her blockading edicts. It was with the trade of France and her allies, that Great Britain had committed similar violations, by similar edicts. It was the revocation of those edicts which the United States had in view, when they passed the law of May 1, 1810."—Yet Great Britain complains that we have violated our neutrality by enforcing the provisions of this act against her; and therefore treats us upon the high seas as her enemies, and the allies of France, and promises to continue this *war upon our commerce*, until France shall have repealed her decrees *in toto*. Those decrees, it will be recollected, contain provisions with which we, as a neutral nation, have no pretensions to intermeddle. All that we had a right to ask, all that was contemplated in the provisions of *the act* has been done on the part of France; and notwithstanding, Mr. Foster tells us that "not until the French decrees shall be *effectually repealed*, and thereby neutral commerce *restored* to the situation in which it stood *previously* to their promulgation, can his royal highness conceive himself justified, consistently with what he owes to the safety and *honor* of Great Britain, in foregoing the *just* measures of *retaliation*, which his majesty, *in his defence*, was necessitated to adopt against them.†" Now, previously to the promulgation of those edicts, the manufactures of Great Britain and the productions of her soil, when own-

† See Weekly Register, p. 155.
‡ Ib. p. 158.
§ Ib. p. 180.
‖ Ib. p. 184.

* Weekly Register, p. 160.
† Ib. p. 159.

ed by neutrals, were admitted into the ports of France and her allies.‡ But France determined to adopt every means which could tend to the destruction of her ancient enemy, refuses to furnish her any longer with a market for her manufactures or productions. This determination, however, it may abridge the trade of neutrals, is nevertheless a municipal regulation, with which they have no natural or legal right to interfere. How then stands the case between Mr. Foster and the secretary of state? 'Tis true he has not in direct terms said to Mr. Monroe "demand of the emperor Napoleon permission to carry our productions and manufactures into her ports, and we will suffer your vessels to pass and repass unmolested, because you will then be contributing to enrich us as well as yourselves." No, this is not indeed the language of the minister; but he has said unless you exact from France the restoration of neutral commerce to the situation in which it stood previously to the promulgation of her restrictive decrees, (namely, to that situation which permitted the introduction of British productions and manufactures into the extensive markets of the French empire) the *orders in council* shall remain in force, his *royal highness* will persist in his measures of retaliation, he will aim a blow at the *Corsican* which must pierce you before it can reach him. We ask, in the name of common sense, where is the difference between these two propositions? We confess our ignorance of any: indeed we cannot avoid considering the correspondence throughout a tissue of mean prevarication, to say no more. Almost every second letter is an attempt *to do away the impression* naturally, and fairly flowing out of the first. Is this the effect of imbecility in the *minister*, or is it a concerted scheme to trifle with the already exhausted patience of the nation?

We would follow Mr. Foster through many more of his *turnings* and *doublings;* but this article is already extended to a much greater length than we intended; we trust we have succeeded in proving that the *import* of Mr. Foster's letters has not been *misunderstood* in either of the cases adduced; and that the pretensions, set up by Great Britain as necessary preliminaries to her repeal of the *orders in council,* are wholly inadmissible by the United States.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 31.—Mr. Bacon from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the military establishment of the United states for the year 1812. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Bacon from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for an additional military force—read twice and referred as above.

The house took up the order of the day, the bill for classing the militia.

Mr. Mitchell's motion to strike out the first section still before the house. The question was taken, without further debate, by ayes and noes, and were —yeas 38, nays 64.

Mr. Lacock moved to strike out the 8th section for the purpose of introducing a new section.

This motion produced a long debate not unattended with warmth; but was subsequently withdrawn to make way for an amendment, which Mr. L. offered, to the 13th section, making it optional with the state legislatures to direct the mode of distributing the arms.

Mr. Nelson moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole house, for the purpose of so modifying its provisions as to produce more unanimity amongst the members of the house. Motion lost.

Question on Mr. Lacock's amendment recurred, and was decided in the negative—Yeas 48, nays 67.

Various amendments of minor importance were made to the bill, and on the question, "shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time?"

Mr. Nelson spoke at length against it. Messrs. Bigelow, Gholson and Troup, also assigned their reasons for voting against the bill, and the house adjourned without taking the question.

Saturday, February 1.—Mr. Bigelow from the committee appointed to wait on the president with his resolution, passed some days since, reported that the committee had performed the same, and that the president had informed the committee, that the subject should receive due attention.

The house then took up the bill for the classification and arming of the militia.

Mr. Widgery moved an indefinite postponement of the bill—Motion lost, 48 to 53.

Mr. Condit moved a reduction of the annual appropriation, from $ 400,000 to $ 200,000—Carried.

On motion of Mr. Tallmage, it was ordered that the bill lie on the table, when,

The bill reported by the committee of ways and means, for defraying the expenses of the civil list for the year 1812 was gone into.

Tuesday February 4.—Mr. Rhea presented a resolution of the legislature of Tennessee, requesting the assistance of the general government in opening a road between Augusta, in Georgia, and Tennessee. Referred to the secretary of war.

Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the 10th section of the act incorporating the Bank of the United States, which was twice read and committed. [This section provides that the notes of the United States' Bank shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.]

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, containing a statement of imports during the last year.

Also an account of the tonnage of the United States, in conformity with a resolution of the house.

Also a letter from the secretary of the navy, with an account of the pay and rations of the several officers employed in the navy of the United States, which were ordered to be printed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for classing and arming the militia of the United States. The question was on the bill's going to a third reading. Messrs. Bigelow, Moseley, Rhea, and Sturges spoke against the bill's being engrossed; and the latter gentleman concluded his observations, by a motion to recommit the bill.

Messrs. Harper, Potter, Rhea, Gholson and Widgery expressed themselves in favor of arming, but not of clasing the militia.

Messrs. Williams, Macon and Wright (members of the committee who reported the bill,) opposed the motion to re-commit the bill. They wished the sense of the house to be taken upon it, without further loss of time; but if the house decided in favor of re-commitment, they hoped the bill would

‡ President's Message, 5th Nov.

not be sent back to them, as they had reported such a bill as they approved; and if it were to be new modelled, they wished it to go to those gentlemen who had expressed so much dissatisfaction with it, enough they believed but few of them would vote for it in any shape.

The motion for re-commitment was lost.

The question was then taken upon the engrossment of the bill, and carried 62 to 59.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Calhoun in the chair, on the bill supplemental to an act for raising, for a limited time, a military force.

Mr. Williams explained the object of this bill to be to provide for mounting a regiment of horse artillery, directed to be raised by a law of 1808. The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Widgery in the chair, on the bill making further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontiers.

The blank in the bill for the appropriation, was filled with a million of dollars. The house concurred in the amendment, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb, 5.—The speaker laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Kentucky, expressive of their approbation of the course of policy pursued by the general government, and pledging their most cordial support.

A bill from the senate to promote the progress of science and useful arts, was twice read and referred to a select committee.

The bill for classing and arming the militia was read the third time; and the question being taken on the passage of the bill, it was negatived, 58 votes to 55. [The yeas and nays in our next.]

The bill supplementary to an act to raise, for a limited time, an additional military force, passed the 12th of April, 1808; was read the third time and passed.

The bill making a further appropriation for the defence of our maritime frontier, was read the third time; and on the question "shall the bill pass its third reading?"

Mr. B. Hall called the yeas and nays upon the question, [and stated his objections.]

It was defended by Messrs. Cheves, Mitchell, Talmadge, Potter, Wright, Sheffey, and Widgery, who stated that the appropriation was called for by the proper authority: that New-York and Rhode-Island had been mentioned by the secretary of war as requiring a part of the expenditure, but that the appropriation was intended to be left at large, to be used as the president of the United States might think proper, and according to existing circumstances; that it was impossible at this time, to foresee what might be necessary in this respect; and that the president, who is entrusted with the use of the military force of the country, might very well be entrusted with the expenditure of this money, or any part of it, on such fortifications as he might deem it necessary to erect or repair.

The question on the passage of the bill was carried, 88 to 25.

The unfinished business being postponed,

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military establishment of the U. States for the year 1812; the bill making appropriations for six companies of mountain rangers, for the year 1812; and the bill making appropriations for the support of an additional military force, for the same period. The committee having filled up the blanks in the several bills, they were reported to the house. The house took them up, concurred with the committee in the amendment, and ordered the bills to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1812. The committee having gone through the bill, reported it to the house with amendments. The house considered the amendments, agreed to them, and ordered the bill to a third reading on to-morrow.

Thursday, Feb. 6.—Mr. Williams reported a bill authorizing a detachment of 100,000 militia, and appropriating one million of dollars for the purpose.

Some minor business was done, to be noticed hereafter.

The Chronicle.

We have accounts from France to the 22d of December, but no news of importance. Our minister, Mr. Barlow, appears to be very respectfully treated. Flour and rice are in demand, the crops having been short. The Prussian army is reduced to a peace establishment. Hostilities between the Russians and Turks have for a long time been suspended; but now likely to be renewed. Public opinion, as far as could be ascertained in France, was favorable to America.

Extracts from *London* papers to the 18th of December are before us—The Spanish general Blake acknowledges that he lost 4,000 men in the battle near Saguntum; he had retired under the walls of Valentia, which city it was believed at Cadiz, would be taken by the French. Blake is accused of treason. Hostilities were expected to commence in Sicily between the *Sicilians* and the *British*, and the latter appear to calculate upon driving the "*legitimate sovereign*" of the island to *Sardinia!*

A long article in the *London Courier* notices the president's message, and insists on those conditions being fulfilled which Mr. Foster, *by explanation*, says he did not expect. The affair of the *President* and *Little Belt* is also spoken of—the *editor* proposes to *settle* the affair by sending out a frigate to attack the first American frigate she can meet with. To this *we*, with equal confidence and consequence, say but one word—AGREED.

The United States' frigate Constitution, captain Hull, sailed from Cowes for France, December 21.

The king of England was as well as per last advices.

The orders in council were still in force.

American flour is stated to command a price equal to *twenty dollars* a barrel in England.

Price of stocks, December 18.—3 per cent. cons. for op. 64 1-8 1-4, 3 per cent. 62 3-4 7-8, 4 per cent. 78 3-8 1-2.

The British have captured *Batavia*, the famous seat of the Dutch power in the East. Details hereafter.

☞ By the aid of a *supplement*, we present our readers with a *plentiful* repast of original and selected matter. As we have given a general credit to the *National Intelligencer*, for congressional articles, it is just to observe, that Mr. *Anderson's* speech is copied from the *American*.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions,*
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Destruction of the Mamalukes.

[*From Bell's Weekly Messenger.*]

The following narrative is said to be extracted from the papers of a gentleman who was travelling in Egypt, in the capacity of Travelling Fellow of the university at Cambridge, at the time the massacre took place:

Egypt has ever been considered by the Mamalukes as their patrimony; and so deeply was this idea impressed upon their minds by long possession and undisturbed enjoyment, that they complained of the infringement of their rights, when upon the evacuation of the English army, the Porte was reinstated in its original authority. But had it even been consistent with justice to restore to the Mamalukes their usurped dominion, such conduct would scarcely have been reconcileable to sound policy; since their numbers have been so much reduced by the superiority of the French arms, as to incapacitate them from defending the country against the attacks of a foreign invader, or even from suppressing the languid efforts which the native Egyptians might make against the tyranny of their masters. Yet the Beys, though sensible of their weakness, still sighed for the pleasure of unlimited dominion, of which they had been so lately deprived; their obedience to the Turkish viceroy, except when enforced by arms, was nearly nominal, and the operations of his government were perpetually embarrassed and resisted by Mamaluke intrigue or rebellion.—They were carrying on open war in upper Egypt against Mohammed Ali, the present viceroy and Pacha, and were even then on the eve of extermination, when the news arrived of the landing of the British army under general Fraser. Upon the receipt of his intelligence, the Pacha immediately concluded a peace with the Mamalukes, as his less dangerous enemies, and led his troops against the British, with what success is too well known. In one of the articles of that treaty, it was stipulated that the whole corps should come and reside at Cairo; with this condition great part of them complied; and, under the command of Sciaim Bey, fixed their residence at Gizeh, near the capital, but on the opposite bank of the Nile: the remainder, under the command of Ibrahim Bey, continued in Upper Egypt. The Beys, convinced of the inutility of contending against a man who was their equal in fraud, and their superior in force, relinquished for the present, their attempt to overthrow the Pacha's authority; waiting until one of those sudden convulsions to which Oriental despotism is subject, should remove or enfeeble the object of their apprehensions, and open a way to the recovery of their former influence.

About this period, the Porte entertained considerable alarm on account of the rapid progress of the Wechabi. Mecca and Medina were in the possession of these seceders from the catholic faith of Islamism; and the head of the law at Constantinople had asserted, that misfortune must attend all their undertakings, so long as the cradle of their faith remained in the hands of heretics. Jussuf, pacha of Damascus, had not been able to resist the numbers and the enthusiasm of this new sect; and Suliman, paca of Acre, had in consequence been commissioned to send the head of Jussuf to Constantinople; and assume the command of the Pachalik of Damascus. The unfortunate Jussuf fled to Cairo, where he was hospitably received by Mahommed Ali, and protected from the attempts of his rival; and the Porte finding Suliman no better able than Jussuff to support its authority against its infidel impugners, at last ordered the pacha of Egypt to undertake the recovery of the holy cities, and promised to invest him with the government of Damascus and Acre.

The pacha of Acre was already highly exasperated against the viceroy of Egypt on account of the asylum granted to his unfortunate predecessor; and this order and promise of the Porte at once increased his desire for revenge, and presented an opportunity of gratifying it. He listened with eagerness to the proposal made to him, by the Mamalukes of joining his forces with theirs, and of falling upon Mahommed Ali and the small remains of his army which would be left in Egypt after the departure of the expedition against Mecca under the command of his son. The plan was matured and the period of its execution seemed fast approaching; as the pacha of Egypt had assembled a number of boats, nearly sufficient to convey his troops down the Red Sea to Gedda, and his army was collected and encamped near Cairo, in readiness to march down to the coast. But the jealousy and vigilance of the viceroy was as great as the treachery of his enemies. A person in the confidence of Sciaim Bey had been bribed to betray his master, and regularly transmitted to the pacha copies of the correspondence carried on by the Beys of Cairo with those in Upper Egypt and Suliman of Acre. The porte was dnly informed of the designs of the conspirators, and when its definitive orders were received, the viceroy immediately prepared to carry them into execution.

Mahommed Ali, on his return from Suez to Cairo, announced the approaching completion of his preparations against Mecca; and that therefore on the first of March he should celebrate the grand festival on the occasion of solemnly investing his son, Tussom Pacha, with the pelisse of command, previous to the departure of the expedition. The Mamalukes in Cairo were requested to honor the ceremony with their presence; and accepted the invitation. The procession was to pass through the private streets of Cairo, up to the citadel, where the investure was to take place. The Turkish infantry led the way, and was followed by the Mamalukes on horseback, under the command of

Sciaim Bey, who was supported by two sons of the viceroy Ibrahim Bey, and Tussum Pacha; the Delhatri or Turkish cavalry followed, and closed the procession. The foot had already entered the interior of the citadel, and the Mamalukes pressing between the inner and outer wall of the fortress, along a narrow way inclosed on both sides by high walls and ruined buildings, when the gates at each extremity of the passage were closed. The pacha had revealed his intention to no one until this moment, when he ordered his infantry to line the walls which surrounded the Mamalukes, and to commence a heavy fire upon them; even his sons were still mixed with them, and for a time exposed to the same fate. The Mamalukes, cooped up in a narrow space, where their equestrian skill, and their dexterity in the use of the sabre, were unavailing; impeded by their own numbers, encumbered by their dresses of ceremony, and surrounded on all sides by an enemy superior in force and protected by his situation, made but a feeble resistance, and were soon compelled to surrender. The wicket of the inner gate was then opened and the Turkish soldiers dragged out their victims one by one into the court of the citadel, where they were first stripped and then beheaded. They met their fate, it is said, with the most undaunted courage; regretting only that the cowardice of their adversaries had deprived them of an opportunity of displaying that bravery and skill which the Turks had so often and so fatally experienced; and menaced their executioners with the vengeance of their brethren in Upper Egypt. Sciaim Bey was brought alive into the presence of the pacha, who reproached him with his treachery to himself, and with the assassination of his adopted father, Elfi Bey; and then ordered him to be led away to execution. Some of the Mamalukes, whilst the attention of the Turks was engaged by the slaughter of their companions, succeeded in climbing over the walls which enclosed them; most of these, however, unable to escape out of the precincts of the citadel, were taken and beheaded in the course of that or the following day; three of them contrived to secret themselves for nearly a week amongst the dilapidated buildings at the fortress, and when almost expiring with hunger, were discovered and shared the fate of their comrades.—Several who had concealed themselves until the first fury of their murderers was overpast, were suffered to live for some time in the dungeons of the castle; and the pacha, when his safety required no farther bloodshed, was disposed to spare their lives; but the Chiaja Bey, viceroy lieutenant, hearing of this intended clemency, and doubting the policy of it, immediately caused his prisoners to be privately executed, before the intelligence of their pardon could be officially announced to him. Of eight hundred Mamalukes who were enclosed within the walls of the citadel, it is not certainly known that any escaped, except a few boys, who owed their safety to their extreme youth and personal attractions. During the carnage, the Delhati, against whom the gates of the citadel had been closed, after the entry of the Mamalukes, by way of equivalent for their absence from the slaughter, began to plunder the houses of the Beys.—Their women, their money, their jewels, horses, and arms, fell all into the hands of the spoilers.—This pillage indeed, was contrary to the orders of the pacha, who had no intention that so valuable a booty should be lost to himself; but he could not leave unfinished the work of death in the citadel; and it was not until the houses of the Mamalukes were already stripped of every thing valuable, that he sallied out at the head of his guard, and by the instant execution of the most active delinquents, put a stop to farther depredation, and delivered the inhabitants of Cairo from the apprehensions of a general sack and massacre.

The day after this butchery, the heads of the beys and principal cachefs, to the number of twenty-four, were forwarded to Constantinople. An order was given at the same time for the slaughter of all the remaining Mamalukes in Egypt. In the course of the month seven or eight hundred were destroyed in the towns and villages; and the heads of such as had been taken in the neighborhood of the capital, were brought on camels to Cairo, and daily exposed before the gates of the citadel. A large body of troops marched immediately against the beys in upper Egypt, who were encamped near the Cataracts, at the head of eight or nine hundred Mamaluke sabres, with a considerable body of negroes and Arabs, under the command of Ibrahim Bey.—This chieftain is, with the exception of Osman Bey Hassan, the only leader of note who survives, and is well known as such to every English and French commander who has served in Egypt. But both he and Osman are incapacitated by age from acting with energy proportioned to their difficulties, and from supporting the fatigues incident to their erratic mode of warfare. Indeed, a report has lately reached England, that the pacha's troops had surprised the Mamalukes of Upper Egypt, and succeeded in destroying the last remains of this singular people, which had subsisted under such varied fortune from the days of Saladin to the present period.

The beys who perished on the first of March last, were:—Sciaim Bey Elfi, Achmet Bey, Murad Bey, Jichia Bey, Noman Bey, Emim Bey, Hussein Bey, the elder, Hussein Bey, the younger, of the house of Elfi; Suliman Bey, Rosehwan Bey, Ibrahim Bey, Achmet Bey, of the house of Elbuab; Jussuff Bey Abujah; Marzue Bey, son of Ibrahim the Great; Ali Bey el Fajumi, Achmet Bey Cherengi; with five other Beys of less note.

Emim Bey Elfi, and Achmet Bey Elfi, (two who accompanied Elfi Bey to England) were reported to have escaped. It was said, that on seeing the inner gates of the citadel closed, they immediately suspected treachery, and, being in the rear of the Mamaluke procession, had time to turn round and escaped before the outer gates were closed upon them. It is not probable, however, that they were thus fortunate, as the officers of the pacha asserted that their heads were amongst the number of those sent to Constantinople. The principal beys who remained in March last in command in Upper Egypt, were Ibrahim Bey the Great, Osman Bey Hassan, Selim Bey Machrami, Achmet Bey Mainfauch, Ali Bey Ajub.

New-Zealand Flax.

The flax of New-Zealand has been repeatedly offered to the attention of the institution of the arts in France, and Labillardiere has communicated the result of his experiments, which he fully describes. The result is, that the Indian cordage had its strength represented by the power of seven, that of flax between eleven and twelve, that of hemp between sixteen and seventeen, that of the flax of New-Zealand, which is the Phormium tenax of Linnæus, between twenty-three and twenty-four, and

that by silk of thirty-four. And that the quantity in which they stretch before they break, is another proportion which he represents for the Indian cordage at two and an half, for the flax at half, for the New-Zealand flax, one and an half, and five for silk. The report ends in a recommendation of the New-Zealand flax, which might be cultivated in France. In the recommendation he says, "It is easy to perceive all the advantages which may result from the cultivation of this valuable plant, particularly for our marine, and in regard to the burden of the vessels, for in a 74 we allow 68 thousand weight for the cordage used upon her. The flax of New-Zealand would lessen the weight more than one half, and by diminishing the weight of the cordage reserved below decks, it would admit more articles of the first necessity. As the cordage lessens in diameter, and not in strength, the vessel might sail better, and the cordage being smaller and lighter than that of hemp, fewer hands would be required to manage it, and so more vessels might be navigated with fewer hands. [*Essex Reg.*

Merino Sheep.

France and America are at this time, (says a late Glasgow paper,) indefatigable in their respective exertions to propagate, as extensively as possible, the breed of merino sheep, with the evident view of rivaling, in time, the woollen manufactures of Great Britain. The following decree by Bonaparte plainly manifests his views of this important subject.

COPY.

Palace of the Thuilleries, March 8, 1811.

Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiss Confederacy, &c. &c. &c.

On the report of our minister of the interior, and our council of state having heard the same, we have decreed as follows:

Formation of Depots of Merino Rams.

Article 1.—In the course of the year 1811 and 1812, there shall be formed 60 depots of merino rams.

2. Each of these depots shall consist of at least 150, or at most 250 rams.

3. They shall be entrusted to land owners, or farmers, who shall maintain and take care of them, receiving the profit which arises from the fleece, and an annual indemnity, to be, in the first instance, regulated by our minister, according to the price of fodder, and other local circumstances.

4. When the season shall arrive, the rams shall be distributed gratuitously among the owners of the native flocks, who shall take care of them, shall be answerable for them, except in cases of unavoidable accidents, and shall return them to the depot, after using them.

5. The number of depots shall be annually increased for seven years, till there shall be 500.

6. Their situations shall be determined by our minister of the interior, according to the wants of breeders, and other local circumstances.

7. In order to form these depots, all the rams shall be taken which are on our imperial farms, except a reserve for their own wants; all those, which shall in future be produced thereof; all those, which shall from time to time be bought of individuals, they being ascertained by the inspectors, of whom mention will be made below, to be of pure race; without admixture.

8. Every owner of a flock, therefore, which is known to be of pure blood as above described, is forbidden to cause any ram whatever to be castrated, until one of our said inspectors shall have examined the animals both old and young; shall have given to the sheep owner an attestation thereof; shall have chosen rams for the depots, and shall have licensed the castration of those left defective, which he shall mark for that purpose. The surplus shall be bought from time to time on account of government.

9. Every owner of a flock of the mixed breed, who is within the depot, and to whom the depot can furnish rams for his ewes, shall be held bound to have all his males to be castrated.

10. Any breach of the articles shall be ascertained by the inspectors of the flocks, or, at their requisition, by the officers of the police, and punished by confiscation of the castrated animals, in the case described by the article 8, and the animals not castrated, in the case described, by article 9, and further, by the penalty of not less than one hundred, and not more than one thousand francs, which shall, however, be doubled in case the offence being repeated.

11. There shall be for the superintendance and inspection of the depots, for the purpose of making purchases, and exercising the police, four inspectors general, and a common inspector for each district, the extent of which shall be regulated by our minister of the interior.

12. The inspectors general shall be charged to visit, once a year, every depot, and every flock of pure and improved blood, each in that part of the empire which shall be assigned to him; make purchases of rams on account of government, comprehending all the information which he can obtain with respect to this branch of rural economy.

13. The common inspectors shall superintend the depots, distribute the rams for the season, visit the flocks which they are serving; precribe salutary measures, and cause them to be executed; inspect the pure and improved flocks, as well as correspond with the minister of the interior, the prefect and inspector general, under whom they shall be placed.

14. The inspectors general shall have a salary of 8000 francs per annum, and 4000 francs for the expenses of their circuit.

15. The common inspectors shall have a salary of 8000 francs per annum, and 4000 francs for the expenses of their circuit.

16. To carry the preceding measure into execution, there shall be placed, at the disposal of our minister of the interior, a fund of 600,000 francs for 1811, and successively for other years, the sum necessary to complete and maintain the depots till the system of amelioration shall be fully attained.

Our ministers of the interior, of finance, and the treasury, are charged, each as far as it concerns him, with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of laws.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By command of the emperor,

H. B. Duke of Bassano.

Mr. Anderson's Speech.

In the senate of the United States, Dec. 17, 1811, in support of this motion to reduce the number of regiments proposed in the bill to raise an additional military force, and in reply to Mr. Giles.

Mr. Anderson said, he was not a little surprised to hear the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Giles,) say that he was unprepared to oppose a very unexpected motion, when he (Mr. A.) had two days be-

fore, whilst the bill was under consideration, suggested his intention *in his place*, to make the motion he had now made; upon which the honorable member expressed a wish to postpone the consideration of the question, and immediately moved the postponement of the bill, which was not opposed, and of course prevailed. Mr. A. said, that the motion was not therefore made without due notice, and he would add without due consideration. He had consulted with a number of the members of this honorable body, for whose judgment and opinions he had great respect, and with whose approbation and he might indeed add, at whose instance, the motion had been made. He was however himself ready and willing to meet all the responsibility that might attach to it; notwithstanding the surprise of the honorable member as to the question from which it had come.

Mr. A. said, he should not pretend to reply to all the various observations the gentleman had thought proper to make, very many of which he considered altogether irrevelant to the question under consideration, but which might perhaps answer some other purpose which the honorable member might have in view.

Mr. Anderson said, he was as strongly impressed with the necessity of a sufficient force, for the invasion of Canada, as the gentleman from Virginia could possibly be, and not a single expression had escaped him to induce a belief that he should be unwilling to vote a proper and ample force for that service; but he differed greatly with the gentleman, as to the kind of force we ought immediately to employ. The honorable member appeared to place his sole dependence upon regular troops; and yet, if he understood his argument, he was decidedly in favor of making a descent upon Canada early in the spring. As to the time, Mr. A. agreed with him; but as to the means, he certainly differed very greatly from him. The number of regulars contemplated by the gentleman could not possibly be raised within the time; he was therefore of opinion, that a less number ought to be inserted in the bill. It should be recollected that we had very recently authorized the regiments in the peace establishment to be filled; they would require at least 6,000 men; add thereto, 25,000 more, the number proposed by the honorable member; and he would ask him to answer candidly, whether he really believed that so great a number of troops could be enlisted within the time required for the service to be performed. Mr. A. said, impressed as he was, with a firm belief, that not more than half the number proposed by the hon. member could be enlisted within the time they must take the field, in order to act efficiently against Canada, he could not see the propriety of retaining the whole number contemplated by the bill. Mr. A. said it must be well known to every gentleman, that the invasion of Canada must necessarily take place before the breaking up of the ice in the river St. Lawrence; otherwise, twice 25,000 would be required; because large reinforcements, as soon as an opportunity presented, would most certainly be thrown into that country. Mr. A. said, upon a fair view of the whole subject, as it presented itself to him, he was decidedly of opinion that the number of regular troops to be raised by that bill, ought not to exceed 16,000, and he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion, as efficient a force would be raised under such a provision within the time limited for taking the field, as would be raised were the present number in the bill retained—and in the former case, we should prove to our enemies, that we were able to raise such number of regular troops as might be wanted upon a sudden emergency; but in the latter, we should not be able to make the same exhibit.—What then would be the consequence? You would give a most mortifying proof, that your means were not commensurate to your ends: that your plan had been badly digested, and worse executed. And surely the gentleman can have no desire to present such a state of things, at the very moment when all the energies of the nation seem to be required. Mr. A. said, to avoid this extraordinary exhibit, was also one of his objects; and this in his opinion, could be done by taking the course he had contemplated; reduce the number of regulars, and supply the deficiency by volunteers. This he firmly believed was in our power. Combine the two corps; take nearly an equal number of each; and the object intended could be effected. Mr. A. said, he was convinced that it was the mode the president had contemplated; and he entirely approved it; and if the honorable member had attended to *another part* of the president's message, where it speaks of volunteers, he must himself have been convinced, that the president did not mean to make the descent upon Canada with the 10,000 regulars only; which had been understood as the gentleman had stated, to be the auxiliary force referred to in the message. The object of the president cannot be better explained than by referring to the message itself. He says—"I recommend accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an *auxiliary force*, to be engaged for a more *limited time;* for the acceptance of *volunteer corps whose patriotic ardor* may court a participation in *urgent services*." The manner in which the president speaks of the volunteers can leave no doubt upon the mind of any one, as to the *service* in which they were to be employed—they are evidently intended to be united with the regular troops to perform *urgent services*, according to the express language of the message. Mr. A. would ask the honorable member, what was the *urgent service* meant by the president? most certainly a descent upon Canada, in which the regulars and volunteers were equally to participate. Why then the hon. member had taken so much pains to prove that the 10,000 regulars were the only military force with which the president had intended to perform the *urgent service* referred to in his message, Mr. A. was at a loss to comprehend; for he understood the message, and objects of it very differently; and he should have expected that the candor of the hon. member would have induced him to have given the message a fair interpretation. That he had not done so must be supposed to proceed from his recent, but very strong attachment to a regular military force. However, anti-republican this doctrine had formerly been, it seemed now to be viewed through a different medium by the hon. member from Virginia. Mr. A. said, that having, as he thought, proved by a fair interpretation of the president's message, that he intended to unite the volunteers, (that might be thought requisite) with the regular troops, to perform the urgent services of which he speaks, he would endeavor to present a fair and impartial view of the course recommended by the president, and compare it with the course which had been taken and so strenuously supported by the hon. member from Virgiania. The president had recommended the raising of volunteers: and it was incidentally made known, that the auxiliary force spoken of, was 10,000 regular troops. If then provision had

been immediately made by law for raising 10,000 regular troops, and also for raising volunteers, those troops now would be in a state of preparation; a considerable number of regular troops would ere now have been enlisted, and the chance of getting the whole number greatly increased. If time had been afforded, as it ought to have been, the laws passed within two or three weeks after congress met, which might have been done, a sufficient regular force would, in all probability, have been in a state of readiness in all the month of April; and the number of volunteers which might have been required to make up the necessary force, would no doubt long since have offered their services, and the whole have been in a state of preparation to take the field in time to have performed the arduous services contemplated by the president. But instead of that course having been pursued, what has been done? Your first military bill reported only a few days ago, is now under consideration; the session now almost half expired, and at this late period, the honorable member, to whom as chairman of the committee, &c. the whole management of the military business was referred, insists upon raising twenty-five thousand regular troops, whose duty it shall be to make a descent upon Canada, in all the month of May. Can the gentleman be serious? Does he believe it practicable? If he does, Mr. A. said, he should be obliged to believe, that the hon. member was in earnest some days ago, when he assured the senate that he knew very little of military affairs. Mr. A. said, from the proofs we have repeatedly had, of the difficulty in obtaining men by enlistment for so long a time as five years, and the want in our country of those kinds of materials of which regular troops are made, he did not believe that one half the number proposed to be raised by the bill could be enlisted within the time required. Mr. A. said, that although he was not as much in the habit of prophesying as the hon. member, he would, under all the circumstances, adventure to predict, that the *scheme* of *now* raising twenty-five thousand regular troops, to perform the *arduous service* contemplated in the president's message, would entirely fail, and that the course pointed out by the president must at last be adopted; that is, to unite volunteers with regular troops.

Mr. A. said, he *trusted* that the honorable member and himself had in view the same object, but differed as to the means of carrying it into effect; the means proposed by the honorable member were regular troops only. If then the bill should pass to raise twenty-five thousand, entire dependence would, in all probability, be placed upon the regular troops, *ordered to be raised;* the consequence, as he had before said, would be, that the whole object must fail. He was therefore for taking all the regular troops that could be raised in time, and supplying the additional number of men, which might be wanted, by volunteers: fifteen or twenty thousand of whom could, he had no doubt, be brought into the field, before ten thousand of the regular troops contemplated by the bill, could be enlisted by this mode. Notwithstanding so much time had been lost, an efficient army might yet be provided in time to carry into effect the objects of the government, which, Mr. A. said, de did not believe, could or would be done, if dependence were placed only upon the regular troops. Notwithstanding the little confidence which the honorable member seems disposed to place in the volunteers, Mr. A. said, he had no hesitation in giving it, as his most decided opinion, that a least as much dependence might be placed upon the volunteers, as upon the newly raised regular troops. The volunteers could have the same chance of discipline that the new regulars would have. A sufficient number of those who offered their services, might be called into the field, as early as the season would admit, and placed under strict discipline; to which, for their own honor they would readily submit; may require, if left to their own choice; for the first object they would have in view, would be to acquire military skill; and they would not only be very soon prepared to perform field duty, but might be entirely depended upon for any other service.—Witness the prowess of the volunteers at the battle on the Wabash, and these had not been disciplined at all. Mr A. said, he expected the honorable member would admit, that the materials of which the volunteers would be composed, would be at least equal to those of which the regular troops would be formed; and the officers of the volunteer corps being appointed by the president, would, he had not a doubt, faithfully perform their duty.—These, said Mr. A. are means completely in our power; and he considered it our best policy, as well as our duty, to bring them into action. Mr. A. said, in addition to the *efficiency* of the means which he proposed to bring into the field, it would have one very considerable advantage over the regular army of the honorable member. It would be more conformable to the true principles of the constitution, and would consequently be more acceptable to the nation. The confidence with which he had spoken of volunteers, was not founded upon visionary theory, but practical experience; he had often in the revolution had opportunity to witness their military ardor, and persevering firmness; on two occasions, in particular, the one at Connecticut farms, the other at Springfield, in the spring of 1780. The enemy had advanced, in force about two thousand, to a place called connecticut farms, about four miles from Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey—The only troops that were within striking distance, to oppose this force, was the brigade of Jersey regulars, containing then about a thousand men; many volunteers, however, flocked to their standard—the enemy were met by this force—a battle ensued—the American army had the advantage of the ground; but the right wing of the enemy, extended so far, that if not suddenly checked, it would have enabled them to have flanked our left. It was necessary to prevent it—services of this kind must be promptly rendered—four hundred regulars and two hundred volunteers were ordered to execute it; no more could be spared from the line. A good position alone could have justified the attempt, with the disparity of numbers. It was first made by manœuvre, but it was soon found, it could only be done by the bayonet. A determined charge was made, and it was successful; the enemy were repulsed; the volunteers were upon the left: not a man broke his ranks. Some brave fellows fell, but their places were immediately filled; all behaved with the firmness of veterans. The next day, those troops had the thanks of General Washington in general orders. Those volunteers had only joined the regulars a few days before the action.—In about two weeks after, the enemy advanced in greater force—about five thousand—the troops who had been in the former action, had kept their position where the battle had been fought; it was advantageous for an inferior force; it was a defile, covered for some distance on the right by a morass; on the left it was not well protected. Against this position, the enemy again advanced; and by their

increased numbers, they were enabled to extend their right wing so far as completely to turn our left. We were obliged to retreat; but not without having kept the enemy a considerable time in check. You know, Mr. President, there is no situation so trying to the bravery and firmness of troops, as a retreat (for *even you*, sir, I believe, had to retreat sometimes.) The volunteers, upon this occasion, behaved like themselves; a sullen, indignant step, marked their movements; and from the mouths of their guns they spoke to the enemy the language of defiance; the enemy did not advance one mile, before a fortunate position, supported by determined bravery, enabled the united force of the regulars and volunteers to arrest their progress for the remainder of the day. This day's action began with the dawn of the morning, and continued until the setting of the sun, when the enemy fell back to take a secure position against the expected attacks of the night. During the whole of this day's action, the volunteers kept the stations assigned them, which they sustained with as much firmness as the regular troops. Many of them were killed and wounded. Among the number, were said to be seven of one family connexion, brothers-in-law, and cousins; several of whom he had himself seen after the action. Scenes like this, Mr. Presideut (said Mr. A.) of which we have been an eye witness—and in which he claimed some participation, had given him that confidence in volunteers, which he had evinced to the senate in the course of his observations, and which, he said, should never cease but with his existence. They are, sir, the best military materials in your country—they are the flowers of your forests; they ought not to be thrown into the back, the better to enable the honorable member from Virginia to present his regulars in front.

Mr. A. said, I have stated, Mr. President, perhaps with some warmth, the grounds upon which my confidence in volunteers has been founded; and be it remembered said Mr. A. that they were militia volunteers. He said, he ought to have stated, that the enemy they had encountered, was composed of regulars and Hessians—the whole under the command of the Hessian gen. Knyphausen. Mr. A. said, the volunteers he now proposed raising, he would have engaged for nine or twelve months, from the time of their reaching the place of general rendezvous. They should be engaged by officers to be appointed by the president, under such regulations (of course) as might be provided by law; but which could not now be well detailed.

Mr. A. said, he should now offer some observations upon the number of troops that ought to be employed. He said, that the invasion of Canada was not now contemplated for the first time—it had often been a subject of conversation, whenever there had been any prospect of a war with England. It has been considered as the most convenient mean which we could make reprisal, and thereby obtain some small reparation for the many losses and injuries, which have been sustained from the depredations committed upon the honor and interests of the nation. Mr. A. said, that upon different occasions, he had always given it as his opinion, that a descent upon Canada ought never to be attempted with a force of less than twenty-five thousand men; that such a force would make an awful impression, and would in all probability save many valuable lives; as no opposing force, in the usual state of the country, would be able to meet it in the field. Mr. A. said, he repeated, that no expression had escaped him, either in public debate or private conversation, to justify the insinuations made by the gentlemen, that he was unwilling to vote a sufficient force for the invasion of Canada. On the contrary, he believed that no man who had seen active military service, and who had any knowledge of the situation and state of that country, would say that it would be prudent or safe, to make a descent upon Canada, with a force of less than twenty-five thousand men; *peculiar circumstances* might, however, render it necessary, to attempt it with a smaller number, and depend upon immediate supplies being furnished, to sustain the ground that might be acquired. Mr. A. said, the honorable member had intimated that he had not taken into consideration, the peculiar situation of the United States in relation to the Floridas, and the other parts of the southern and western frontiers—He said, he was much indebted to the honorable member, for evincing so much interest for those sections of the union—but Mr. A. said, he considered those already provided for, by the provision made to fill up the regiments on the establishment, which when complete, would amount to ten thousand men—this number will be quite competent to all the objects suggested by the honorable member, and it had not been contemplated, that he had heard, to remove any of these troops from the south or west—consequently the situation of those parts of the union, can have no relation to the number of men to be raised, by the bill under consideration.—These troops are understood to be exclusively for the northern section—and with that express view they are to be raised. Mr. A. said, before he quitted the subject of the southern and western frontier, he felt himself constrained to take notice of some very extraordinary language, used by the honorable member in relation to the intentions of the late and present presidents, respecting the city of Orleans, in the event of a war with England. It was extremely painful to doubt the correctness of any gentleman's statement; but this was of so very extraordinacy a character, that in duty to the section of the country he represented, and from the respect due to those distinguished characters, Mr. A. said, he considered himself bound to take notice, in a particular manner, of the assertions made by the honorable member from Virginia. Mr. A. said, the words had very much surprised him, when he heard them uttered: and he had immediately written them down. The honorable member has said, that he *did know*, that in the event of a war, it was the *intention* of the late president, to let the *English take Orleans without opposition*, and *leave* it to the *western people* to *retake* it *themselves;* and he *did believe* that it was the intention of the present administration to act in the same way. [Mr. Giles attempted to explain; but Mr. A. insisted that the words as he had taken them down were correct, for which he appealed to the house. Mr. G. desisted from making any further attempt at explanation, and Mr. A. proceeded]—If, sir, said Mr. A. I could believe that the late president of the United States capable of such an act; capable of so deliberate an infringement of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and all the moral and political obligations by which he was bound to his country and to his duty, I should not hesitate to say that all his well-earned fame ought to be for ever merged in such an atrocious, contemplated act.—But, said Mr. A. knowing as I do, the motives and views by which the late president had been uniformly actuated with respect to the whole western country, I have very solid reason to believe he never contemplated, nor was he capable of committing

so daring an outrage on the rights and interests of the whole western section of the union. What, Mr. President, would any one of the old states say, at thus being thrown out of the protection of the union?—nay, what would be the impulse of the nation, were the president capable of declaring, that in the event of a war with an enemy, no matter whom, he would leave either Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, without offering any defence, to be taken possession of by the army of the enemy, and leave it to the citizens of the state, whose town should be thus occupied, to retake it themselves?—Sir, the indignation of these people, and of the nation, would rise to such a height, that whatever respect, esteem or veneration, they might have had for him—all would be instantly swept from their bosoms, and he would be hurled from their confidence forever. But, said Mr. A. the well earned fame of our late illustrious chief, is his shield and his buckler, as well upon this, as it has been upon many other occasions; and an elucidation of facts will test the correectness of the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. If, Mr. President, there was any one part of the United States dearer to the late president than any other, in a national point of view, Mr. A. said, he should naturally suppose it was New-Orleans. It was, as it were, his own begotten child; he had nursed it in its infancy, and had almost reared it to manhood.—Sir, he could never forsake it; much less could he voluntarily surrender it, to be sacked and plundered, as it most certainly would be, by a mercenary foe. I will now, Mr. President, examine some facts, said Mr. A. which have a strong bearing upon the assertion made by the honorable member from Virginia. It would be recollected by every honorable member upon this floor, that some few years ago, when it was understood that general Prescot, with a body of troops, had sailed from Halifax, with intent, as it was expected, for the mouth of the Mississippi, the then president apprehended the movement might possibly be to possess Orleans. What was the conduct of the president on that occasion? Did he leave it defenceless for the enemy to take? No, sir, he immediately gave orders for all the troops that could be collected within almost any reasonable distance, to march immediately for the protection of the place; and those that were near the sea-board were instantly transported by water; and every exertion was made to throw a sufficient force into Orleans and its vicinity, to afford it the most ample protection. This, sir, happened shortly before the president went out of office; and no other occasion presented itself of evincing his good disposition toward that portion of the union, until he was succeeded by the present chief magistrate, who has also been measurably implicated in the same charge, by the honorable member; but of this he has only expressed his belief; he has not, however, told us upon what that belief is founded. Inasmuch, then, Mr. President, as this charge exists only in the belief of the honorable member, it is fair to presume purity of intention on the part of the executive, until the contrary shall appear; and this, Mr. A. said, he felt entirely confident never would appear. The uniform tenor of the president's moral and political rectitude, were ample vouchers for the correctness of his motives and the purity of his intentions. Mr. A. said, so far as we have had an opportunity of judging of the disposition of the present chief magistrate, in relation to the protection of Orleans, we had not the smallest reason to doubt the purity of his intentions; and he had entire confidence, should an occasion present, that the president would faithfully, ably and impartially, discharge the duties he owed to every part of the union.

Mr. A. said, the observations of the honorable member, respecting the secretary of the treasury, the financial department, and the administration as connected with it, required and should receive an answer. Mr. A. said, he considered himself peculiarly bound to support the secretary, as he had been the innocent cause, by introducing him into the debate, in the course of the observations he had made, in support of his motion, and thereby bringing upon him the animadversions, which the honorable member had taken occasion to make. His attack upon the secretary is of a singular kind; he does not impeach a single official act of that officer, but throws out vague insinuations in so untangible a shape, as almost to defy an enquiry into their truth. The official acts of a public officer are always free subjects of investigation and discussion; but, does it comport with the dignity of a member of this body to asperse without proof, not his acts, but his supposed opinions. The honorable member presumes the secretary gave his assent to the repeal of the salt tax—Upon what authority does he found this opinion of the secretary? No proof can be given of it. Mr. A. said, he had always understood that the seeretary was opposed to the repeal of that tax. His numerous reports prove the fact, in all of which, if they are examined, it will be found, that he considered that duty as one of the branches of revenue upon which he relied. But there would be no criminality, if we were to suppose that the secretary had joined in the general opinion and given his assent to the repeal, as well as the honorable member has done; the fact, however, Mr. A. averred to be otherwise. That officer must be supposed more alive to every thing connected with the treasury, than other members of the government. So far had the secretary carried this feeling towards the treasury, that he was not only opposed to the repeal of the salt tax; but, Mr. A. had always understood that he was opposed to the repeal of the internal taxes at the time they took place; with a view no doubt not only to be able to meet all the demands that could be legally made upon the treasury, but to procure a surplus, to meet any contingency that the peculiar state of our foreign relations might demand. How then the honorable member can charge the secretary with the deficiency which the salt tax would have prevented, according to the gentleman's calculation, Mr A. said he was at a loss to know. The honorable member ought more properly to charge his own complaisance with the great deficit which he seems so anxious to charge to the secretary. The secretary was opposed to the repeal of the salt tax from his opinion of the correctness of it. The honorable member was also opposed to it, for the same reason; but from the complaisance, he himself tells us, he voted for the repeal. He, then, and not the secretary, is answerable to the treasury for the great loss sustained by the repeal of that tax; for he has told us, that its repeal depended upon his single vote; and that vote he gave from complaisance, not from a conviction of its correctness.

The honorable member charges the treasury department with a recession from the difficulties of the nation during the last three years—and wi.h the unwillingness of the secretary to afford the usefulness of his talents to government. Mr. A. said he could not well understand the meaning of this charge, as the honorable member acknowledges that government had not called on the secretary for

greater exertions. Mr. A. said he would ask the honorable member,—in what do that recession and unwillingness consist? Have not all the duties of the office been performed? Has the secretary ever shrunk from responsibility upon any occasion, or declined answering to the fullest extent, any of the calls made upon him by congress, either for information or opinion? Has he not carried the financial bark safely to this moment, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times? Have not all the public engagements been fulfilled; all the increased expences been defrayed; notwithstanding the decrease of revenue, occasioned by the state of our foreign relations? What is then meant by recession? Does the honorable member mean to say, that it was the duty of the secretary to point out new branches of revenue; while those already existing were sufficient to defray the expences authorised by law? At this moment, whilst we are acting on the subject of the army, which will (greatly) more than double the public expenses, the honorable member does not deign to enquire into the ways and means. He scouts the very idea, and finds great fault with him (Mr. A.) because he presumed to make some enquiry into the present state of the national treasury. Whether we now vote six or ten regiments of infantry, with the addition of those of artillery and horse, the expense will be great; but we think it necessary some additional troops shall be raised, and will vote accordingly. After they shall have been authorised, and not before, the treasury department may properly be called upon, to point out the resources and present them to our consideration. The honorable member, not satisfied with his vague charge of what he calls a recession of the treasury department, extends the charge in a most extraordinary manner, to the late and present administrations. To their indisposition to press on the treasury, and to disturb the repose and popularity of the secretary of the treasury, the honorable member ascribes the measures, which in his opinion had dishonored the nation, the last three years. Can this be correct, Mr. President? Can this house believe that the late and present administrations would be capable of acting upon such principles? The honorable member has roundly asserted that the late president; that Mr. Jefferson, whenever he was opposed to what he deemed unnecessary expense, instead of being actuated by his known aversion to saddle such an expense on the people, instead of being, as he expressed it, averse to taking from the *mouth of labor its hard earnings*, had no other motive but a fear to disturb the repose and popularity of the secretary of the treasury! But, Mr. President, what is the treasury, abstractly speaking; and what does the honorable member mean, by a fear to press on the treasury? The officers of the treasury are mere agents to receive and to pay the money which is collected from the people. There is never any real pressure on the treasury. If there be at any time a pressure for the purpose of defraying any expense, it is a pressure on the people, who must pay the money. Whether the treasury has ten or twenty millions to collect from the people, and to pay to the other agents of government, the repose of the secretary is in not in the least disturbed. When, during the revolutionary war, congress was obliged to call on the people for heavy taxes, or enable to redeem our paper-money, the pressure fell on the people, who had the taxes to pay and in whose hands the paper-money died away. When notwithstanding these inadequate resources, we were unable to defray the most necessary expenses, the pressure fell on whom? On your empty treasury? No, sir—it fell on the *army*—on the *defenders of your country*—on those *war-worn veterans*, who were *scantily fed, hardly clothed*, and *not paid at all*, and whose earnings at least, fell into the hands of speculating harpies. But, sir, what effect had this state of things upon the personal repose of your then commissioners of the treasury? Not the least,—except so far as they felt for the distresses of their country, and identified themselves with its fate; and it is only in this point of view, said Mr. A. that the repose of a secretary of your treasury can be disturbed on similar occasions. That substitution of the treasury—of the chest into which the taxes are paid,—to the people themselves who pay them, is one of those equivoques of which the honorable member is so fond. It is, however, an artifice too thinly veiled, to deceive the senate, or mislead our constituents. Mr. A. said, the course taken by the honorable member had been so devious, that it had been hard to follow him, and indeed sometimes to understand his meaning correctly. Mr. A. said, he could not, nor had he intended when he rose, to answer all the observations of the honorable member—he had selected the most prominent, and should answer only two more. The honorable member had said, that to the unwillingness of the late and present administrations to incur expense, he attributes the present situation of our country. Although he has made this charge against the administrations, he has not specified any case, in which the present administration had refused to incur expense. Mr. A. supposed it would have been rather too bold a charge, after the measures adopted by the president, and with their result now before us: he had however specified two cases under the former administration—a refusal to incur the expense necessary to carry the embargo into effect, and a rejection by the house of representatives of a proposition to authorise contingent letters of marque and reprisal. Mr. A. said, he had always understood, that the executive had used with great assiduity every means which had been placed in his hands by congress, to carry into effect the several embargo laws; that the laws were as well executed as any restrictive laws, of so pressing a character, could have been upon so extensive a coast, and more so than the restrictive laws of Great-Britain and France had ever been, with all their navies and their numerous armies; and that it was not because this law was not well executed that it was repealed; but in consequence of another consideration, well known to the honorable member himself, who can give as *accurate a history* of the repeal of that law, as any honorable member of either house. Mr. A. said, with respect to the failure, on the part of the house of representatives to adopt *contingent* letters of marque and reprisal, he could not see how that could with any propriety be attributed to the late president. He did not indeed, by any official message, recommend such a measure, and the correctness of such a course might well be doubted, upon constitutional grounds. But, Mr. A. said, he well knew that the president was anxious for a provision of that kind, as a substitute for the embargo: whether in the precise phraseology of the provision the house rejected, Mr. A. could not say; but knowing, as he did, that the president was desirous of a strong substitute, he was sorry that the hon member had attempted to attribute to him the failure of so important a measure, which he was in no way responsible.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

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"————I wish no other herald,
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

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Legislature of Massachusetts.

Wednesday, Jan. 22.—The following message was received from the governor. In senate read and committed to Messrs. Otis, Means and Sprague—In the house, read and concurred, and Mr. Green, of B. Mr. Whitman, of B. Mr. Smith of W. S. Mr. Cobb, of P. and Mr. Prentiss, of M. are joined.

Gentlemen of the senate and gentlemen of the house of representatives.

It being officially announced, that the Indians complain, "they cannot receive the usual supplies of goods, by reason of the non-importation act," and that they are not to be purchased "within the United States."

I submit to your consideration, whether it is not incumbent on this state, to use the means in its power for enabling the national government to rise superior to such a humiliating circumstance. In the year 1775, when our war with Great Britain commenced, and when, immediately preceding it, a non-importation act had been strictly carried into effect, the state of Massachusetts apportioned on their towns, respectively, to be manufactured by them, the articles of clothing wanted for their proportion of the army which besieged Boston: fixed the prices and qualities of those articles, and they were duly supplied within a short period.

Thus before we had arrived at the threshhold of independence, and when we were in an exhausted state, by the antecedent, voluntary and patriotic sacrifice of our commerce, between thirteen and fourteen thousand cloth coats were manufactured, made and delivered into our magazine, within a few months from the date of the resolve which first communicated the requisition.

Thirty-six years have since elapsed, during twenty-nine of which we have enjoyed peace and prosperity, and have increased in numbers, manufactures, wealth and resources, beyond the most sanguine expectations.

All branches of this government have declared their opinion, and I conceive, on the most solid principle, that, as a nation we are independent of every other, for the necessaries, conveniences, and for many of the luxuries of life.

Let us not then at this critical period, admit any obstruction which we have power to remove, to discourage or retard the national exertions for asserting and maintaining our rights; and above all, let us convince Great Britain, that we can and will be independent of her for every article of commerce, whilst she continues to be the ostensible friend, but implacable foe of our prosperity, government, union and independence.

By calling on the inhabitants of this state, and offering them reasonable prices, there exists no doubt in my mind of our ability to supply every article of cloathing, which may be wanted for our proportion of troops that may be required to carry on a defensive, or the most vigorous offensive war, and at the same time every article wanted for the Indians.

But if this should appear in any degree a doubtful point, cannot the wealthy and manufacturing states of Massachusetts, New-York and Pennsylvania, and those north of the latter, effect that object?

The question requires not a moment to give a prompt and affirmative answer. The legislature then having a thorough knowledge of the resources, of this commonwealth, of her abilities, and her disposition to draw them forth on such an important occasion, leaves nothing necessary to be added on this subject. E. GERRY.

Council Chamber Jan. 21, 1812.

United States Militia.

The bill for classing and arming the militia, which has occupied the house of representatives, for six or seven days, having been rejected on its third reading on the 5th instant, (as will have been observed by our minutes of the congressional proceedings of that day) we do not think it worth while to go through a detail of all the debate which took place on the bill. We suppose our readers will generally be better satisfied with an abstract of the arguments used for and against the bill, given at once, than to have them drawn out at length in several successive papers, at a remote date—[*Nat. Intel.*

This bill, as has already been stated, in our minutes of congressional proceedings, provided that the militia should be divided into three classes, viz. *minor*, *junior* and *senior classes*. The first to consist of youths over 18 and under 21 years of age, to be called out for three months at a time only, and within their own state; the second, to consist of citizens over 21 and under 31 years of age, to be employed for twelve months at a time, in any manner in which the president of the United States may direct; and the last to consist of citizens over 31 and under 45 years of age, liable to be called out for six months at a time, in the state in which they live, or an adjoining state. The bill also provides that every youth arriving at the age of 18, shall be provided with a stand of arms at the expense of the government.

This bill was supported by Messrs. D. R. Williams, Macon, Wright, Stow, Randolph and Smilie, on the following grounds. In behalf of the classification, it was said, that in consideration of youths from 18 to 21 being generally engaged in either obtaining an education, or in learning some trade or profession to fit them for future usefulness in life, they had laid the burthen of military service lightly on them, and confined them within a moderate distance from their homes: That on the next class, consisting of citizens in the prime of life, considering them as being possessed of the great physical strength and spirit of the community, they had laid the heaviest burden of duty,

though no more than every citizen is at present liable to be called upon to perform: On the senior class, they imposed a lighter duty, because they considered them as being more necessary at home, and as being less able to sustain service than the persons composing the second class. Though at first view, it might appear that the service was unequal, yet it was stated, that if it were considered that every man who lived to be of the age of 45, would pass through all the classes, it would, in the end, be a perfect system of equality, and considerably lessen the present burthen of militia service, at the same time that it would afford to the country its most efficient force whenever it should be necessary to call out the militia; and though one-third only of the whole number of citizens liable to do militia duty, could be called out to any considerable distance from home, yet, from our increased population, it was argued, this would be a greater force than the government could possibly want for any distant service; and the minor and senior classes would be always ready to perform service in their own and adjoining state. Under this arrangement, it was said, every citizen would know the kind of service which he was liable to be called upon to perform, and would have the satisfaction in passing from one class to another, until he arrived at that age which exempted him from militia service.

This arrangement, it was contended, would have no visible operation upon the militia, until they became detached for the service of the United States, in consequence of a call from the president, in conformity with a law of congress; as all that this bill requires while the militia remains at home, is, that the returning officer shall make three columns in his return, instead of one, containing an account of the number of men there are in each of the classes, instead of returning the whole in one column as at present.

This kind of classification would do away the inconveniencies which are always experienced in an army, by having young and old men in the same ranks—from having the father and son on the same battle ground. Every experienced officer, every man, must know, that old and young men cannot sustain the same fatigue in marching and other service; as a proof of this it was asked, if an officer would not always prefer an army of men, from the age of 21 to 31, to one composed of men of all ages from 18 to 45? It was added, that most of the celebriety which had been obtained by the emperor of France, as a warrior, had been owing to this mode of drawing out the strength and flower of the population of the country, in preference to the mode of mixing all ages together.

It was further urged, that the classification must be agreeable to the citizens themselves who composed the different classes; as men of nearly the same age would be more likely to be pleased with each other's company, by having similar turns of thought and inclination; that stronger attachments were more likely to be formed amongst men of the same age, and pursuits, than could be made where the disparity of age was greater—that the habits and dispositions of the old and the young never accorded well together. That this classification would certainly tend to render the militia more effective; would comply with the first and last injunctions of the great father of his country, general Washington; and in proportion as the militia system was improved, in the same degree would a standing army become unnecessary.

In favor of arming the militia, it was said, that it having been provided by the constitution, "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," it was the duty of congress to provide them; as, if it were left to the people themselves, experience had shewn, that some citizens will provide themselves with arms, and some will not, and that those which they get will be of various sizes and qualities, unfit for military service, where all the muskets ought to be of precisely the same calibre. Besides, that this mode of procuring arms operates very unequally, as it lays the same burthen on the poor as on the rich—is a kind of *poll-tax*, the most oppressive of all others. For surely nothing can be more unjust, than that the poor man, who, if there be any fighting, will have to do it, should be forced to purchase himself *arms*, when, perhaps, he finds great difficulty to procure bread for himself and family, whilst the rich man, who can always hire a substitute to fight for him, is called upon to do no more, in the *way of tax* than his poor neighbor. The injustice of this is so glaring, that the law, in many parts of the country, has not been complied with.

In consequence of this unequal tax, and because the arms cannot in some parts of the country be procured, the militia are, in certain parts of the United States, particularly in the middle and southers states, very imperfectly armed. Some of the state legislatures have endeavored to remedy this defect, by manufacturing or purchasing arms, and loaning them to the militia-men, either by putting them into their hands for a limited time, or by placing them in armories, and handing them out occasionally when wanted. In both which cases inconveniencies had been experienced. Where the arms were put into the hands of the individuals many of them were lost or disposed of; and when they were kept in depots, many were spoiled or greatly injured by the rust.

This bill it was stated, was calculated to do away all these difficulties and inconveniences, by putting suitable arms into the hands of every free, white young man in the United States, when he arrives at the age of 18 years, at the public expence; so that, by degrees, the whole nation would become armed. The idea of arming the nation at the public expence was not new; it had been acted upon in the year 1808, by passing a law, appropriating two hundred thousand dollars annually for the purchase of arms, to be placed in the hands of the executives of the several states, in proportion to the population of each, to be distributed by them among the militia men, or kept in armories, as they might judge most expedient. This appropriation, however, was inadequate to the object, nor was the mode of distribution approved.

This bill, therefore, proposed originally to appropriate 400,000 dollars annually, in addition to the former appropriation, (but in the course of the debate 400 was stricken out and 200,000 inserted) for the same object, but instead of placing the arms at the disposition of the several state governments, it proposed to place them immediately in the hands of the militia-men themselves. And as the plan embraced the whole United States, it would make no difference, whether a man who received these arms continued to reside in the same place, or removes to another—wherever he went, within the United States, the arms would be equally useful for the public service.

It was believed, that by placing the arms in the hands of the citizens themselves, they would consider them as their own property, and take care of them as such; and they would become better acquainted with the use of them than if they were

only put into their hands occasionally. Besides, it would be more strictly complying with the constitutional provision, "that the right of the people to bear arms shall not be infringed." Having them in possession, they would be ready for any emergency which might occur.

It was supposed that from 50 to 60,000 stands of arms would be wanted annually; the procuring of which, it was believed, would be attended with no difficulty, as within the last year there had been manufactured at private manufactories within the United States, about 30,000 stands, which, by holding out proper encouragement to the manufacturers, it was supposed, might be doubled. Government had made about 30,000 stands annually at the manufactory at Harper's Ferry, which, by proper exertions, might probably also be doubled; so that the arms wanted, if this bill passed into a law, might be got from either resource.

And when the nation shall be thus armed, said the advocates of this bill, who will dare to molest us? The country will be safe from any enemy within or without. The government would have nothing to fear from a standing army, or from an ambitious military chief. A well-informed people, understanding their rights, with arms in their hands, cannot be subdued. They are invulnerable. And being the real sovereigns of the country, government has nothing to fear from them; because the government is, and will be, at all times, what they please to make it.

Reference was had, as an illustration of the efficacy of an armed people, to the capture of Burgoyne, by the people of New-England, and to all the other acts of bravery of the revolution. Give the people but arms, said they, and the Republic is safe.

The passage of this bill was opposed by Messrs. Mitchill, Boyd, Pitkin, Nelson, Gholson, Findley, Tallmage, Law, Quincey, Bigelow, Mosely, Rhea, Sturges, Potter, and Widgery, principally on account of the classification. Several of these gentlemen expressed a willingness to vote for arming the militia, if that was presented to them in a separate bill; and an unsuccessful attempt was made, on motion of Mr. Nelson, to recommit the bill, for the purpose of amending it.

The objections made to the classification were, that it threw too great a burden on that portion of citizens who were between the ages of 21 and 31; that citizens in good health from 18 to 21 and from 31 to 45, are as able to perform militia duty as any others; that this classification would lessen the effective strength of the country. It was contended that it would break in upon the settled habits of the people, and derange all their present plans, with which they are very well satisfied. That in the eastern states, especially, the militia are not only armed but well disciplined, and will not approve of such a change as is proposed. It was said that this classification was calculated to produce bickerings and dissatisfaction among the people, by being divided, some into a favored and others into an overburdened class. That they would not see the justice of such a division. A man a few months older or younger than his neighbor, with whom he had been used to perform equal burdens, would not like to be called out for twelve months, and sent wherever the president might direct, while his more fortunate neighbor, if older, would be subject only to a six months tour in his own or the adjoining state; or if younger, subject only to a three months tour in his own state. It would not satisfy him to be told, that when he arrived at the age of 31, he would also be in a favored class—that time might never arrive to him, or it might arrive when his service would no longer be wanted.

It was objected against the plan of classification, and calling out one description of citizens to the exclusion of others, that it had too much resemblance to the *conscriptions* of the emperor of France, which were too odious to be imitated by the freemen of this country.

It was doubted by some, (by Mr. Mitchill particularly,) whether it might not be rather a disadvantage than an advantage, to divide the youths and the elderly citizens from the junior class. It was thought to be an advantage to the youth to associate with men of experience, part of whom might have seen some military service, and be able to give valuable instructions to their young friends, not only in their military duty, but in taking care of their health, their persons, &c. That much mischief might ensue from youths being encamped together, without any persons of riper age to restrain the thoughtless levities incident to that season of life.

It was contended, that this bill proposed no improvement to the militia system; it contained no provision for producing any better discipline than at present exists. The objectors, therefore saw no use in passing the bill.

With respect to that part of the bill, which went to arming the militia, it was stated to be unecessary for the eastern states, as the militia were already well armed, and that young men when they arrived at the age of eighteen, would provide themselves with arms, as their fathers had done before them.

This provision was said to be unnecessary on another ground. A law has been passed by congress, in 1808, appropriating 200,000 dollars annually for the purchase of arms, for the purpose of arming the militia. 600,000 dollars have therefore already been appropriated for this purpose. By this law, it is provided, that the arms shall be distributed to the executives of the several states, agreeably to their respective population, to be by them disposed of as they judge proper: and this mode of disposing of the arms, was thought to be far preferable to the mode proposed in the present bill. If the arms be put into the hands of individuals, government may calculate upon a loss of at least ten per cent. annually.

It was contended, that the arms for which it is now proposed to appropriate money, will be of no use in the present contest. They are to be put into the hands of youths of 18, who are to stay at home—it will be some years, therefore, before any considerable number of the arms would be brought into use.

It was said, that this appropriation would be altogether unnecessary, if the citizens of other parts of the United States had complied with the laws of congress as punctually as the people to the eastward had done; but, if this bill were passed, no man would hereafter think of purchasing his own arms. All would look to the government of the United States for a supply; and though the appropriation for the present be reduced to 200,000 dollars, as it is provided that every youth, arriving at the age of 18 years, shall have arms put into his hands, the appropriation must hereafter be made commensurate with the object.

Many objections were made to the details of the bill respecting the regulations which were thought necessary by the military committee, for preserving the arms within the states, by means of fines, &c. It was doubted whether congress had a right to impose fines on the militia while remaining in the

states to which they respectively belong.——The phrase "militia of the United States," was objected to. It was contended that the militia was the "militia of the several states," until called into the service of the United States.

[The following are the yeas and nays on the above bill, noticed in the proceedings of congress, and promised insertion, in page 424 of the WEEKLY REGISTER.]

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Baker, Bassett, Bibb, Breckenridge, Calhoun, Cheeves, Clay, Cochran, Crawford, Dawson, Dinsmoor, Earle, Fish, Franklin, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Hufty, Johnson, Kent, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, Newbold, Ormsby, Pickens, Ringgold, Rodgely, Roane, Sage, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Sheffey, Smilie, Steward, Stow, Strong, Troup, Williams, Winn, Wright—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Brigham, Brown, Butler Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Davis, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fitch, Gholson, Gold, Goodwyn, Gray, Harper, Hawes, Hyneman, Jackson, Law, Livingston, Lyle, Milnor, Mitchill, Mosely, Nelson, Newton, Piper, Pinkin, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Reed, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Sammons, Seybert, R. Smith, Stanford, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Talliaferro, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill Widgery, Wilson—58.

Catholics of Ireland.

In the supplement to No. 15 of the WEEKLY REGISTER, page 279, is inserted an account of the first meeting of the general committee of the Catholics of Ireland; which, though conducted in the most orderly manner, was designed to have been interrupted by the *British* police of that ill-fated island. From the following narration of the trial it appears that a similar meeting was afterwards held in the chapel at Liffey street, and that certain persons, for assembling there, were indicted for high misdemeanors. A careful perusal of this sketch will enable the reader justly to appreciate the *"blessings of royalty;"* and, while we admire the honest firmness of a jury so justly selected, cannot fail to deprecate a system of tyranny practised in *Ireland* which an eastern despot ought to blush at The famous major *Sirr* it seems *is still in office*—he is a fit tool for the *British* government in Ireland. The ferment of the French revolution never spewed up a more atrocious or accomplished wretch—*Murat* and *Robespierre* would have hesitated at the *cool* and *deliberate* proceeding of this man. His office was long considered the *head quarters of perjury*—the grand engine of the crown, *to swear away the lives of its victims.* That it still maintains its infamous celebrity may be gathered from the conduct of the clerk, Mac Donough.

In consequence of the lively feelings of the people of Dublin when the verdict was known, though no breach of good order had been committed, the garrison had orders to be in readiness, and a second order commanded the artillery to *limber* their guns.

From the [Dublin] Freeman's Journal.

DUBLIN Nov. 23.

One of the most splendid, one of the most animating scenes ever witnessed in a free country or in a country looking for freedom, was exhibited last night in the court of king's bench. From the late hour at which the court adjourned, it will not be expected that we can give an account of all that occurred on this most important and memorable occasion—important not only to the traversers at the bar of the bench, not only to the Catholics of Ireland, but to Ireland itself, and not to Ireland alone, but to the empire, of which this island forms so powerful and indispensible a member. Although, therefore, we cannot give the debate, we shall endeavor to present to the public, the essence and spirit of yesterday's proceedings.

The court assembled after ten, when the chief justice called on Mac Donough, a clerk in major Sirr's office, to explain certain parts of his evidence, which in his lordship's mind was contradictory and inclusive—The witness was examined by the court, and appeared very much dashed and confounded.—He was asked, whether among these persons sworn to in the information, he had mentioned doctor Breen as present.

He could not actually say that doctor Breen was in the chapel at Liffey-street—heard his name to the best of his recollection mentioned—did not see him in the chapel—knew his person, and heard that he was one of those concerned in the delegation.

Mr. Justice Osborne.—But in the information before us, you do not speak as to your belief—you swear possitively that doctor Breen was one of the persons chosen.

Chief Justice.—Then you swore *positively* to a man who you did not see.

Witness ordered to retire.

Mr. Burrowes then addressed the jury in a strain of manly and persuasive eloquence, which we feel it impossible for us to follow. Perhaps in a court of justice, there can be remembered few exhibitions equal in point of ability, whether we consider it as addressed to the understanding of the audience, to the temper of the jury, to the policy of the case, and the law under which the Catholic gentlemen were indicted, an appeal so powerful, so convincing, we might say, so overpowering was ever yet made. The learned council began by arranging the conduct of the crown in the formation of the jury.—He lamented to have witnessed that more decency, or the appearance at least, if it was no more, of justice on the part of the Crown. He did not lay any blame to his majesty's attorney general, whose virtues and talents he took occasion repeatedly in a speech, which lasted upwards of three hours, to panegerize. He was convinced that the honourable and upright man would not be privy to any act of meanness, of unconstitutional and illegal interference on the part of the known agents, instruments, nay, the very creatures of administration.—It was notorious that on the jury, there was not a single Catholic, in a cause in which the Catholic interest was so deeply concerned. He reflected upon the circumstances with pain, not mixed with a considerable portion of dismay, that in a city, NINE TENTHS of whose inhabitants consisted of Catholics, not one was to be found on a jury in which the Catholics were to be tried. It was, he feared ominous for the country, when government had recourse to such *paltry artifices* Nay, the only Catholic on the pannel was instantly objected to—but that was not enough for the crown—it was not content with objecting to the solitary Catholic—but in the spirit of liberality which so very *honorably* distinguished the administration of the country, it objected against TWENTY-TWO protestants upon no grounds whatever. These protestants, it

should seem, were under the suspicion of being suspected as friends to the great Catholic cause. But the very circumstances of these *shameful challenges* put the present jury in a most delicate and awful situation. The eyes of the country were on them.

From the partiality evinced by the crown to their selections from among so many other of their excellent and liberal fellow-citizens, it would naturally be concluded that they were prejudiced, and illiberal. He did not insinuate that they were; he believed in his heart that they were not—but see the situation in which they were placed by the crown—a situation he would contend not only *indelicate*, but almost unconstitutional. They would, however, he felt convinced, risk themselves from the peculiarity in which they were so unhandsomely placed, contradistinguished from the remainder of their fellow-citizens.

Mr. Burrowes, then at great length, and with a force of eloquence seldom surpassed at the Irish bar, and never, we are persuaded, equalled at that of England, went into the subject matter of the trial before the court. As we have already said, it would be impossible for us, this day, to enter into any thing like a detail of this admirable forensic display. He first addressed himself to the *facts*, then to the *law*—next to the *history* of the Catholics of Ireland, and finally to the *policy* of the Irish administration. In all these divisions, Mr. Burrowes was super-eminently, supremely happy. But we are compelled to reserve until our next a satisfactory report of this admirable speech. After he had sat down, there was a murmur of applause, and he was congratulated on all sides by his friends Indeed the union of honesty and talent was eminently conspicuous in this address, and we never saw more powerfully exemplified what great virtue, aided by great ability, is able to perform. In the course of his speech Mr. Burrowes pronounced panegyrics on the FREE PRESS OF IRELAND, and *stigmatised* in his powerful and impassioned language, the incendiaries and slaves *hired* by the Castle* to influence the popular mind, and to inflame the people to madness.

When Mr. Burrowes had concluded, the council for the traverser, relying upon the evidence of the crown and the law and justice of their case, declined calling witnesses or occupying the attention of the court and jury on a case which they thought already proved for their client.

Mr. Goold then in a strain of eloquence so peculiar to himself, and which fascinated the court for more than two hours, touched upon all the leading topics of this great cause. We feel ourselves at this hour totally incapable of giving an outline of this speech. We shall therefore reserve it for this evening's publication, when we hope to be able to convey some faint outline of his manner & argument.

The solicitor general replied with great animation and force, and with great peculiar grace of delivery and happiness of diction for which he is so justly prized. Although our feeling and conviction went against Mr. Bushe and his cause on this occasion, it would be absurd to deny, that he exhibited a splendid instance of what great abilities—great art, admirable action and imposing face, may do for any cause. We lamented, it is true, to hear Mr. Bushe utter such sentiments, but we should do injustice to our nature, if we pretended that we did not admire the man. He concluded his speech by observing that a new body, the Catholic Convention, had arisen in our political horison, obedient to no rules, governed by no attraction, a stranger to our system, and which menaced its ruin.

The chief justice, after recapitulating the evidence, proceeded to define the law. We could not discover in his lordships speech, any shade of distinction from that delivered on Thursday by his majesty's attorney general. After about an hour and half's charge, the jury retired.

It is impossible—indeed language sinks under the effort to describe the state and anxiety manifested while the jury were in the box. Although it was nine o'clock at night, yet the hall of the four courts, the court of king's bench—all the avenues leading to the courts, the very attick windows at the top of the courts, were crowded with people.

When it was annonnced that the jury had agreed to their verdict, there was at first a murmur, and when they again appeared, after an hour and a half's deliberation, there was a deep silence for a minute. Mr. Byrne, the clerk of the crown, then called over the names of the jury. Having answered, Mr. Geale, the foreman, handed down the issue—NOT GUILTY.

The word was scarcely pronounced when a peal of huzzaing and shouts rung through the court and galleries, and shook the very judicial bench. It was caught by the anxious auditors in the hall. The judges attempted to speak; the officers attempted to act—the enthusiasm deafened and destroyed every attempt. The judges waited for some minutes, and the chief justice attempted to address the court, but he could not be heard—nothing could be heard but the loud, the overwhelming torrent of popular enthusiasm.

As the jurors passed through the hall, they were greeted with waving of hats and clapping of hands; our excellent, worthy, and truly virtuous sheriff, *Harty*, to whose honesty and incorruptibility we are indebted for such a JURY, and who, we will be bold to say, has, by this one act, conferred more lasting benefit on his country, than any man who has held this exalted situation before, our sheriff, *Robert Harty*, was received with the most unbounded tumults of approbation and applause.

Nor was this popular exhibition confined to the populace merely. The verdict in the course of ten minutes was known in every part of the town—the tide ran instantly in every direction. The shouts reached the most remote streets with the rapidity of an electric stroke. We should like, for curiosity alone, to observe the philosophic countenance of Mr. Pole when he received the *gratifying* intelligence. No doubt he was rejoiced at the fate of his Catholic countrymen. But his Catholic countrymen did not think of Mr. Pole. They were too much engaged in their own happiness to shade it by the recollection of Mr. Pole or his administration.

We shall here subjoin the list of the names of the *honest men* to whose *conscience* the safety of the state and what yet remains of the *liberty of the subject* were entrusted, and who nobly fulfilled the awful conditions of their oath.

1. *Benjamin Geale, Esq.*
2. *Peter D. Latouche, Esq.*
3. *Leland Crosthwaite, Esq.*
4. *John Orr, Esq.*
5. *John Duncan, Esq.*
6. *John Pepper, Esq.*
7. *William Sparrow, Esq.*
8. *John Hutton, Esq.*
9. *Robert Armstrong, Esq.*
10. *Edward Clibborn, Esq.*
11. *Charles Pentland, Esq.*
12. *John Hamilton, Esq.*

* Meaning the government—from the castle being the residence of the *Lord Lieutenant*, &c. [*Ed. Reg.*

OFFICIAL PAPERS, (D.)

Accompanying the Secretary of the Treasury's annual report. (Concluded from page 418.)

Statement of receipts and payments at the treasury of the United States, from the 1st October, 1810, to the 30th September, 1811.

Cash in the treasury, subject to warrant, Oct. 1, 1810,		3,459,329 72	PAYMENTS ON THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNTS:			
Received from the proceeds of the customs,	12,490,656 14		*Civil expences, both foreign and domestic, viz.*			
Internal revenue, 6,319 60			Civil list proper,	620,620 16		
Direct tax, 6,362 87			Lighthouse establishment,	112,018 76		
	12,682 47		Marine hospital establishment	58,822 34		
Sales of public lands,	767,061 23		Invalid pensions,	74,674 68		
Cents and half cents coined at the mint,	8,463 78		Public buildings in Washington,	600		
Fees on patents,	6,480		Furniture for the president's house,	1,000		
Public arms sold to states,	71,906		Third census,	106,699 66		
Postage of letters,	37 70		Prize money for navy pension fund,	7,106 25		
Salt works in the Illinois territory,	2,500		Mint establishment,	28,999 96		
Fines, penalties and forfeitures,	11,105 24		Grants and miscellaneous claims,	23,036 96		
Seamen's wages paid to consuls in foreign countries,	2,035		Better accommodation of the gen. post-office, &c.	4,700		
Payment by an unknown person thro' the president of the U. States,	250		Unclaimed merchandize,	224 93		
Repayments,	168,268 81		Surveys of public lands, 69,741 70			
		13,541,446 37	Ascertaining land titles in Louisiana, 11,426 06			
Loan from bank United States, on 31st December, 1810,		2,750,000		80,167 76		
			Roads within state of Ohio, 19,000			
			—From Cumberland to do. 6,861 50			
			—From Mississippi to do. 209 25			
				26,070 75		
			Trading houses with the Indians.	3,975		
			Contingent expences of government,	3,396		
			Intercourse with foreign nations,	207,745 77		
						1,360,858 98
			Military expenses, viz.			
			Pay, subsistence, cloathing, &c. for the army,	1,463,000		
			Fortifications of ports & harbors,	165,000		
			Ordnance, arms, arsenals, &c.	501,000		
				2,129,000		
			Indian department,	142,725		
						2,271,725
			NAVY.			
			Repairs & contingencies,	542,000		
			Ordnance and arms	62,000		
			Navy yards	74,000		
			Marine corps	251,000		
			Pay, provisions, and other expences,	1,207,000		
						2,136,000
			PUBLIC DEBT.			
			Interest and charges,	2,225,800 93		
			Principal discharged,	5,058,272 82		
			Repayment of loan to bank United States,	2,750,000		
						10,034,073 75
			Balance in the treasury, subject to warrant, Sept. 30, 1811,			3,947,818 36
	Dollars,	19,750,476 09			Dollars,	19,750,476 09

History
Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.
ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER IX.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 417.)

Conduct of the council of Castile after the flight of Joseph from Madrid. Answer of Palafox to their letter. The council publishes a defence. Organization of a supreme Junta. Bonaparte orders out a new conscription and joins his brother at Vittoria. Opening of the campaign. Position and strength of the French and Spanish forces. Defeat of the three Spanish armies under Blake, Belvedere and Castanos. Madrid, by the treachery of Morla and the prince of Castle Franco is surrendered to the French.

While Joseph was yet at Madrid, those friends of Ferdinand who had been compelled to enter into his service, took the earliest opportunity to effect their escape, and declare themselves in favor of the patriots. The duke del Infantado got out of the city in the dress of a peasant, and in that disguise made his way to Salamanca, where he joined one of the Spanish armies. The duke del Parque who had been appointed captain of the body guards, and travelled in the same carriage with Joseph from Madrid, threw off the charge which had been imposed upon him and went to bear arms in defence of his country. Cevallos (28th July) sent in his resignation, having previously secured his retreat: and the first use he made of his liberty was to lay before the world an account of the iniquitous transactions at Bayonne. The council of Castile who, probably more from cowardice than corruption, had sanctioned all the measures of the French, during the usurpation, were now alarmed for their own safety, and addressed a proclamation to the people of Madrid, every line of which betrayed a consciousness of their own misconduct, by its flattery and its ill-disguised fear. (Aug. 6.) It called them a generous and worthy people, virtuous Spaniards, worthy citizens, good men, and true patriots. It told them that what they had suffered was but a punishment necessary for their correction; their morals having almost reached the point of complete corruption: that the innocent victims whose blood had been shed, had implored forgiveness for them; the God of battles had heard their intercession, and was appeased; and all their victories were owing to God and our lady the virgin. Would they then add to the calamities of their country? would they commit new insurrections and excesses? They who were crying out for justice, and were eager, under the pretext of exercising it for themselves, to pillage, and burn, and destroy, were not inhabitants of Madrid, or its vicinity, but vagabonds, who having fled from their own magistrates, took shelter in the metropolis. "Judge no one," it said, "for that renders you liable to sacrifice many innocent.—If there have been among us any traitors, the supreme tribunal will avenge their crimes, and if they merit it, cast them away, as unworthy of the name of Spaniards. God grant that there be no occasion to draw the sword of justice! Let it be employed against the enemies of our nation, against the oppressors of our liberty." In another part of this address, the council ventured even to pronounce their own eulogy.—"The government and the faithful provinces," they said, "would be filled with joy, when the council should have exhibited before them and all Europe, the constant firmness with which the first nobility, the superior tribunals, and the chiefs of the nation, had sustained their cause, and the rights of the throne. Not a few individuals among them had been led, by fraud and force, far beyond the limits of Spain, and though without liberty, and exposed to the severest insults, they had proved the inflexibility of their loyalty, and the religious purity of their opinions." And then, without introducing any excuse for their own baseness, they bade the people distrust the signatures which had been circulated among them, and wait with patience for the testimonies of their conduct.

A circular address in the same spirit, was sent, at the same time, to the provincial juntas. "The council," it is said, "which could not fail to be, in a great degree, involved in the consequences of the subjection of the capital availed itself of the first moments of liberty, to make its sentiments known; these could not but correspond with the immutable loyalty, and the indeliable love of justice, which always constituted its character, and had gained it, in all times, the confidence of the nation. This it was which had supported them in the midst of the greatest dangers, and added firmness to the constancy with which they had refused to recognize the intruder farther than circumstances justified." Affecting them to believe that the juntas which it addressed must be convinced of this, the council professed its readiness to co-operate with them in any plans of defence. With respect to measures of another kind, which were necessary for the salvation of the country, it belonged to this supreme tribunal, said the address, merely to rouse and excite the national authorities, which it would assist with its influence, its advice, and its knowledge. As it was not possible, under the existing extraordinary circumstances, to adopt the expedients pointed out by the laws and customs of Spain, the council would not occasion any delay by ill-timed discussions, but would confine itself for the present, to the indication of a measure in which it would with the greatest satisfaction concur—which was, that deputies be appointed by all the different juntas, who should concur on this most important object, and make such an arrangement, that all projects and expedients, proceeding from this common source of action, might be as expeditious as the end in view required.

A separate letter was addressed to Palafox (Aug 4) in which, after the same apologetical protestations, they exhorted him to contribute, with all his power, to the safety of the capital. This letter was written at the time when the war was raging with most violence in the heart of Zaragoza; and when this modern Cid, to whom it was addressed had leisure to reply to it, it is not to be wondered at, if the sight of the ruins and slaughter around him occasioned in him some feelings of not unreasonable indignation. The integrity with which the council of Castile, he said, had conducted itself in other times, had rendered it respectable, even in foreign countries; but, in these mournful circumstances, in which Spain had been assailed by perfidy, the most enormous that the history of the world presents, this tribunal has not fulfilled its duty. Many of the individuals who compose it have established satisfactory proofs of their own justification; but others suffering themselves to be seduced at such a time by France, or perhaps prompted by the depravity of their own hearts, have not been content to remain neuter; they have even sided with the most cruel enemies of their country. "I myself," said Palafox, "to my bitter sorrow, have seen some of them direct the operations of the enemy, and

appear with them before Zaragoza, where they wrote treasonable papers, and circulated addresses which are a disgrace to the Spanish nation. I know well that the council was not at liberty, and that after the outrages of the French in Madrid, it was reduced to the necessity of being the mere executor of the pleasure of that most execrable government; but had it only once expressed the general wish of the nation, it would, by such an act, have given more importance to what was transacting in the provinces, it would have united itself to them and would at least have prevented its apparent sanction of those detestable, treacherous, and false proclamations. To this there seems to me no insuperable obstacle, and even if there had the good of the whole and the welfare of the nation, ought to have been preferred to the personal interest of any individual."

The council next published an elaborate justification of their proceedings, from the time of the affair of the Escurial; referring to the firmness with which they had then protected the prince and his friends, as the first proof of their good conduct, in the most delicate circumstances wherein the tribunal had ever been placed. When the French troops entered the king dom various objects had been surmised—the protection of Ferdinand, the occupation of Portugal, the defence of the coast, the conquest of a part of Africa, were talked of; but at length, suspicion was excited, even in the most unwary. The council observed, that even in times of great security, the confidence with which these troops were received would have been most imprudent, both on account of their number and of the position which they took; above all, that it was contrary to the constant maxim of not receiving the forces of an ally superior in number to our own; and that it was an act of unexampled weakness to let them take possession of the fortresses. But having no constitutional controul over affairs of this nature, it had been compelled to dissemble its inquietude, especially because it would have been dangerous to manifest any apprehension while a probability remained that the object of the French might be generous, and that they intended to support the interests of Ferdinand.

When the court were preparing to emigrate, and had ordered the troops from Madrid to escort them, the council trembled for the safety of the prince, and endeavored to impede or retard, as much as possible, the departure of the soldiery, that they might at least be able to facilitate his escape, for which they were assured that secret measures had already been taken. They therefore presented a report to the king in which they endeavoured to make him abandon his design, and to lessen his confidence in his favorite; and urged him, if any extraordinary measures were necessary, that he would consult with a competent number of well informed subjects, devoted to their sovereign and to their country; adding, that if they were thought worthy of being advised with, they would deliver their opinion briefly, sincerely and faithfully, having in view nothing but their duty to God, the king and the people. The subsequent events, till the departure of Ferdinand for Bayonne, were but too well known. On the 20th of April, a printer informed them that some Frenchmen had requested him to strike off copies of a proclamation, signifying, that the royal parents were about to re-ascend the throne; in consequence of this information, two Frenchmen, who stated that they were in the service of general Groutchy, were arrested, and put in confinement. The council then came to a resolution that all the provinces should be called upon to raise forces in proportion to their population: the number of the whole, according to their estimate, might amount to 300,000. After much consultation, however, with the infante Don Antonio, and with persons who came with confidential instructions from Ferdinand and Cevallos, that resolution had been abandoned, as tending to endanger the king's person, and prematurely to put to hazard the safety and independence of the kingdom. Don Antonio, nevertheless, engaged to transmit instructions privately to the captains general of the provinces, to take every measure consistent with prudence for increasing their military force. And when the junta of the government ordered the council to send a circular notice to all the provincial tribunals, enjoining them to see that the most cordial reception was given to the French troops, they transmitted a memorial in reply, expatiating on the dangers which might result from any attempt to repress the high spirit of loyalty and affection towards Ferdinand, with which the people were animated.

The day after the dreadful massacre of Madrid, a memorial had been laid before them from the captain-general of Catalonia; stating the means to which he had recourse for the relief of the poor of Barcelona, and requesting their sanction. Convinced that this was only a pretext on his part to obtain the funds necessary for procuring arms, they immediately sanctioned his proceeding, without those previous inquiries which the usual forms required. They had received a decree from Murat, directing the formation of a junta of police, having two Frenchmen for its commissaries: they had refused to obey, quoting the law, which excludes all foreigners from any share in the public administration of justice: thus was the door shut against the favorites of the grand duke; thus were those mischiefs obviated which must have come upon the state, had they been appointed; and Madrid thus continued under her own magistrates. When they were called upon to acknowledge Joseph Bonaparte as their king in consequence of the renunciation of Ferdinand and his parents, they argued, that such a renunciation was altogether nugatory, and incompatible with the laws of the constitution: it was monstrous to suppose that the royal family could give away the sovereignty of the nation, or that any one act which they had performed could be considered binding, on account of the time, the situation and the circumstances in which they were placed. Once however, they observed, that supposing the treaties of abdication and cession were valid, and that the throne devolved to a branch of the imperial family, it was their opinion that the king of Naples, Joseph Bonaparte, appeared the fittest for it. This fact indeed was too notorious to be denied or dissembled, and it invalidates the whole apology.

When they were called upon to publish the decree for convoking the assembly at Bayonne, they suspended its publication, and sent in a memorial to the grand duke, Murat, observing that their body never had taken, nor could, according to the laws, take upon itself the national representation,—that these were consequently, and by the same laws, excluded from the election of their sovereign,—that whatever change took place in the succession was entirely the concern of the nation; and that when a succession took place, without the proper forms, it was to be deemed, according to the actual constitution of the monarchy, null and void. This spirited answer, they affirmed, drew upon them much

indignation, and they were even threatened with a process for sedition,—but they admitted, that, at length, confessing themselves influenced by the reasons assigned by the president of the assembly at Bayonne, and likewise by the request of Joseph Bonaparte, they ordered the documents to be printed. "From that time they had perhaps greater difficulties to struggle with," they added, "than the nation was aware of. They were threatened with the loss of their authority; but they determined to yield it up altogether, rather than retain it when polluted. Persecution, banishment and death became familiar to their ears; but the consciousness of their integrity supported them amidst all their trials. Such was the state of affairs, when they had the unexpected happiness of witnessing the sudden departure of the French. The Omnipotent Ruler of human events, by a supreme act of his Divine Providence, delivered the council from the imminent danger which hung over it, thus rewarding the purity of its intention, and the unshaken loyalty, which it had preserved, amidst all its troubles and all its difficulties. Joseph Bonaparte departed with his army, and the council had never taken the oaths to him, never been introduced, nor on any occasion paid him even those honors which they had always been in the habit of performing as marks of respect to foreign princes."

The council of Castile so far succeeded in its appeal to the compassion of the people, that its weak members were pitied, and the guilty ones remained unpunished. Shocked at the atrocities of the French revolutionists, the Spanish patriots have erred on the side of clemency: They should have censured this council as soon as a provisional government was formed, and have displaced all its members, as men who, by their own admission, had failed in their duty, and lent their aid to the degradation and subjugation of Spain. Meantime, the necessity of a central government was felt by all the provinces, various projects were talked of, and the different juntas seemed to expect the decision of that of Seville, which, not less from the wisdom of its measures than from its favorable situation, had hitherto, in some degree, been regarded as the leading authority. That junta published, upon this occasion, a paper of great importance. Hitherto, they said, the cause of the Spaniards had been prosperous, and nothing could impair or frustrate their hopes of eventual and complete success, except a want of union among themselves. Their enemies were anxious to foment divisions. Human passions, personal interests ill understood, the ignorance, the weakness, the blindness of men, might perhaps assist these evil designs, destroy a beginning so glorious, and facilitate and consummate the ruin of Spain. This they were endeavouring to guard against, protesting, before God and man, whose aid they invoked with all fervency, that they would write nothing but what was dictated by the love of their country, for the preservation of their king and of their rights, not mingling with it any thing that appeared to partake of passion, of interest, or of any other personal motive; but being always ready to hear the opinions of the other provinces, and to amend their own errors, whenever it had been shown that they had committed any. The chief care should be to avoid whatever was not absolutely necessary, and might serve to sow the seeds of disunion; of this nature were all discussions concerning the royal house, and the order of succession in the different families which derived a right from it. The laws upon this point were well known; but are we, said they, in a situation to talk of this? Long live our king and indisputable sovereign, Ferdinand VII. and long live his august brothers, heirs of the crown after his attested decease! Why anticipate enquiries which could only be necessary in default of them? It was both absurd and dangerous to dispute about the succession in cases evidently remote; and the provinces ought to confine themselves to avowing the general principle of hereditary succession, according to the fundamental laws of the monarchy.

The second question which agitated the people, was of a different nature:—Was there a necessity for creating a supreme government which should unite the sovereign authority of all the provinces, till the restitution of Ferdinand to his throne? The junta of Seville declared, that, from the beginning, they had been persuaded such a supreme government was by all means necessary, and that without it the country was in danger. Many juntas and many military commanders had expressed their conviction of this truth as a conviction arising from the indispensable necessity in every nation of a civil government, whose duty it is to attend to the happiness of the kingdom, and to which the military may be subordinate.——The confidence of the nation, the public funds, and the capitals of individuals, must have a civil government for their support. Without it the military power would inevitably be compelled to employ violence, with the view of acquiring that confidence which it never could attain, and getting a command of those capitals which it would be equally impossible for it to bring within its grasp; for thus it would ultimately destroy that public prosperity and happiness which ought to be the sole object of every government. Spain had derived a lesson of wisdom from the history of past ages, and had never thought of appointing a military dictator. Her generals, and the fact was most honorable to the Spanish name, had been the first to embrace with the utmost cordiality, a system of things as ancient in Spain as the monarchy itself. The experience of these times, the confidence of the people in the supreme juntas, the facility and abundance with which pecuniary resources had been placed at their disposal, the heroic loyalty with which the generals and the armies had acknowledged and obeyed them, and the happy issue, thus far, of their civil administration, and of the military enterprizes which they had directed, placed in the most conspicuous light, and established, beyond all doubt, this fundamental truth, and most essential political principle. But who was to create this supreme civil government? Who were to compose it? Where should be its place of residence? What the extent of its authority? How might it be established, without interrupting the public tranquility, and producing disunion among the different provinces? How was the public opinion to be so regulated, as that this tranquility could be obtained without opposing it, and all risk of disturbances obviated? These were the important questions to be examined. It had been said that the cortes should assemble, that the council of Castile should convoke them, and the whole proceedings be executed under the authority of that tribunal. But the council of Castile never possessed the right of convoking the cortes—why then should they give it that authority? Was it because it had lent the whole weight of its influence to the usurpation? Because it had acted in opposition to those fundamental laws which it was established to preserve and defend? Because it had afforded every facility to the enemy to usurp the sovereignty of Spain,

to destroy the hereditary succession of the crown, and the dynasty legally in possession? Because it had recognized and seated on the throne a foreigner destitute even of the shadow of a title to it; for it was incontrovertibly manifest, that the renunciation of Charles IV. could give him no such claim? What confidence could the Spanish nation place in a government convoked by an authority, incompetent, illegal and guilty of acts which might justly be ranked with the most atrocious crimes against their country? But the council of Castile being thus excluded from all consideration, who was to convoke the cortes? It was the peculiar and exclusive prerogative of the king to summon them;—the provinces would not submit to any other authority; they would not unite: thus, therefore, there would be no cortes, or if a few deputies should assemble, that very circumstance would occasion divisions in Spain the very evil which all were anxious to avoid. Besides, some of the cities which have votes in the cortes, had neither undertaken the defence of the kingdom, nor even their own defence, nor had they made any effort to defend it in their corporate capacities. With due respect for them and their rights, still it was necessary that the truth should plainly be spoken; and certainly, in not referring to these forms they had acted prudently, and with a due observance of law. The kingdom found itself suddenly without a king and without a government—a situation unknown to its history, and to its laws. The people legally resumed the power of appointing a government—this truth had been avowed by various supreme juntas. They created these juntas without any regard to the cities which had votes in the cortes. The legitimate power was therefore lodged in these juntas; in virtue of that power they had governed, and were still governing with real authority, and had been, and still were, universally acknowledged and obeyed. Their situation had not changed; the danger still existed: no new authority had been supervened—the lawful authority, therefore, resided entire in the juntas which the people had created, and to which they had confided it. It was therefore incontestable that the sole and exclusive right of electing those who were to compose the supreme government was vested in the supreme juntas. And whom should they elect? Most certainly individuals of their own body; for they alone derived their power from the people; and in them the nation had reposed entire confidence. Should any other persons be chosen, they would possess neither the consent nor the confidence of the people. Hence, if there were any province in which the military power subsisted alone, it was absolutely necessary that a supreme junta should be constituted there, by which the people might act; this being indispensable in order to concentrate the legitimate power of the people; for, under the present circumstances, the supreme government could not be legitimate, unless it originated in their free consent.

The junta of Seville was therefore of opinion that all the supreme juntas meeting on the same day, should elect each from its own members, two deputies, to form the supreme government;—and the persons so elected should, from that moment, be acknowledged and obeyed as the governors-general of the kingdom. The supreme juntas ought nevertheless to be continued until the termination of the present state of things, being invested with the internal management of their respective provinces, but under due subordination to the general government. They ought to give instructions to heir deputies constituting that government, and it would be the duty of those deputies to observe them, and to represent and support the claims of their provinces, as far as was consistent with the public weal. If there were one of the royal family capable of presiding in the supreme government, he and no other, ought to be appointed to that office: but if there were no person of the blood-royal, then it must elect a person from its own body; and, to obviate all danger the presidency should be only for such a limited time as might seem best. The juntas would appoint a place for the seat of government, which the government might afterwards change, by a majority of votes. It ought to be at a distance from all the dangers of war, and should possess other local advantages. Seville possessed all those advantages, but had no anxiety to be elected, and most cordially sacrificed all her claims. The junta of that city would however, frankly state, that in their opinion, La Mancha was most convenient for the seat of government, and especially, either the city of Ciudad Real or Almagro.

The system thus recommended by the junta of Seville was adopted; yet their advice was unfortunate, if not unwise, and the reasons upon which they grounded it were inconclusive; for, to the question, who should convoke the cortes, if it should be deemed necessary to observe all the forms of government, in a country whose government had been suddenly destroyed, there was a ready answer. Ferdinand had expressed his will that it should be convoked, in a decree addressed to the royal council in the first instance, and, in case they could not put it into effect, to any chancery or audience. What farther formality could be required? Assuredly also, the people were qualified to elect a cortes by the same right in virtue of which they had elected the juntas,—the right of self preservation; the right of appointing a government when they were without one; the right which is inherent in every people to recover, maintain and establish their freedom. The name and the nominal authority of Ferdinand, served indeed as a rallying point for the Spaniards, and prevented the possibility of dissensions. A circumstance sufficiently similar to be remembered as a precedent, had occurred in the history of the Portuguese, who, in their struggle against the first usurpation of the Castilians fought in the name of an infante who was then a prisoner in Castile. By the fiction of supposing Ferdinand to be their king, they postponed the difficult and dangerous task of forming a new government; but it was no more than a fiction, and the difficulty was only postponed by it, sure to recur at last. For the most sanguine friends of that prince could scarcely think it possible that either he or any of his family could ever return from the place of their imprisonment. There were therefore, persons who, when they considered the miserable mis-government by which Spain and Portugal had been weakened and degraded, during so many generations, wished that both nations had taken their stand upon loftier ground, that they had given up the weak and unworthy dynasties of which they had so unexpectedly been rid—dynasties equally weak, unworthy and contemptible in their remotest branches—*and united themselves in a federal commonwealth.* This form of government is peculiarly adapted to Spain, because of its previous division into different kingdoms, with different laws, and it would remove all objections to a union between the two countries. Had they proclaimed a revolution upon these principles, it is possible that the English government might, for a time, have withheld its assistance from them; but

it is not less possible that they might have found allies in France itself. So bold a resolution, indeed, though the people might readily have acquiesced in it, was not to be expected, and some benefit in the early part of the struggle, undoubtedly arose from their attachment to Ferdinand, the principle of personal loyalty being to patriotism, what image worship is to piety. This political idolatry might safely be permitted while the idol was at a distance; and the Spaniards, by assembling the cortes, might constitutionally have strengthened their cause with all the resources of a popular government. The provisional government which was now adapted had none of these advantages, notwithstanding the primary derivation of its authority from the people. Neither, indeed, were the provincial juntas so much chosen by the people in the first instance, as they were recognized by it after they had constituted themselves:—They were chiefly composed of men whose influence arose from their rank or property, whose sanction was of the utmost importance in exciting the nation to take arms, but among whom it was little likely that the genius necessary for directing a country in such times would be found;—men, too, who, from the very circumstance of their possessing those adventitious advantages, were liable to be tempted by the intruder at the easiest price, and who, it might not unreasonably be suspected, if they found the patriotic cause declining, would be disposed to listen to his overtures. Subsequent events have shown with how much reason this was to be feared. A cortes would have been the best security against this danger; it would have realised all the benefits to the nation which the intruder falsely promised; and it would have opposed the tyrant with that energy of which free governments alone are capable, and with that, which, of all things, he dreaded most—the principles of freedom.

The temporary expedient of a central junta was preferred: they chose the palace of Aranjuez for the place of their sittings, and there the ceremony of installation was performed, on the 25th of September. The archbishop of Laodicea, coadjutor of the archbishop of Seville, and one of the deputies from the junta of that province, celebrated mass, and administered to each of the appointed members an oath of fidelity, having previously in their presence, taken it himself.

Count Florida Blanca was appointed president *ad interim*, and his first act was again to proclaim Ferdinand from the front of the palace. The gates of the palace had been closed since the departure of Charles for Bayonne, and were now first opened, and the ceremony of thus proclaiming Ferdinand in the favorite residence of his ancestors,—the scene of his own childhood,—the place where, four months ago, he had been acclaimed king—he, who was now a prisoner, in the power of the tyrant, who had betrayed him—and in a foreign land,—affected the venerable nobleman who first pronounced his name, to tears, and excited thoughts of poignant sorrow and indignation in the multitude, which heightened and hallowed the enthusiasm with which they repeated it.

The central junta thus peaceably established and unanimously recognized by the nation, began its administration with the fairest promises. But it soon afforded an ominous proof, that, however enlightened and patriotic some of its members might be, the majority were either ignorant of the nature of freedom, or ready to betray it; for, after having called for the advice of every individual who thought himself qualified to give it, respecting reforms in the government, they issued an edict, prohibiting the circulation of all books, pamphlets or papers, printed without the names of their respective authors. Their measures for prosecuting the war were as little correspondent to the plans which they had proclaimed. A military junta of five generals was formed at Madrid, that the central government, freed from the anxiety of directing the campaign, might give their undivided attention to the means of raising and supporting the armies and the civil affairs. Castanos and Morla were members of this council of war: the people had confidence in both: but Morla was a traitor in his heart; and it is not to be wondered at if nothing effective proceeded from a council in which he bore a leading part.—The spirit of the people remained the same; yet by the formation of a regular government, they were rather weakened than strengthened; for that confidence which every province had till now felt in itself, in its own measures, and in its own exertions, gave way, in some degree, to a feeling of dependent reliance upon the central junta. The nation was ready for any sacrifices, any efforts, but it waited to be called upon; and the provincial and subordinate juntas, losing their consequence, lost a great portion of their activity.

Bonaparte having ordered a conscription of 160,000 conscripts, set his troops in motion for Spain, and provided for all that which might be demanded by the contingencies of war, set out from Paris for Spain, without waiting for the answer to an overture for a negociation with the British government, in like manner as he had hastened to meet the Prussians, leaving lord Lauderdale to dispute with his ministers about the basis of a negociation in the autumn of 1806. With his usual celerity, having set out from Rambouillet 30th October, he arrived at Bayonne 3d November, and on the 5th, accompanied by a reinforcement of 12,000 men, he joined his brother Joseph at Vittoria.

In time of peace Bonaparte has proper persons employed to furnish him with the most correct topographical maps of different territories, on a great scale: by which means, being acquainted by his generals, with the relative positions of the opposite armies; he is enabled to give general directions, even at a great distance. The campaign had been opened a few days before his arrival, according to his directions.

It would not serve any purpose either of amusement or instruction to enter into a detail of the means by which the first military commander in the present, and one of the greatest of any age, at the head of a numerous, well equipped, and veteran army, accustomed to conquer, and of which the different divisions were also under the orders of the ablest generals,—it would be idle in the present period of striking events following each other in rapid succession, to detail the steps by which such a commander, with such an army, through the boldness of his tactics, the combination of his movements, and the rapidity of his marches, defeated armies scarcely yet organized, chiefly composed of new levies, without being properly equipped, without regular supplies of provisions, and extended over too large a space of ground, without sufficiently strengthening the line of their communications. When Bonaparte put himself at the head of the French armies in Spain, they amounted to not less than 200,000 men. The head quarters were at Vittoria. The left wing, under Moncey (duke of Cornegliano) was posted along the banks of the

Arragon and the Ebro, having its head quarters at Rafalla. Ney (duke of Elchingen) was with his division at Guardia: Bessieres (duke of Istria) at Miranda, part of his troops garrisoning Pancorbo. General Merlin, with one division, occupied the heights of Durango, and defended the heights of Mondragon, from the threatened attack of the Spaniards. Castanos, in order to concentrate his forces, and cover the province of Arragon, quitted the line of the Ebro, and posted himself on the left bank of the Arragon, forming a line from Sanguessa to Villafranca, and leaving 2,500 men at Logrona. His right wing touched the left of Palafox's army; but their united forces did not exceed 20,000 men. The armies of Estremadura and Murcia, computed at 30,000, were in the centre, opposed to the French on the Ebro: they expected to be joined by the British under sir John Moore and sir David Baird, whose effective force amounted to 28,000. Blake's army was now estimated at 35,000. The whole force therefore, to be opposed to the French 200,000, was only 113,000, if the British had joined. The first object of the French was to prevent this junction. In a series of actions from the 31st October, Blake, notwithstanding some unsuccessful conflicts was driven from post to post: from Durango to Guenas: from Guenas to Valmaseda: from Valmaseda to Epinosa. Never, indeed, did soldiers endure greater privations; several days they were continually exposed in the open air, during rainy nights and the most inclement weather; they were all without hats, great part of them without clothes or shoes: and they were whole days without food. Yet under all these sufferings, not a murmur of dissatisfaction was heard, and they manifested no other wish than that of contributing to the destruction of the enemy and the safety of the country. Blake at length attempted to collect the scattered remains of his army at Reynosa: but on the 11th November he was suddenly attacked both in his centre and on the two wings; and he was obliged to take refuge in Asturias. But all credit is due to this gallant little army: no men ever behaved more valiantly, nor with more determined patriotism. Without cavalry, without clothing, almost without food, they fought battle after battle, against troops always superior in numbers and discipline, and whose losses were always repaired by fresh reinforcements. Nor was there one circumstance of disgrace attending their defeat: there was no capitulation: no surrender of large bodies or of strong places: the ground on which they fought was won by the French, and this was all that they won.

While the French were thus successful against Blake, they quietly suffered the Estramaduran army, consisting of Walloon and Spanish guards, a few regiments of the line, and the students of the universities of Leon and Salamanca, under the command of the young count Belvedere, to take possession of Burgos. Here the French cavalry under Bessieres and the infantry under Soult attacked him. (Nov. 10.) Twice they were repulsed, nor was it till after a third action had been obstinately contested for thirteen hours, that the French by their superiority in numbers, and especially in cavalry, were successful. The count, with the wreck of his army, fled to Lerma and thence to Aranda.

The armies of the north of Spain and of Estramadura being thus routed, the central army under Castanos became the next object of attack. From Burgos, where Bonaparte had now established his head quarters, Ney and Victor (duke of Belluno) were dispatched to take post behind him, while Lasnes (duke of Montebello) should attack him with 30,000 men in front. Upon advice of this, Castanos fell back, without any loss, to a position extending from Tarragona to Tudela. On the 23d Lasnes came up with the Spaniards, whom he found posted with their right before Tudela and their left occupying a line a league and a half; *a position*, says the French bulletin, *altogether faulty*. Castanos had also, contrary to the advice of Palafox and the representative of the junta, neglected to secure some commanding heights, of which the French possessed themselves. Yet the action was well contested. On the right, the Spaniards had the advantage, but their centre was broken, and the French cavalry passing through, came in the rear of the pursuing wing, and decided the fate of the day. According to the French account 4000 Spaniards either fell in the field or perished in the Ebro, and nearly as many more were made prisoners; a number probably not much exaggerated, as Castanos states his loss to be very considerable. Castanos retreated to Borga and then to Calatagud: not finding sufficient subsistence for his army at this place, he next marched to Siguenza. The total defeat of Castano had compelled Palafox to fall back to Zaragoza, the defence of that city being the object for which he was especially to provide. The scurrilous manner in which this was stated in the bulletins evinced how deeply this noble Spaniard had wounded the emperor's pride. "A fellow called Palafox," he said, "formerly a garde-de-corps, a man without talent and without courage, a kind of insignificant monk, the fit head of a party, which gave him the name of general, was the first to take flight:—it was not the first time he had acted in that manner—he had done so on all occasions."—Such language proved only the innate baseness of the heart from which it proceeded. The confident manner in which this extraordinary man had spoken of the limited resources of Arragon; his denunciations of vengeance against the mighty chief of the French empire, whom he professed to hold personally responsible for the safety of the Spanish princes, his religious zeal, his loyalty, the whole tenor of his language, whether addressed to his followers or the council of Castile could not but excite the hatred of Bonaparte: and this was the way he chose to gratify his feelings.

By the battle of Tudela the road was laid open to Madrid. On the 29th Nov. a division of the French army, under the command of general Victor, arrived at the pass of the Sierra Morena, called *Puerto*. It does not appear to have been defended with much spirit. The French were soon successful, and on the 1st of December, advanced parts of their cavalry appeared before Madrid. Now was the time for that city to have emulated Zaragoza; and the spirit was not wanting in the people, had there been a man like Palafox to have directed them. The inhabitants breathed a determined spirit of resistance: they began to erect batteries, to barricade the streets, tear up the pavements and carry the stones to the tops of the houses. But it was in vain. They had previously been sold by Morla and the prince of Castlefranco. The enemy was beaten back several times: but on the 3d, they were in possession of the gate of Alcala; and also of the Reteiro, the reduction of which place cost them very dear. The junta then hoisted a white flag, which the people pulled down, persisting in their resolution to defend the city. Bessieres sent his aid-de-camp to summon the town: he was seized by the populace, and would

have been killed, if the soldiers had not protected him. On the fourth a second summon arrived, and in the evening Morla and Don Bertrando Yriarte waited on Berthier, and were introduced by him to Bonaparte, who told them, that if the city did not tender its submission by five or six o'clock next morning, it would be taken by assault and every one found with arms in his hands be put to the sword. Bonaparte, with affected magnanimity, extended his clemency to the degraded deputation from the junta. To conceal their concert with him, and at the same time to gratify his splenetic humor, he cunningly taunted Morla for his former perfidy, in breaking the capitulation with Dupont. "The English (said he) are not renowned for good faith: but having agreed to the convention of Cintra, they observed it."

During the night, those persons who had come from the country to defend Madrid, and those of the inhabitants who were more zealous in the cause of liberty, left a place where they were no longer at liberty to exert themselves; and at ten on the morning of the 5th general Belliard took the command of the city. The mockery of a capitulation was not observed by Morla, till some days after the French were masters of Madrid. It was then stipulated that no religion should be tolerated except the Catholic: that no persons were to be molested for their political opinions: that the Spanish were to march out with the honors of war, &c. &c. This last article was scarcely necessary, for a few of the soldiers remained to take advantage of it. Castillar and all the military officers of rank, refused to enter into any terms, and with the main body of the troops and 16 guns, had marched out of the city on the night of the fourth and made their escape.—— Morla's fortune and military rank were preserved to him. The same indulgence was shown to his associate, who, having joined him in betraying their country, did not disdain to live under the protection of the usurper. Morla, in a circular letter, addressed to the Andalusians, endeavored to draw them over to the side of king Joseph, who, he told them, was a man of great mildness and humanity of disposition. Thus did this traitor bely all his former patriotism, and render himself an object of contempt as long as history shall endure.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

College of South Carolina

On Monday the 2d ult. was celebrated the commencement of the *South Carolina College* at *Columbia.*

Exclusive of the performances of the day, this anniversary was rendered brilliant and truly interesting, from the singular attention paid to this rising institution by its generous founders and patrons the members of the legislature.

For the purpose of giving a token of their approbation, and publicly lending their sanction to the occasion, both houses of the legislature were adjourned.

The procession, which added so much grandeur to this day, was commenced in front of the college by the students, with Mr. Maxcy, the president of the college and the rest of the faculty, at their head. From college it proceeded to the governor's house, where it was joined by his excellency the governor and the rest of the trustees of the college. The procession then proceeded to the state house and waited on the members of both branches of the legislature.

The order of the procession was as follows:

The senate, preceded by their president, the honorable Samuel Warren, vested in robes of state, commenced the procession.

The members of the house of representatives with their speaker, the honorable John S. Richardson, likewise in robes of state, at their head, followed next.

His excellency John Drayton, governor and commander in chief, followed by the trustees, came next in the procession.

The faculty, at the head of the students of the college closed the procession.

In this order the procession moved from the state house to the college chapel. No prospect could be so elegant, or so animated to the feelings of the patriot. Here were the constituted authorities leading on the rising hope of our country, and giving their sanction to the laudable exertions of youth.

The graduates on this occasion, acquitted themselves with honor, and to the entire satisfaction of a numerous and brilliant assembly.

But what principally arrested the attention of the learned was the eloquent and masterly farewell address of the president to the graduates who were about quitting college. Whether we consider the sentiments, style or the energetic and forcible delivery of this address, it must be pronounced a complete and truly finished performance. It was highly impressive on the surrounding audience, and it is presumed the wholesome instruction and rules of conduct through life, which it contained, will never be forgotten by those to whom it was addressed. Such is the present flourishing state of the college, that we have reason to congratulate ourselves on that degree of learning and refinement to which our state is fast approaching.

While our legislature continues its liberality, the time is not very distant, when our college shall stand pre-eminently conspicuous amongst the best institutions of the Union. [*Communicated.*]

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, February 6.—Mr. Quincy presented the memorial of the Vermont mineral factory company, stating that they had established a manufactory of copperas, equal they believe, to the supply of the consumption of the United States, and praying that such a rate of duty may be laid upon imported copperas as may to them appear expedient. Referred.

Mr. Gold presented the petition of the Union Manufacturing Company of Oneida county, in the state of New-York, complaining of their want of a certain kind of wire used in their manufactory of woollen cloth, and praying for leave to import it. Referred.

Mr. Williams from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States. [The detachment is proposed to consist of 100,000 men.] Twice read and committed.

The bill making appropriations for the mounted rangers; the bill making appropriations for the military establishment; the bill making appropiations for the navy; and the bill making appropriations for the additional military force, were severally read the third time and passed.

Mr. Condit said, that it might not be considered that those who voted yesterday against the passage

of the bill for classing and arming the militia, were unfriendly to arming the militia, and believing there was a considerable majority of the house in favor of arming, he moved the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on military affairs be directed to report a bill making provision for arming the militia of the United States."

The bill for the relief of infirm, disabled and superannuated officers, was then taken up in committee of the whole, and passed to a third reading—ayes 54—nays 38.

Friday, February 7.—Mr. King presented the petition of John Rutherford, praying permission to import certain negroes from the West Indies. Referred to a select committee.

A bill from the senate, respecting the enrolling and licensing of *steam boats*, was twice read and committed.

A message from the senate was read, informing the house that they had postponed the further consideration of the bill for establishing a quarter master's department, until the first Monday of December next.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the bill authorising the President to make a detachment of the militia.

[This bill authorises the calling out of 100,000 militia, and appropriates one million of dollars. The bill is similar to the former laws on this subject, except that it contains no provision for accepting of volunteers.]—It was ordered to a third reading without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Jennings, the house went into a committee, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the report of a select committee allowing the legal representatives of the officers and soldiers who fell at the battle of Tippecanoe, certain bounties. After some time spent upon the report, Mr. Jennings moved to change the allowance reported by the committee from money to land. The chairman of the select committee not being present, on motion of Mr. Grundy, the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Feb. 10.—Mr. Macon called the attention of the house to the informal proceedings of Saturday, occasioned by the death of his friend and colleague, general *Thomas Blount*, which he moved might be entered upon the journals. The motion was *unanimously* agreed to, and they were entered as follows:

"*House of Representatives*,
"*Saturday, February* 8, 1812,

"In consequence of the death of general Thomas Blount, last evening at 3 o'clock, a member of the house of representatives from the state of North Carolina, of which Mr. Blackledge communicated information to the speaker, he requested the attendance of the members in the chamber of the house of representatives on this day at 12 o'clock; and a quorum having accordingly assembled, he addressed them as follows:

"Of the event, gentlemen, which has deprived this house of one of its most valuable members, and a disconsolate wife of one of the tenderest of husbands, you have all heard. The usage of the house of representatives, in paying the last sad respect to departed worth on such occasions, I have no doubt accords with the sentiments of every one of you. To enable you to execute this melancholy duty, your informal attendance has been requested. You will therefore take such order as may seem to you proper."

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Williams,

1. "*Resolved unanimously*, That a committee be appointed to take order for superintending the funeral of general Thomas Blount, late a representative from the state of North Carolina.

2. "*Ordered*, That Messrs. Macon, Alston, Blackledge, Cochran, Franklin, King, M'Bryde, Pearson, Pickens, Sawyer, and Standford, are appointed the said committee.

3. "*Resolved unanimously*, That the members of this house will testify their respect for the memory of general Thomas Blount, late one of their body, by wearing crape on the left arm for one month.

4. "*Resolved unanimously*, That a message be sent to the senate to notify them of the death of general Thomas Blount, late a member of this house, and that his funeral will take place to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Macon moved the following additional resolution, which was also agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the speaker of this house notify the executive of the state of North Carolina of the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late general *Thomas Blount*, one of the representatives from that state."

The bill for the relief of disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers, was read the third time; and on the question being put "shall the bill pass its third reading?" it was opposed by Messrs. Stow, Alston and Rhea, and supported by Messrs. Gold, Wright & Dawson. Mr. Tallmadge spoke in favor of the bill generally: but objected to certain parts of the details. On which account, Mr. Gold moved to recommit the bill. This motion was negatived 50 to 37; and afterwards the bill was lost 57 to 47.

The bill authorising a detachment of militia; the bill for the relief of captain Selah Benton; the bill to establish a land district in the Illinois Territory, east of the district of Kaskaskia, and to attach certain lands to the district of Jeffersonville; and the bill to ascertain and establish the western boundary of a tract of land reserved for settling the military bounties allowed to the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment; were read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. M'Kee, the house again resolved itself into a committee, Mr. *Bassett* in the chair, on the report of a select committee on certain petitions in relation to the affair on the Wabash; when Mr. Jenning's amendment, which proposed allowing the widows, &c. of the slain officers and soldiers, bounties in land, instead of money, was negatived. The resolutions allowing the bounties, pensions, &c. as recommended by the select committee, were all agreed to. The report of the committee of the whole was concurred in by the house, and a bill ordered to be reported accordingly.

Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, to whom was referred the bill respecting *steam-boats*, reported the bill without amendment, which was committed.

Mr. Williams, from the committee on military affairs, in pursuance of the direction of the house, reported a bill for arming the militia of the United States, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. W. was also directed by the same committee to offer the following resolution for adoption, which was agreed to:

"*Resolved*, That the committee appointed on so much of the message of the president as relates to military affairs, be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising an enlargement of the

armories of the United States, and the establishment of an additional number, and to report by bill or otherwise."

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Breckenridge* in the chair, on a report of the commmittee of claims recommending certain claims, (including the different species of liquidated claims) to be exempted from the operation of the statute of limitation. It was found that the committee of the whole had agreed to this resolution; but that there was another in the following words, referred to the same committee, not acted upon.

"*Resolved*, That the committee of claims be instructed to enquire into the merits of all claims which may be referred to them, which originated during the revolutionary war, notwithstanding such claims may be barred by the statute of limitation, and that they report their opinion thereon to the house."

The committee took this resolution into consideration, and after considerable debate, in which Messrs. Gholson, Clay, Wright, Fisk and Gold, supported, and Messrs. Stanford, Smilie, Alston, Boyd and Roberts opposed the resolution, it was carried, 53 votes being for it.

The committee rose and reported the resolution to the house; but no decision was taken upon it before the house adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.—Mr. Troup laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Georgia, expressive of their approbation of the measures of the general government, and their determination to support them in such ulterior measures as they may determine upon. Referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

"Resolved, that the secretary of war be directed to lay before this house, a list of the persons on the pension list, the state or territory in which they live, and the amount allowed to each person by law."

The amendment of the bill from the senate for the more convenient taking the affidavits and recognizance in civil cases depending in the courts of the United States—was agreed to.

UNITED STATES BANK NOTES.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Blackledge in the chair, on the bill to repeal the 10th section of the act establishing the bank of the United States.

Mr. B. said, the committee of ways and means had thought it necessary to bring forward this bill, in consequence of a decision which had been made in the circuit court of Virginia, that the notes issued by the bank of the United States are still a tender in payments to the collectors and other officers of the United States. The committee do not know on what ground this opinion was given; they had conceived that as the limitation of the law had expired, no part of it still could have force. But, as this opinion has been given by the chief justice of the United States, it produces great inconvenience to the officers of the United States as the notes of the several branches, say Charleston, Savannah, New-Orleans, &c. will not be paid only at the branches from which they issue.

Some irregular debate took place on the propriety of passing the bill at all. It was contended that the whole law having expired, it was altogether unnecessary, not to say improper, to pass a bill to repeal a section of that law. It was replied by the chairman of the committee of ways and means, and others, that as the passing of the bill would prevent any further trouble to the public officers, and it could have no influence on any thing which had heretofore taken place, its passage was desirable.

The committee rose and the house ordered the bill to a third reading.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS.—On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee, Mr. Macon in the chair, on the bill to continue in force for a limited time the salaries of certain officers of government therein mentioned.

Mr. B. stated that this bill was intended to continue in force a law passed in 1799, for increasing the salaries of the heads of departments and other officers of the government, which had been continued from time to time ever since. Mr. B. stated what the several salaries were before this law passed, and what they had been since, and left it for the committee to decide on the propriety of passing the bill.

Mr. Stanford disliked the phraseology of the limitation clause to this bill, which was "for three years and to the end of the next session of congress thereafter." He said the bill might as well be made for four years at once. He made two unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill in this respect.

Mr. S. then moved to amend the bill, by adding to the salary of the postmaster-general (over and above the augmentation included in the bill) 500 dollars per annum; and to the first assistant postmaster-general 300 dollars.

A division of the motion was called for, and the addition to the postmaster-general, was carried 58 to 24.

But the question being put on adding 300 dollars to the salary of the first assistant postmaster-general, it was opposed by Messrs. Bassett and Lacock, and supported by Mr. Tallmadge. On motion of Mr. King, who thought it would be well to take a longer time to consider the subject, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

Scarcity in Europe.

We learn that American flour is selling at from 18 to 20 dollars *per barrel* in *Bordeaux*, and from 20 to 22 dollars per barrel in *Liverpool*.

For some years past it has been the policy of that *amazing* genius who directs the destinies of France, to supply his *enemy*, Great-Britain, with *bread;* * ; which he accomplished a double purpose: obtained a market for the surplus productions of his own people, and, by a constant drain of *specie* from the country supplied, naturally effected a mighty depreciation* of the value of its *paper* currency, on which its exertions so materially depends. It is said that Bonaparte is, himself, possessed of a greater quantity of *English* guineas than there are in all the world beside. This is mere supposition; but possibly true, from his known *partiality* for this kind of money, and the means he has had to obtain it; the balance being against England to the amount of many millions *per annum*, which found its way to France in a manner, direct or indirect, most pleasing to the emperor.

From the present scarcity in France considerable revolutions in the present posture of human affairs in Europe may be anticipated. To use a vulgar saying "*there is no joking with the belly*," it has no *ears*, and will not be *reasoned* with. The emperor must withdraw his armies from *Spain*, or

* Of the 27 1-2 per centum. See *Weekly Register*, page 408.

prohibit the exportation of grain to *England*. If these alternatives only present themselves, the export of grain from France will be prohibited; as he has already sufficiently shaken the *paper* credit of his enemy, and the maintenance of his armies is a matter of the first importance. In this case Great-Britain, hitherto dependent on the continent of *Europe* for so much of her bread stuffs, must look to the *United States* of America for aid; admitting the present state of things to continue, it may at least be expected, that the price of grain and flour in *England, Spain* and *Portugal* will be unprecedented.

The Chronicle, &c.

BALTIMORE, *February* 15, 1812.

Since our last we have various scraps of intelligence from South America; the general appearance of things is highly favorable to the cause of the patriots. The congress of the province of *New-Grenada* were to assemble at the city of *Ybaque*, [probably, sometimes called *St. Jacint de Yaguache*] which was to be the seat of the new government, in December last. The expeditions that sailed from *Porto Rico* for *Caracas* have failed; many of the vessels were lost and others taken. At *Santa Fe* the public enthusiasm seems to have reached a great height—a letter from that place says, that having received the news of the independence of *Venezuela*, all was bustle and joy, and the streets resounded with the cries of "*long live Caracas and absolute independence—death to Ferdinand the VIIth, the government of old Spain, and all its partizans.*" The funds of these new governments appear ample, as well from their natural resources as the liberal donations of the people. The ladies at *Barinas* offered to perform military duty in that city while the troops were sent against the tories in fort St. Fernando.

We have a translation of a letter from don *Joseph Manuel de Goyeneche*, a *royal* general, who, from his own relation (which is about as *modest* as capt. *Bobadil's* account of himself) defeated the patriots of Peru, on 20th June last. He states that all the artillery and munitions of war, with 200 prisoners fell into his hands, that the war is terminated, [which we do not believe] and that he was about to march against the *Beunos Ayreans*.

Accounts from *Quito* announce, in general terms the complete success of the patriots, after several very hard fought battles.

The Buenos Ayreans, by the peace with *Montevideo*, have 12,000 men at leisure to meet *don* Gayeneche.

From *Montevideo* we learn that a peace has been patched up between the whigs and tories. Five thousand troops arrived to assist the *Montevideans* from *Brazil* after peace was made; they demanded payment for their *loyal* services, which being denied, they threatened to attack the town and indemnify themselves. The assault was hourly expected when our last advice came away.

A letter from Havana, dated the 16th ult. notices the arrival at that port of a 74 gun ship, & a number of transports from old Spain with troops, 5,400 of which are destined for *Vera Cruz* to maintain the royal authority in *Mexico*. There is reason to believe that the patriots have possession of *Vera Cruz*, or, at least, are in great force in its immediate neighborhood; and some hopes may be entertained that the royal force will arrive just in time to—be *Burgoyned*.

A Proclamation, by the President of the U. States.

WHEREAS information has been received that a number of individuals, who have deserted from the army of the United States, have become sensible of their offence, and are desirous of returning to their duty—

A full pardon is hereby granted and proclaimed to each and all such individuals as shall, within four months from the date hereof, surrender themselves to the commanding officer of any military post within the United States, or the territories thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 7th day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of the independence of the United States the thirty-sixth. JAMES MADISON.

By the president,

JAMES MONROE, *Sec'ry of State.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 13.—The speaker laid before the house a communication from Mr. Tucker, the treasurer, containing a statement of the accounts of that office from Oct. 1. 1810, to Oct. 1, 1811; also the accounts of that office with the war and navy department, for the same time. Laid on the table.

Leave was granted on motion of Mr. Bacon, to the committee of ways and means to set during the sitting of the house, the sooner to complete their revenue plans.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter the house proceeded to consider the resolution some time since offered by him, directing the committee of ways and means to enquire into the expediency of preventing the corporation of the city of New-Orleans laying a tax on boats descending the Mississippi laden with articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States. After a short debate, in which the resolution was opposed by Mr. Troup, it was carried.

Mr. Lacock took the chair, in committee of the whole, on the bill for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States.

Mr. Williams spoke some time in favor of the bill. The committee of the whole rose and reported the bill without amendment.

The house immediately proceeded to consider it. Mr. Roberts moved to amend the bill so as to leave the distribution of the arms to the legislatures of the several states.

Mr. Sturges demanded the yeas and nays on this question.

Mr. Tallmadge spoke in favour of the amendment.

Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of the bill generally.

The amendment was carried by ayes and noes—ayes 70, noes 41.

Mr. Milnor and Mr. Nelson spoke against the severity of the punishment for not furnishing lost arms or paying twenty dollars for them: the person so offending being liable to imprisonment till the money was paid, which might be for life. On motion of Mr. Nelson, the duration was made not to exceed three months.

The house adjourned without disposing of the bill.

☞With a view to the close of the present volume, we have given less variety to this number than was desirable—but its contents are interesting.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. I.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22 1812. No. 25.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions,*
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."
Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Transmission of the Register.

I venture to assert that no paper published is put up with as much care as the WEEKLY REGISTER; and the system adopted in the office is such that an error cannot easily be committed, or at least, pass undetected. While I offer a just tribute of gratitude for the excellent manner in which the concerns of our manifold post-offices are generally managed, and congratulate my countrymen on the great ability with which this liberal and most useful establishment is governed, I am not without just causes of complaint, as, indeed, might have been anticipated. In the hurry which must frequently occur, we cheerfully find an apology for the *detention* of the REGISTER; yet it ought always to reach its place of destination; but it is often entirely lost; which I presume must arise from mere *carelessness* or something worse; for, if fairly treated, the packages are strong enough to bear the most circuitous and lengthy route in the union. Further to secure the work from damage I intend to have made for the purpose a *high sized* paper, in which each number shall be enveloped, and to pack them yet more firmly than heretofore. This may prevent *injuries* from rough usage; and this is all *I* can do. But——

When I commenced the paper I was well assured that a great part of its value would consist in it as *a book of reference,* and that every subscriber would wish to have a perfect and complete copy. I was sensible that an apprehension of its not being regularly received, would prevent many from supporting it; yet as from a belief that its defects might be supplied, much carelessness would be promoted, I refrained from saying as I do now, that *I will ensure the safe delivery of all the numbers of the first volume, by supplying the places of those that miscarry, application therefor being made free of expense.*

H. NILES.

Baltimore, Feb. 21, 1812.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER X.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 445.)

March of Sir John Moore into Egypt—his retreat—battle of Corunna—death and character of Sir John Moore.

SIR JOHN MOORE had acted both in the Mediterranean and in Sweden as commander in chief, and had acquired the esteem of all ranks for his abilities as an officer and his qualities as a man.—When it was determined to send a British force into Portugal, his army was ordered on that service, but he was superceded by Sir Harry Burrard, and directed to serve as third in command. He betrayed no resentment at this, but declared his willingness to serve in any station, however low, that the good of his country might require. In a similar spirit of magnanimity, when he arrived in Portugal, after the battle of Vimiera, he declared that as Sir Arthur Wellesley had done so much it was fair that he should take the lead in the operations against Lisbon, and offered to execute any part that was allotted to him, without interfering with Sir Arthur. After the disgraceful and disastrous convention of Cintra, the three generals by whom it was made, Sir Harry Burrard, Sir Hew Dalrymple and Sir Arthur Wellesley, were ordered home for trial, and the supreme command of the forces devolved upon Sir John Moore. He received his appointment at Lisbon, on the 6th of October. Nearly two months before this time, the English government had determined to send a force into Spain, but all this time had been lost in the very profitable service of transporting Junot and his army into France, on their way to the same field of battle!

His instructions were to march through Spain with his force towards Burgos, which was to be the general rendezvous for his troops and those with which he was to be reinforced from England: and here he was to combine his operations with those of the commander in chief of the Spanish armies. From the papers laid before both houses of Parliament, it appears, that this plan of sending a British army into the heart of Spain, to act in the plains of Leon and Castille, was formed by lord Castlereagh and the marquis of Romana, not only without any communication either with Sir Hew Dalrymple, then commander in chief of the British forces in Spain, or Sir John Moore, who was destined to command the army to be sent there, but also without any concert either with the supreme and central, or any of the provincial juntas.

In aid of Sir John Moore, a detachment from England, under Sir David Baird, was to land at Corunna, with whom he was to form a junction on the borders of Leon and Gallicia. Sir David arrived at Corunna on the 18th October, and was astonished to find that he could not be permitted to land his troops until permission had been obtained from the supreme junta. When at length he was allowed to disembark, his reception was so cold, the assistance afforded him so reluctant, that he was inclined to conclude that the Spaniards really did not desire the assistance of the British. Sir John was no better pleased with his reception.—As a coasting voyage at this season of the year was both uncertain and dangerous, it was determined that the army should go by land. The Spanish commissariat-general being consulted concerning the means of subsisting the army on the great road by Elvas, replied that it was not possible to furnish an adequate supply. In the north of Portugal there was abundance of food, but the Portuguese said that artillery could not be transported across the mountains. It became necessa-

ry therefore to divide the army. The artillery and cavalry were entrusted to lieutenant-general Hope with four regiments of infantry; they were to march to Elvas, on the Madrid road: and two brigades, under general Paget went by Elvas and Alcantara. The rest of the army moved through Almeida, two brigades under general Beresford, by way of Coimbra; three under general Frazer by way of Abrantes. These were to unite at Salamanca, and general Hope and Sir David Baird were either to join them there or at Valladolid.—As sir John Moore approached the scene of action he gradually acquired more just accounts of Spanish affairs than had been transmitted to his government. The manifestoes of all the provinces had breathed a most determined spirit of patriotism. But the correspondent of the British general gave him more accurate views of Spanish affairs. They said little to him of the ardor and enthusiasm of the Spaniards; but their letters were filled with details of the weakness and tardy measures of the Junta. This assembly consisted of thirty-two persons, with equal powers. They were divided into four sections or committees: one for the administration of the interior; a second for that of justice; a third for war; and a fourth for the marine. Their councils were distracted by self-interest, mutual jealousies, and discords. On the whole, they seemed to be less afraid of any foreign enemy, than of internal riots and revolution, which they set themselves by all means to obviate and particularly suppressing the liberty of the press. Thus they damped and chilled the spirit of the nation. Judging of what Bonaparte could do, by what the Spaniards were capable of, they thought it almost impossible for his army to traverse the Pyrenees in winter. Should the French have the temerity to effect such a passage, they would soon, it was believed, be famished. These notions were applicable to the resources formerly possessed by France. But the magnitude of the military preparations of their present enemy, and the celerity of his movements, confounded all their calculations. A judicious plan of a campaign can be formed only by reflecting on the actual state of things, and must necessarily be hollow, and pregnant with calamity if founded on false intelligence; yet the Spanish junta exerted all their art to deceive, not their enemy, but their ally; and they succeeded so perfectly, as to lead them to execute a plan adopted to a state of things the reverse of their real condition. Their ardent and eloquent proclamations, exaggerated numbers, and vaunted enthusiasm, could not deceive him whom it would have been useful to deceive. Bonaparte found means to obtain exact information. There were traitors even among the loudest of their patriots, who enabled him to calculate with perfect accuracy the precise portion of patriotism scattered throughout the kingdom. Yet there are some facts, as Moore observes, that would almost lead us to suppose, that the Spanish juntas, from an excess of presumption and ignorance, and a heated imagination, were so blinded, as to have misled the British cabinet unintentionally. They certainly, at first, considered Spain as more than a match for the French, and they applied to their allies for arms and money, and not for men, whom they did not consent to receive until the 26th September.

Early in the month of Nov. Sir John Moore entered Salamanca. There he first learned the defeat of the Estramaduran army at Burgos, and on the second night after his arrival, he was awakened by an express, who brought intelligence that the French were in possession of Valladolid—twenty leagues from his present quarters. His force consisted of only three brigades of infantry, and he had not a single gun. Every day brought with it new causes of anxiety, and intelligence of new disasters. Blake and Castanos were marching from the place of junction, and the boasted army of the latter did not amount (Oct. 25,) to above one-third of what it had been represented. It was no other than "a mass of miserable peasantry, without clothing, without ammunition, and with few officers that deserved that name." Such was the account transmitted by captain Whittingham and Lord Wm. Bentinck. Sir John Moore placed nearly in the centre, between two divisions of his army, which were approaching, and apparently abandoned by his allies, was compelled to remain inactive. Perceiving the supineness of the Spanish government, and indignant at discovering the weakness which they had concealed from him till he was in the heart of Spain, he began to despair of the cause. He saw nothing around him, but an inactivity, which he mistook for torpor and indifference. They had not, he said, shown themselves a wise or a provident people; their wisdom was not a wisdom of action. Yet still he felt that they were a fine people; that they had a character of their own, quite distinct from that of any other nation, and much he thought might have been done for them. He erred in thinking that they would not do much for themselves.

On the 28th of Nov. while Sir John Moore was waiting the junction of his forces, he received intelligence of the total defeat of Castanos at Tudela on the 22d; the question was now no longer how to aid the Spaniards, but how to provide for their own safety. The question whether twenty-six British troops should remain to bear the attack of 100,000 French, or by retiring upon Lisbon, they should preserve themselves for more fortunate times, left no alternative. The intention of retreating being made known at Salamanca, excited very general disapprobation. Murmurs against it were heard in every quarter, and from men of all ranks. Even the staff-officers lamented this resolution of their commander, and doubted the wisdom of his decision. In his letter to Mr. Frere, the British ambassador, at the court of Madrid, to whose advice he had been directed to pay great respect, written before the defeat of Castanos was known, he had proposed the question what the British army should do, in case of that event; whether he should retreat upon Portugal, or march upon Madrid, thus to run all risks, and share the fortunes of the Spanish nation? The ambassador thought that great advantages would result from advancing speedily to cover Madrid. It was a point of great moment for effect in Spain, and still more in France, and in the west of Europe. The people of the town were full of resolution, and determined to defend it in spite of its situation; and nothing could be more unfavorable to the claim of the intruder than a siege of the capital. The first object of the English therefore, he thought, should be to march there, and collect a force capable of resisting the French, before further reinforcements arrived from France. Before this letter arrived, the general's resolution had been taken, in consequence of the defeat of Castanos; and though his staff-officers disapproved of his decision, he afterwards learned that General Hope agreed with him on this, as on all points.

The Supreme Junta, unwilling to trust to the devoted credulity of the British ambassador, nor even to the false statements with which Moria abused that minister's understanding in despite of his eyes, dispatched two Spanish Generals, under pretence of concerting operations between the British and Spanish armies, and accelerating their combined movements and avoiding all delays, so contrary to the noble and important cause of the two countries. These generals corroborated the flattering statements which Sir John had received. But they were rather surprised when he introduced to them Col. Graham, who had, the night before, supped with Don Juan in his way from Madrid, whom they had represented as in possession of the pass of Somo-Sierra. A few days after the receipt of this letter brought by these generals, Moore received another, dated at Madrid 2d Dec. from the Prince of Castel Franco and Moria, professing to be a true and faithful representation of affairs at that moment. General Castanos' army, it stated, amounting to about 35,000, was falling back upon Madrid in the greatest haste to unite with its garrison. The force which was at Somo-Sierra (10,000) was also coming to that city for the same purpose where nearly 40,000 men would join them. While Sir John was deliberating upon this urgent summons to Madrid, he received another dispatch, dated on the 5th, from Mr. Frere, at Talavera, repeating in terms still more vehement, the necessity of an advance upon Madrid, and resting the fate of Spain upon the British General.

It could never enter into the conception of Sir J. M. that the two chiefs of the junta had conspired to betray the capital of their own country, to entice the army of their allies into the hands of the enemy; nor was it to be imagined that the British minister could be so grossly deceived, as to send for his instruction, intelligence the reverse of truth, or to require of him in so positive a manner to defend a city which had actually surrendered. Moore now resolved to attempt a diversion in favor of the capital. He wrote to Sir David Baird to return to Astorga. "We must be at hand," said he, "to aid and take advantage of whatever happens. The wishes of our country and our duty demand this of us, with whatever risk it may be attended." He added this melancholy and prophetic sentence—"I mean to proceed bridle in hand, for if the bubble bursts and Madrid falls, *we shall have a run for it.*" He opened a correspondence with the Marquis of Romana and communicated to him his intention of marching by Valladolid towards Burgos, in conjunction with Sir D. Baird, and with or without the army of Romana, for the purpose of threatening the communication of the French. On the 12th, he marched from Salamanca to Alœjos, on his road to Valladolid, and the commencement of his enterprize was signalized by the capture of a small corps of the enemy at the village of Rueda; an event of little importance, except as it was highly honorable to the skill and enterprize of the cavalry under the orders of Brigadier general Stuart.—On the 14th, he received, at Alœjos, the first intelligence of the base surrender of Madrid on the 4th—the same Madrid which the junta, at Talavera, on the 8th, had declared to col. Graham to be still under arms; indeed, so late as the 13th, the junta wrote from Merida to Estramadura, that the people still held out at Madrid, that the French had been beaten back, and gone to Zaragoza; and that things went on very well in Catalonia! All the information which Moore received, was contained in an intercepted letter from Berthier to Soult, by which he also learned the strength and situation of the different divisions of the French army.—Here he likewise received a letter from the Marquis of Romana at Leon, approving the reasons of retreat he had formerly intended. From this city he intended to move to Valladolid. But the situation of Marshal Soult, with two divisions at Saldannha, and Junot at Burgos, exposed Sir D. Baird, to be attacked in forming his junction.—Sir John accordingly returned to Toro, in order to join Sir D. Baird as soon as possible. At Toro he received advice of the disorganized and feeble state of Romana's army, with which he was meditating a junction for adding vigor to his intended attack on Soult. From Toro too, he dispatched an account to Mr. Frere, of the intelligence he had received by the intercepted dispatches; and here he was again assailed by the harrasing intreaties of the junta, and the insulting representations of the Minister Plenipotentiary. The general, firm in his designs, and above the petty resentments of a weak mind, continued his march on Villapardo and Valderos. On the 20th he reached Majorga, and there, by completing his junction with Sir D. Baird, united the whole British army, which now amounted to 23,000 infantry, 2,300 cavalry, the latter being in advance within a few miles of Sahagun, were about 700 of the enemy's cavalry were posted. Lord Paget attempted to surprize and carry off this corps, and though his complete success was prevented by an accident, he dispersed them and brought off 157 prisoners.—Frequent skirmishes took place, with the success of which the British had no reason to be dissatisfied. In one of these actions, a French officer of chasseurs was cut down. His cloak bag was found to contain a silver ewer and basin, beaten close together, for more convenient packing, the handles of some silver knives and forks, a great many trinkets plundered from churches and an embroidered jacket, with the badge of the legion of honour. Most of the wounded English were cut in the head, owing to their fantastic caps—the French helmets were not heavier, though lined with a hoop of iron, and protecting the side of the face, either with chain or bar work. On the 21st, the army arrived at Sahagun: the weather was severe, the roads bad and covered with snow; and as the soldiers had suffered a great deal from forced marches, the general halted, that they might recover. On the two following days every arrangement was completed for the attempt on the enemy, consisting of 18,000 men under Soult, at Carrion and Saldanha The Marquis of Romana with the wreck of Blake's army with whom a co-operation had been concerted, was, on the 23d, at Mansilla, with about 7000 infantry, 120 horse and 8 pieces of artillery, expecting directions for the combined attack.

The convents in Sahagun were prepared for the reception of the wounded: the soldiers hailed the orders for preparation with rapture, for they confidently anticipated a glorious victory. The general was less sanguine. "The movement I am making," he said to Mr. Frere, "is one of the most dangerous kind. I not only risk to be surrounded every moment by superior forces, but to have my communication with Galicia intercepted.—I wish it to be apparent to the whole world, as it is to every individual of the army, that we

have done every thing in our power to support the Spanish cause, and that *we do not abandon it until long after the Spaniards* had abandoned it themselves."

At the hour appointed the whole force was under arms; the right column had began its march, and the rest were in high spirits, expecting the word of command. At this moment a letter arrived from Romana, communicating intelligence which entirely altered the face of things. Reinforcements had been continually pouring forward to the assistance of Soult, so that his own army alone was much superior to the British. Junot, who had advanced from Burges to Placentia, threatened the right flank of the British. The corps under Lefebvre which had advanced to Talavera de la Rayna in its way to Badajos, was directed to march backward on Salamanca. Bonaparte* himself, in person, on the 10th of December, marched from Madrid with 32,000 infantry and 800 cavalry: even Mortier's division, which was on its march to Zaragoza, was stopped. In a word the whole disposable force of the French army, forming an irregular cresent, were marching like radii to environ the British. Thus it fully appeared that the bold measures which had been adopted by Sir John Moore, had prevented the immediate subjugation of the peninsula: for there was nothing to resist the victorious career of Bonaparte in the South, and Lisbon and Cadiz would have yielded to him as easily as Madrid had done. It remains to be seen what was the plan adopted by the British General to extricate his army from its perilous situation.

THE RETREAT OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Immediately on receiving intelligence of the combination of the enemy, the General issued his orders for the army to return to quarters, and by day break the next morning to be under arms.—"In my life," says one who heard the order, "I never witnessed such an instantaneously—withering effect upon any body of living creatures! A few murmurs only were heard, but every countenance was changed, and they who, the minute before, were full of that confidence which ensures victory, were at once deprived of all heart and hope." The retreat of the British army began by the passage of the river Eslar. Romana was left in possession of the bridge of Mansilla, and the road to Leon. Sir D. Baird crossed the Eslar by the ferry of Valencia, where he took post to cover the magazines at Benevento and Zamora.—The General with the remainder of the army, on Christmas day, followed General Hope, with the reserve and the light brigades, over the bridge of Castro Gonsalo. These movements were masked by lord Paget, who, advancing close to the divisions of the enemy, fell in with and defeated several detachments of cavalry which Bonaparte had pushed forward from Tordesillas. A thaw came on the day they first fell back, and on the following day it rained heavily, without intermission; the soil in that part of the country is a heavy loam, and the roads were a foot deep in clay. The proclamations of the French travelled faster than the Britith army; these were, as usual, full of promises which would not be fulfilled, and menaces which would. The British soldiers were indignant with the Spaniards for their apparent supineness; they were exasperated by the conduct of some poor wretches, whose carts had been pressed to carry the sick and wounded, and who, as many of them as could, had taken their mules and run away in the night, partly from natural selfishness, still more because the movements of a retreating army exposed themselves to imminent danger, and their beasts to certain destruction. Weary and disheartened, in want of rest and food, disappointed of their confident hopes of victory, and indignant at turning their backs upon an enemy whom they would so eagerly have met in the field, it was a relief to them to give vent to those feelings, in the shape of anger, upon the only objects within their reach. In this temper they began to plunder and commit havock wherever they went; and the officers, many of whom already murmured at the rapidity of their retreat, and were discontented at the total silence which the commander in chief maintained respecting his future measures, did not exert themselves as they ought to have done, to prevent these excesses.

Dec. 26.—Sir D. Baird, who took the shorter line to Astorga, by way of Valencia, effected his march without molestation. The sick and wounded, following the same track, halted at the latter place, to pass the night. Hardly were they provided with the necessary food, and laid to rest, before the alarm was sounded, and they were again hurried into the waggons. The night was cold, misty, and exceeding dark, and the Ezla was to be forded some little distance from the town. The ford is dangerous, because of the rapidity of the stream, occasioned by two narrow banks of shingles, which form an angle in the middle; and at this time the river was fast rising, from the melting of the snow upon the mountains. Perilous, however, as the ford was, the passage was accomplished, without other loss than that of some baggage waggons which broke down. In the mean time the other division of the army under Sir John Moore, reached Benevento; there the soldiers had an opportunity of displaying a spirit more becoming them as Englishmen. Soon after the rear of the army had marched into the town, Dec. 27, an alarm was given that the enemy was on the opposite heights. In an instant all was on the alert; every man hastened to his place of rendezvous; and the cavalry poured out of the gates:—the plain on the opposite side was covered with fugitives, and the streets were filled with women bewailing their fate, and calling on their Saints and their Virgin for protection. The French, seeing with what alacrity they would be encountered, looked at them from the heights, and retired. On the following morning when the troops resumed their retreat, and the whole infantry and cavalry had departed, intelligence arrived that the French were again appearing, and that their cavalry were in the act of passing the Ezla. Lord Paget and Gen. Stuart were still in the town. Lord Paget, still seeking danger, from the double impulse of courage and wretchedness, hastened to the spot; he found four squadrons of imperial guards already formed, and skirmishing with the piquets; other cavalry were in the act of passing. The tenth hussars were sent for: as soon as they arrived, Gen. Stuart placed himself at the head of the piquets, and charged the enemy. The French gave way, and repassed the ford more precipitately than they had crossed it. On the other side they formed again, and threatened a second attempt; but three pieces of horse artil-

* It is asserted that when Bonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Duero, he said, "Moore is the only general fit to contend with me, I shall advance against him in person." Quart. Rev. Aug. 1809, p. 208.

lery, which now came up, were stationed near the bridge, and opened a fire upon them that did considerable execution. About 70 prisoners were taken; among them was the young Gen. Lefebvre, commander of the imperial guards. It was said that the Emperor himself was on the heights, and viewed this action. The ardor of the French was manifestly damped—and Moore soon after uniting with Sir D. Baird, proceeded (Dec. 30) on to Villa Franca and Lugo. At Astorga all the superfluous camp equipage was destroyed, and all the sumpter mules, horses, &c. that could not keep up with the mules, abandoned. On the march, the military chest was sacrificed. Barrels full of dollars were staved and precipitated over rocks into ravines, dens and rivers. From Astorga to Lugo, the road lay for the most part through bleak mountains, covered with snow, affording so scanty a supply of provisions, owing to the marches of the different armies backwards and forwards, that the troops were sometimes two days without tasting any food. The men, half famished, half frozen, and altogether desperate, were no longer in any subordination. They forced their way into the houses where their rations should have been served, seized it by force, and destroyed more than they could carry away. During the march the extremes of vice and misery seemed to meet. In some of the villages the unburied dead bodies of the inhabitants lay outstretched before the doors of their own houses, from which they had been driven by the unrelenting soldier, urged by his own necessities, to perish with cold and hunger.—In others no trace of inhabitants were to be found. Stragglers from different corps plundered the different magazines, commissaries, stores and cellars, and afterwards lay intoxicated by the sideway, mixed with the sick and those overcome with fatigue, to be trampled under the feet, or mangled by the sabres of the enemy.‡ Besides the terrible example of a man who had been shot at Villa Franca, for such conduct, Gen. Moore held up other warnings, not less impressive. Several stragglers who had been hacked and hewed by the French troopers, were led through their respective corps, as examples of the consequences of drunkenness and disobedience to orders.

Bonaparte pursued no further than Astorga; he then charged Marshal Soult with what he called "the glorious mission of destroying the English army—of driving them into the sea." The British army pursued their weary way, without provison to sustain nature, shelter from the rain and snow, fuel for fire, to keep the vital heat from total extinction, a place where the sick and fatigued could rest a moment in safety. All that had hitherto been suffered was but the prelude to this consummate scene of horrors. It was still attempted to carry on some of the sick and wounded; and the beasts which drew them failed at every step; they were left in the waggons to perish in the snows. "I looked round," says an officer, "when we had hardly gained the highest point of those slippery precipices, and saw the rear of the army winding along the narrow road. I saw their way marked by the wretched people who lay on all sides expiring, from fatigue and the severity of the snow; their bodies reddened in spots the white surface of the ground." The men were now desperate; excessive fatigue, and the feeling of disgrace there was in thus retreating, or as they said, running away from the enemy, excited in them a feeling which was almost mutinous. A few hours pause was what they unanimously wished for, an opportunity of facing the French, the chance of an honorable and speedy death, the certainty of sweetening their sufferings by taking vengeance on their pursuers. A Portuguese bullock-driver, who had faithfully served the English from the first day of their march, was seen on his knees amid the snow, with his hands clasped, dying in the attitude and act of prayer. He had at least the hopes and the actual consolation and comfort of religion in his passing hour. The soldiers who threw themselves down to perish by the way side, gave utterance to far different feelings with their dying breath; shame and strong anger were their last sentiments, and their groans were mingled with imprecations upon the Spaniards, by whom they fancied themselves betrayed, and the generals, who rather let them die like beasts, than take the chance in the field of battle. That no horror might be wanting, women and children accompanied this wretched army; some were frozen to death in the baggage waggons, which were broken down, or left upon the road for want of cattle; some died of fatigue and cold, while the infants were pulling at the exhausted breast—one woman was taken in labor upon the mountain; she lay down at the turning of an angle, more sheltered than the rest of the way from the sleet which drifted along; there she was found dead, and two babes, which she had brought forth, struggling in the snow; a blanket was thrown over her to hide her from sight—the only burial that could be afforded, and the infants were given in charge to another woman.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

‡ The child of a woman who died of hunger and fatigue, was found clinging and trying to draw sustenance from the cold breasts of its lifeless mother! A soldier of a Highland regiment, took the infant, carried it along with him, and now protects and calls it his child.—Annual Register, vol. 51, p. 19.

Philosophical Disquisitions.

NO. IV.

From what has been said in my former number, animal life is the continued application of new matter acting upon organized animal matter, producing motion in the animal on which it acts; but does the action of exciting matter on animal matter, give us all the phenomena of life? How are we to explain sensation, volition, irritation, the passions, &c.

In order to do this, I will first observe, that there is an uninterrupted communication kept up between that part of an organized animal called the brain, and every other part of the body; this communication between the brain and body, is occasioned by an unknown modification of matter, called nerves; they have their origin from the brain, and are distributed to every part of an organized animal; those nerves, which are intended for the senses, have their origin immediately from the substance of the brain; those which produce the great variety of voluntary, involuntary and mixed motions, originate from the spinal marrow: now as soon as one of those nerves passes off from the brain or spine, it divides and subdivides into an infinite number of minute branches and ramifications, pervading the most delicate fibre of every part of the animal solid.

Now, the great variety of sensation, volition, irritation, &c. must be produced by the great variety of exciting matter, acting upon the ends of those nerves, producing motion in them, which motion

is communicated to the brain. An idea then, seems to be nothing more than motion produced in the brain by exciting matter, from without, acting upon the end of a nerve, and it seems highly probable, that this is the case with respect to all ideas and every faculty the mind possesses.

In order to explain this more clearly, I will give a few examples. The exciting matter of a ray of light, acts upon the retina of the eye, this produces motion in the retina, which gives rise to perception in the brain, through the medium of the optic nerve, hence the origin of light and objects. The exciting matter of sound, produces vibration in the air, which acts upon the tympanum of the ear; motion is communicated to the brain through the medium of the auditory nerve, hence the origin of hearing. The exciting matter of odors, acts upon a very delicate membrane of the nose, this membrane is put in motion, which is conveyed to the brain by the olfactory nerve; hence the origin of smell. The exciting matter of food acts upon the tongue, motion is conveyed to the brain; hence the origin of taste. Various exciting matter acts upon the ends of the fingers and surface of the body, motion is communicated to the brain through the medium of a variety of nerves; hence the origin of touch or feeling.

The great variety of exciting matter produces the great variety of motion, and the great variety of motion produces the great variety of sensation, volition, irritations, &c. either agreeable or disagreeable to the animal on which it acts. The exciting matter of contagion produces motion, unfriendly to the animal nerve on which it acts; hence the origin of epidemic fever. The exciting matter of food, drink, &c. produces motion friendly to the nerve which receives it; hence the origin of health.

Now, as long as exciting matter continues its action on animal matter, so as to produce motion, which has not a tendency to destroy organization, the animal is supported by it; but when it acts in such a manner as to disarrange its parts; without arranging them again, the animal becomes incapable of performing his office. Organization being destroyed by the improper application of exciting matter, the parts of which it was composed become exciting matter for other animals producing new organization. When we consider, that an animal is nothing more than an organized machine placed within the reach of a great variety of exciting matter, and that a certain portion of it is continually acting upon it in order to produce motion, it would not, at first view, seem strange that this organ should be so often out of repair.

All the matter of which animals are composed, is divided by physiologists, into solid and fluid. The solid parts consist of bone, cartilage, muscle, integument, nerve, &c. The fluids consist of blood and that which is formed from it—although the solid may appear to be entirely free from fluidity, yet when subjected to chemical analysis it is found to contain a considerable portion of fluid matter, every portion of the solid is continually receiving a due portion of moisture for the purpose of keeping up a sufficient degree of motion to preserve its organization. The fluid which filters through the solid is continually acting upon it, by reason of its affinity; as it circulates, a portion of the solid is carried along with the fluid, and leaves a portion of fluid matter behind to supply the place of the worn down solid.

After fluid matter has acted some time on solid matter, the affinity between the two is lessened in consequence of the greater affinity existing between the solid aggregate; this affinity increases until the animal solid arrives to a certain age, for the more dense and solid matter becomes under certain circumstances, the greater must be the powers required to overcome its resistance. This is the case with most matter as far it has come under my observation, and I have also observed, the longer a given bulk of matter remains together, the more firmly united and consolidated it becomes, and its affinity for other matter diminished.

Fluid matter now exerts a more feeble influence upon solid matter; it passes through it without producing the same sensible changes as was formerly observed; now when fluidity passes through a solid having but little affinity for it, its motion must be necessarily slow, unless remote affinity impells it forward. The circulation of all the fluids being retarded in consequence of worn-down affinity, it is at length incapable of exerting any influence upon solid matter; the parts of which the solid are composed, have so great an affinity for each other, that exciting matter cannot act upon it in such a manner as to produce the variety of motion necessary to the life of the solid; it now exhibits none of the phenomena of life. This I imagine to be the case with very old animals, that die with age: for it has come under the observation of almost every person, that when an animal arrives to a great age, the solids become rigid, and will not give way to the impulse of the fluids; of course the circulation of the blood and all the fluids secreted from it, glide slowly through the system: the fibres of the stomach become incapable of acting upon the contained food; of course a larger portion than is consistent with health is required to rouse the stomach into action; the lacteals do not absorb a sufficient quantity of chyle; the intestines become torpid; the power of the heart and arteries lose their force and frequency; and death from worn down affinity closes the scene. The old organ loses gradually the parts of which it is composed, and becomes exciting matter for new organic germs.—The time required for its dissolution depends in a great degree upon the manner exciting matter acts, and the demand neighboring organic germs have for it.

Physiologists all agree in opinion, that the solids of all animals derive their existence from fluids, although strictly speaking, there is no such thing in matter as fluidity, for it seems to be nothing more than solidity partially antagonized by repulsion. The male semen when it first comes in contact with the ova of the ovarium, is in a fluid state, but in a short time, it assumes a very different form, viz. from a fluid paste to the hardest bone. In tracing the rudiments of a new being from fluidity to a state of solidity, it is necessary to observe, that a great portion of the solids of all animals exhibit a fibrous appearance, those fibres were evidently formed from vessels circulating fluid. In the embryon state, fluids pass without much resistance; but as soon as fluid and affinity erected their affections, the fluid found considerable resistance, made on the part of the solid: this resistance increases, and at length the fluid matter is not suffered to pass through the solid, unless it is the more volatile parts. Every lamina of bone, fibre, muscle, tendon, &c. seems to have been once vascular, but the continued application of fluid matter causes the vessel, through which it passes to thicken: the diameter of each circular fibre is continually becoming less until all the fibres of which the vessel was first formed, become solid. Were not this

the case, how are we to account for the fibres of muscle, bone, &c. running more or less parallel to each other—these fibres are very plainly seen in the muscles of an adult, or bones of a fœtus. As soon as one vessel becomes solid, and has obstructed the passage of fluids, it is compelled to seek another route in the neighborhood of the solid: the solid now directs the course of the fluid along its surface, and in a short time, a thin and delicate membrane is formed around the fluid: the fluid now is no longer governed by the solid which first directed its course, having a reservoir of its own, it circulates through it, and imparts fluidity to its inner surface, until it becomes a solid by the laws of affinity.

Now, we have two parallel fibres, with a delicate membrane, or bond of union between them; this seems to be the first solid part formed from fluid matter, it pervades the whole body, and gives union and strength to it. This membrane by physiologists is called cellular, from its having a number of cells. It must be formed at a very early period, for as soon as fluid matter comes in contact with the solid matter, one portion of the former united with another portion of the latter: there is now a medium between the density of the two: this new matter increases in solidity by its affinity, until a thin membrane is formed: fluid matter now, has a less affinity for it; singular changes take place in the fluid contained in the membrane, until the whole becomes a solid. To give the reader a more correct idea of this substance, let us take for instance, any of the large muscles, and macerate it in water for several days, when taken out, a thin membrane is found partly detached; this is the connecting medium between the muscle and its fellow: after this coat is removed, the muscle seems to be composed of a number of parallel fibres: remove these fibres, and we find each connected to its fellow by a like membrane: so, that a muscle, when minutely examined, is composed of nothing but a number of thin and minute lamina. This is likewise the case with bone, cartillage, &c. The periostium seems to be coeval with bone, perhaps it is first formed, ossification then takes place in the contained fluid, and continues until the whole is converted into bony matter: this hard substance having closed almost every avenue: fluid matter is now conducted along the surface of the bone; and in consequence of lessened affinity between the two, a substance of a softer consistence is formed on the bone called cartillage. The size, strength and form of the cartillage, will depend upon the size, strength and form of the bone, and the quantity of fluid, which comes in contact with it. Now as the first affinity acts with the greatest force, the second with a less, &c. it seems probable that the rudiments of the hardest substance of an animal are first formed, viz. bone.—The next affinity acting with a less force, may lay the foundation for a substance called cartillage.—The third tendon, muscle, &c.

Now the first affinity existing between the male semen and the fluid which is contained in the ova of the ovarium, when this comes in contact, is the greatest; of course, the foundation is laid for the hardest animal substance, minor affinities succeed the first, until the solid becomes properly formed and organized, it is now only capable of giving to the fluidity a small portion of its matter, and at the same time receiving from the fluid mass new matter equal to that which it parted with: The continued application of fluidity is now necessary to keep up a degree of motion on the organized body, and its motions depend upon the action of fluidity and other exciting matter.

Having traced the rudiments of a new being from the fluid to the solid state, and finding its organization similar to the parent matter, which gave it existence, it is reasonable to suppose, the parent is not capable of supporting it any longer; it is therefore disengaged from its place of confinement, and ushered into light and life. Immediately it comes into existence, it is acted upon by exciting matter very different from that furnished by the parent. The air, for instance, acts upon the lungs and tender surface of the body: the effect of this is an exertion on the part of the infant, to relieve pain; it cries aloud, the lungs now become dilated by atmospheric air, the vital parts of which are absorbed by the small blood vessels of the lungs; it stimulates them to action; the circulation of the red fluid is put in more rapid motion, and continues to go on until life ceases to exist. In order that parental affinity may not be entirely withdrawn after the new being is disengaged from the parent, the first six or nine months it sucks the breast of the mother. It is then capable of withstanding the great variety of rough agents, which have a tendency to destroy it: the world is now before it where to choose, and exciting matter its guide.

CERES.

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday Feb. 14.—After disposing of some private petitions—

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for arming the militia; when on motion of Mr. *Milnor*, an amendment was made to that section of the bill which inflicts a penalty on the representative of any deceased militiamen, improperly withholding his arms.

Mr. M. Clay stated that he yesterday voted in favor of an amendment to the bill, leaving it with the respective states or territories to distribute the arms provided by this bill, in such a manner as they may direct. He now wished to have that vote reconsidered, and moved to that effect.

The yeas and nays were called upon the question.

Mr. Lacock observed, that as this was an important question, upon which, perhaps, the fate of the bill depended, he could wish to have it decided in a fuller house, there being barely a quorum of members present. He therefore moved that the house adjourn.—Carried.

Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Feb, 17.—Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, made the following IMPORTANT SPECIAL REPORT, which was read, referred to a committee of the whole on Monday next, and ordered to be printed:

REPORT.

The COMMITTEE *of* WAYS *and* MEANS *having taken into their consideration the subject of the revenue and expenditure of the United States, for the present and two succeeding years, in particular reference to a state of contemplated war during a greater portion of that period, ask leave to* REPORT,

That the ordinary expenses during the present year, grounded on the estimate already laid before congress, are estimated as follows, viz.

Expenses of a civil nature both foreign and domestic,	$ 1,260,000
Army, exclusive of the additional military force authorised by the act the present session, and including $ 32,800, for the service of militia in the years 1809, 1810 and 1811,	2,581,000
Naval department, including the marine corps,	2,500,000
Arsenals, arms, ordnance, repairs of fortifications, including $ 200,000, permanent appropriations for the purchase and manufacture of arms,	614,000
Indian department,	220,000
Interest on the public debt,	2,225,000
Total ordinary expenses,	9,400,000
That the actual receipts into the treasury during the same year are estimated at	8,200,000
Leaving a deficit in the receipts of	1,200,000

Which deficit may however be paid out of the monies remaining in the treasury at the close of the year, leaving a sum of $ 1,800,000 on hand, which, in the opinion of the committee, it would not be prudent under existing circumstances farther to exhaust.

That the extraordinary expenses of the present year already authorised by law, or which by bills pending before congress are in a course of authorization, are as follows:

Ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter master's stores,	$ 1,900,000
Six companies of mounted rangers,	108,772
Additional military force,	5,112,560 26
Repairing vessels out of commission and purchase of timber for naval purposes,	680,000
Erection of additional fortifications,	1,000,000
Calling out certain corps of volunteers,	1,000,000
Calling out militia	1,000,000
	$ 10,801,332 26
Total extraordinary expenses (say)	11,000,000

The whole of which sum it is necessary and is accordingly proposed to raise by loan conformable to the bill herewith reported by the committee.

That the amount of the principal of the public debt which is reimbursable during the same year, consisting of six per cent. deferred and exchanged stock is	$ 2,135,000
And in the event of stocks falling below par [thereby imposing upon the commissioners of the sinking fund an obligation to purchase in order to satisfy the annual appropriation of eight millions of dollars for the reduction of the public debt] may amount to the further sum of	3,640,000
Total amount of the principal of the public debt which may become reimbursable during the present year	$5,775,000

Which sum it is also proposed to authorise the commmissioners of the sinking fund to borrow, conformable to such bill as may hereafter be reported.

That the ordinary expenses of government for the year 1813, may be estimated as for the present year at about $ 9,000,000

To which must be added the interest then accruing on the loan proposed to be authorised for the service of the present year, estimating the same at six per cent. and amounting to 660,000

Making the revenue necessary to be provided, for paying the ordinary expenses, and interest on loans for that year [and leaving the extraordinary expenses of the year also to be provided for by loans] $ 9,660,000

That the receipts into the treasury from the present sources of revenue during that year, calculating on a state of war during a greater portion of the present year, are estimated (conjecturally) at 3,100,000

Leaving a deficiency to be provided for by additional revenues to be received during that year of $ 6,560,000

Estimating the ordinary expenses of 1814 as for the present year at about $ 9,000,000

And adding the interest accruing on the loan proposed for the present year 660,000

And also the interest then accruing on the loan which in all probability may be necessary to cover the extraordinary expenses of 1813, and which it would not be prudent to calculate at less than eleven millions 660,000

Making the revenue necessary to be provided, for paying the ordinary expenses and interest on loans for that year [and leaving the extraordinary expenses of the year also to be provided for by loans] $ 10,320,000

Estimating the receipts into the treasury from the present sources of revenue during that year at 3,100,000

Leaving a deficiency to be provided for by additional revenues to be received during that year of $ 7,220,000

Under this prospective view of the financial situation of the government, it became in the judgment of the committee their imperious duty as well in reference to the obligations incumbent upon them from the general trust with which they were clothed, as also in deference to that portion of the message of the President of the United States, which had been specially referred to their consideration, to enter as early as possible upon a system of ways and means calculated to provide a revenue, "sufficient at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised."

Any provision falling short of this requisition, would, in the opinion of the committee, betray an improvidence in the government, tending to impair its general character, to sap the foundations of its credit, and to enfeeble its energies in the prosecution of the contest into which it may soon be driven in defence of its unquestionable rights, and for the repulsion of long continued and most aggravated aggressions. Should the ruinous system of relying altogether upon the aid of loans, for defraying, not only the extraordinary expenditures of the present and succeeding years, but also a large portion both

of the ordinary expenses of the government, and the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans, be suffered to prevail, and no additional revenues be seasonably provided, it will result, that the loans which it may be necessary to authorise during the year 1813, must amount to at least 10,560,000 dollars, and for 1814, to 18,220,000 dollars; an operation which, by throwing into the market so large an amount of stock, accompanied with no adequate provision for paying even the interest accruing on such as may be created, but relying altogether upon the decreasing ability to borrow for the purpose of paying such interest, must have a most unfavorable effect upon the general price of public stocks, and the consequent terms of the loans themselves.—It may be added, that a system of that sort would, it is believed, be found altogether unprecedented in the financial history of any wise and regular government, and must if yielded to, produce at no distant period, that general state of public discredit which attended the national finances during the war of the revolution, and which nothing but the peculiar circumstances of the country, and the wants of a well organised and efficient government during the period of that revolution, could at all justify.

To have withheld from the public view a fair exposition of the probable state of the fiscal concerns of the government, under the first pressure of active war, or to have deferred submitting to the house such a system as in the opinion of the committee was indispensable to place the revenues of the country upon a basis commensurate with the public exigencies, would in their judgment, at once have evinced in the eyes of foreign nations an imbecility of action and of design, the effects of which must be too obvious to be mistaken. And as it regards our own country, would have indicated a policy as feeble and short sighted, as it must have been considered deceptive and disengenious; as unworthy the rulers of a free and enlightened nation, as in its result it would have been found fatal to its interests, and paralysing to all its efforts. It is obvious that the whole amount which it is necessary to raise in order to meet the anticipated deficit of revenue for the ensuing years, is indeed "moderate when compared either with the population and wealth of the United States or with the burthens laid on European nations by their governments."

To doubt whether the "will or the ability" of the people of the United States to bear such burthens as are indispensable to this end, would be to doubt their dispositions to meet seriously the contest which is presented to them, and would go far to prove that it had better not have been attempted.

To doubt the readiness of the government to bring "promptly and efficiently" into action the necessary resources of the nation, would be casting distrust over the sincerity of those pledges which they have so recently and distinctly given to the world in that respect, and would imply a suspicion of their firmness or forecast not for a moment to be entertained.

For a more full and distinct elucidation of the general subject which it has become the duty of the committee to present to the house, they beg leave to refer to the letter of the secretary of the treasury, in answer to the several enquiries made of him by their order, and which has heretofore been laid before the house; concurring as they most fully do in the general opinion expressed by him, "That what appears to be of vital importance is, that the crisis should at once be met by the adoption of efficient measures, which will with certainty provide means commensurate with the expense, and by preserving unimpaired instead of abusing that public credit on which the public resources so eminently depend, will enable the United States to persevere in the contest, until an honorable peace shall have been obtained."

It is then proposed by the committee, that the additional revenue which will be necessary "to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized," should be immediately provided for in the following modes, viz.

1st. Additional duties of imposts and tonnage.

1st. An increase of the duties now payable by law on imported merchandize calculated to yield a net revenue of	$ 2,500,000
2d. A further retention on the amount of all drawbacks allowed by law on the exportation of goods wares and merchandize, calculated to yield a net revenue of	100,000
3d. An additional tonnage duty on American and foreign vessels, calculated to yield a net revenue of	200,000
4th. A duty on salt imported, calculated to yield a net revenue of	400,000
Total net amount of revenue estimated from additional duties of impost and tonnage	$ 3,200,000

2d. Internal duties.

1st. A duty on licences to distil spirits from foreign and domestic materials, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	275,000
2d. A duty on licences to retailers of wines, spirits, and foreign merchandize, including tavern-keepers, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	500,000
3d. A duty on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and of vessels, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	150,000
4th. A duty on all sugars refined in the United States, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	200,000
5th. A duty on carriages used for the conveyance of persons, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	150,000
6th A duty on various instruments of writing, to be collected by means of stamps, calculated to yield a gross revenue of	450,000
Total gross amount of revenue estimated from the internal duties	$ 1,725,000

3d. Direct tax.

A direct tax to be laid and apportioned among the several states according to the rule prescribed by the constitution, gross amount	3,000,000
Total gross amount estimated to be received from internal duties and direct tax, when they shall be effectually organized (or in 1814)	$ 4,725,000
Deduct expense of assessment, collection and losses, at about 15 per cent.	700,000
Net amount estimated from internal duties and direct tax for 1814	$ 4,025,000
Net amount estimated from additional duties, of imposts and tonnage, internal duties and direct tax for 1814	$ 7,225,000

But which on account of the ineffectual organization of the internal duties and direct tax may not yield, in 1814, that amount by a sum of $650,000

Leaving the net amount estimated for 1813 $6,575,000

And for this purpose the committee recommend to the house the adoption of the following resolutions, viz.

1. Resolved, That an addition of 100 per cent. be made to the several rates of permanent duties now imposed by law on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States.

2. Resolved, That 25 per cent. be retained on all the drawback allowed by law on the exportation of goods, wares and merchandise, exported from the United States.

3. Resolved, That additional tonnage duties be laid at the following rates, viz.

1st. On all vessels licensed for the coasting trade or fisheries, 20 cents per ton a year.

2d. On all other vessels owned by citizens of the United States, 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

3d. On all foreign vessels, 1 dollar 25 cents per ton on the entry of the vessel.

4. Resolved, That a duty of 20 cents per bushel be laid upon all salt imported into the United States.

5. Resolved, That duties be laid on licences to distil spirits at the following rates, viz:

1st. On stills employed in distilling spirits from foreign materials, at the rate of 75 cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills.

2d. On stills solely employed in distilling spirits from domestic materials, at any distillery at which there are one or more stills of more capacity together than 150 gallons, at the rate of 50 cents per gallon on the capacity of such stills.

3d. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from fruit, at the rate of five dollars on each still a year.

4th. On other stills solely employed in distilling spirits from any domestic materials, at the rate of $15 dollars on each still a year.

6. Resolved, That duties be laid on licences to retailers of wine, spirits and foreign merchandise, including tavern keepers, at the following rates, viz:

If in cities, towns or villages, containing more than 100 families, —

1st. On retailers of foreign merchandise, including wines and spirits, $25.

2d. On retailers of wines alone, $20.

3d. On retailers of spirits alone, $20.

4th. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, $15.

5th. On retailers of foreign merchandise other than wines or spirits, $15.

If in any other places than cities, towns or villages, containing more than 100 families,

1st. On retailers of foreign merchandise, including wines and spirits, $15.

2d. On retailers of wines and spirits, $15.

3d. On retailers of domestic spirits alone, $10.

4th. On retailers of foreign merchandise other than wines and spirits, $10.

7. Resolved, That duties be laid on sales at auction of foreign merchandise, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money, 2 dollars—and on sales at auction of ships or vessels, for every hundred dollars of the purchase money 25 cents.

8. Resolved, That a duty of 4 cents per pound be laid on all sugars refined in the United States, allowing a drawback on the exportation of the same.

9. Resolved, That duties be laid on carriages used for the conveyance of persons, at the following rates, viz:

1st. On every coach, charriot or post chaise, $25.

2d. On every phæton, and on every coachee, having pannel work in the upper division thereof, 15 dollars.

3d. On every other four wheeled carriage hanging on steel springs, $10.

4th. On every four wheeled carriage hanging upon iron or wooden springs, and on every two wheel carriage, with a top, or hanging on steel or iron springs, $5.

5th. On every other four or two wheel carriage, 3 dollars.

10. Resolved, That stamp duties be laid on the following instruments of writing, viz:

1st. On all notes payable to bearer or order, issued by any bank or bankers, at rates on an average of one dollar for every hundred dollars, with an option to pay, in lieu thereof, 2 1-2 per centum on their dividends.

2d. On all notes of hand, above 50 dollars, payable to bearer or order, having one or more endorsers—and on all bills of exchange above 50 dollars, having one or more endorsers, at rates on an average of five cents for every hundred dollars.

11. Resolved, That three millions of dollars be raised by a direct tax to be apportioned among the several states agreeably to the rule prescribed by the constitution.

12. Resolved, That each state be authorised to pay the amount of its quota to the United States with a deduction of 15 per cent. if paid before the assessment is commenced, and of 7 1-2 per cent. if paid before the tax becomes due.

13. Resolved, That all the duties above enumerated and the tax aforesaid, shall be laid and become payable only after the United States shall have become engaged in a war with a foreign European nation, or shall have authorised the issuing letters of marque and reprisal against the subjects of such nation.

14. Resolved, That the said duties and tax shall continue until one year after the conclusion of peace with such foreign nation and no longer.

The report being read, was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Bacon then introduced a bill to authorise a loan for any sum not exceeding millions of dollars, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Porter *gave notice that he would to-morrow bring in a bill to raise a provisional military force of* 20,000 *men.*

The speaker asked and obtained leave of absence, after to day, for Mr. D. R. Williams, for the remainder of the session.

The house assumed the consideration of the bill for arming the militia of the United States; when Mr. M. Clay's motion to reconsider the amendment which had been agreed to, putting it in the power of the respective states to distribute the arms as they thought proper, came under discussion. It was supported by Messrs. Macon, Smilie, Stow, Fisk and Little; and opposed by Messrs. Roberts, Tallmadge, Widgery, Rhea and M'Coy.

It was argued, in favor of a reconsideration, that this amendment might defeat the object of the bill, which was to put arms into the hands of every young man when he attained the age of 18; that this amendment placed it in the power of the state legislatures to lay up the arms in an armory, or to put them into the hands of a favored party; instead of arming the nation, the arms might be locked up

from the people—it would be arming the government against the people, and not placing the people in a situation to defend themselves against any oppression with which they might be menaced from whatever quarter it might come. Allusions were made to the period when *M'Pherson's Blues* threatened the peace of the city of Philadelphia, and to the *Embargo times*, in order to shew that the arms would be safer in the hands of the people, than laid up in armories by the states.

Against the reconsideration, it was contended that the respective state legislatures might safely be trusted with the power of distributing these arms; that they never could be supposed to become the oppressors of the people, since they were annually elected by the people; that the probability was they would distribute the arms amongst the citizens in such a manner as each state would deem best calculated to render the militia efficient. As to the instances of improper conduct in a small number of individuals, alluded to, no danger could ever be apprehended from such momentary *delusions*.

The question for reconsideration was negatived 62 to 52.

Mr. Williams moved to amend the bill, by adding a proviso to the amendment above alluded to: "*Provided such directions shall not contravene the provisions contained in the first section of this act.*" [Which directs that every citizen arriving at the age of 18 shall be put in possession of a stand of arms.] This motion was negatived 55 to 54.

Mr. Hall moved another amendment: "*Provided that no regulation shall be adopted by any state which shall extend further than to cause the arms to be properly taken care of.*"

Before a question was taken on this amendment, the house adjourned.

Tuesday, February 18.—Some private petitions being disposed of——

Mr. Porter, agreeably to notice offered to the house the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill authorising the president of the United States to engage, commission and organize a provisional military force of twenty thousand men, in addition to the force already authorised by law.

The house agreed to consider the motion.

Mr. Porter spoke at some length in support of his motion; [the following sketch of his speech was reported for the *American*] he presented the reasons which had induced him to offer this resolution. He explained the nature of the provisional force proposed to be raised. It was a volunteer force, which, when commissioned by the president, would become regulars, to serve for twelve months. He said, that an army enlisted for a short period could be considered in the light of volunteers; and volunteers, raised and commissioned by the president according to the principles contemplated by the resolution, were an army on short enlistments. If gentlemen were serious in their declarations respecting an invasion of Canada, a provisional force of this description were absolutely necessary to ensure a prompt success. It could be organized in a few weeks, and prepared to act with vigor. He declared the sincerity with which he had determined to go to war; and if the proper means to secure success were not adopted, it should not be imputed to him. He had heard, with no small degree of surprise and regret, gentlemen from the interior accused of being particularly anxious to involve the nation in a war, because they were out of danger. He said, he was from the interior; but he and his constituents would be as much exposed in a war with Great Britain, they would have to make as great sacrifices in such a war, as any part of the nation. His house and property were on the British lines; he had many friends in Canada, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy for a long time. He had not therefore lightly made up his mind to exchange the present, in many respects, happy and prosperous situation of the country, for the uncertainties and calamities of war. Having deliberately decided upon his course, he should not shrink from it. He should despise himself, if he could be influenced to swerve from it by any considerations of exposure of his property or personal danger. His Canadian friends were sensible of his situation and the motives which governed him.—They knew that he was guided by the same love for his country and regard for its rights, by which they were animated in relation to their country and its rights. The only hope of his constituents, in the event of an invasion of Canada, was in the promptitude, vigor and effect with which it should be undertaken and prosecuted: their hope was in the celerity with which it should be subjugated: their safety depended upon this. The only question was then with respect to the best kind of force which could be most speedily brought into action to effect the contemplated object. From personal observation, and from the knowledge of the British provinces which he had derived from other sources, he undertook to state that Canada possessed only a force of 6000 regulars, stationed at Quebec, and about 20,000 militia, not well organized, armed or disciplined. He was willing to admit, in the abstract, that a regular army, enlisted for a long period, was generally the most efficient force to carry on war; but it would be a long time before such an army could be raised. If we meant to invade Canada with a prospect of success, it ought to be done before the British could throw reinforcements into it. The ice in the St. Lawrence would break up by the last of May: reinforcements could be thrown into the upper country by the last of June. His idea was, that a provisional force, to consist of 15 or 20,000 northern volunteers, already disciplined and armed for actual service, should be immediately authorised, and marched into Canada before the last of May. They could have taken Canada while we have been talking about it. They would be enabled to subjugate Canada in a few weeks, with the exception of Quebec. They should then fall down at some eligible position below Montreal, establish a fort, the officers exercise and make themselves acquainted with the practical use and duties of artillery, and proceed at their leisure to the seige and reduction of Quebec. A part of them could return to New-England, and, with other forces, proceed thence into the eastern provinces and to Halifax, for the purpose of taking possession of them. The military maxim, advanced the other day by his honorable friend from Georgia (colonel Troup) that an unsubdued enemy garrison should not be left in the rear of an invading army, did not apply to the case of proceeding to take Halifax previous to the reduction of Quebec. The distance between Quebec and Halifax was so great, the country so rugged, that the best plan would be to proceed to Halifax, not from Quebec, but from the northern section of our own country. Besides, it would be imprudent and impossible, without the greatest hazard, for any part of the British forces

stationed for the defence of Quebec, to leave that garrison for the purpose of attacking the American army sent against Halifax, or for the purpose of retaking any part of Canada occupied by the Americans. The army authorised to be raised and enlisted for five yeas, could in the mean time, be organized and disciplined to reinforce the troops contemplated to act in the first operations of the war. It was impracticable, he said, to raise this army in due time. The people of the northern states were willing to serve in the war; they were willing to invade Canada; but they must do it as volunteers.—They were not willing to become military slaves for five years. He presumed it was not necessary to argue in favor of the efficacy of volunteers in this house, whatever might be the opinion in the other branch of the legislature. Mr. P. then endeavored to demonstrate that the volunteers already provided for, would be inadequate to effect the object for which they were authorised. He contended that they were militia, commissioned by the states, and could not be marched out of the limits of the union. He examined, with precision and perspicuity, the constitutional doctrines heretofore advanced in relation to this subject. He said, the militia belonged to the states, except for the specific purposes of executing the laws of the union, suppressing insurrection, and repelling invasion.—They were designed to enable the states to resist the encroachments of the federal government, if it should ever become necessary. As to the right of this government to use the physical force of the nation for the purposes of war, derived from its power for such purposes, that right could only be exercised according to the mode pointed out by the constitution. Congress had an unquestionable right to the physical force of the nation; but it could not use the militia in foreign military operations. The moment a militia man engaged in the service of the United States for foreign war, he ceased to be such; he became a regular soldier.—He reprobated the doctrine, that the militia could be drafted and sent on a foreign military expedition. He said, of all the tyrannical arts of Bonaparte, none were more detestable than his conscriptions to enable him to prosecute the wars of his ambition. The king of England himself had no power over a single man in the kingdom for foreign war, except by the voluntary engagement of such man. And would any man contend, that in this country of liberty, of republican liberty, the militia could be compelled to go on a foreign service? But, say gentlemen, although the militia cannot be forced to march out of our limits, they may do so by their own voluntary consent. He admitted this; but they must become federal troops: they must become regulars to a certain extent; they must be commissioned by the U. States; they must volunteer according to the constitution, not according to their own will and pleasure.

This was the essence of freedom—to regulate our actions agreeably to laws freely enacted. He denied the sovereignty of the general government for any purposes. What was sovereignty? It consisted in an undefined, unlimited discretionary power. It existed only in heaven; or if political sovereiguty resided any where in this country, it was in the people, not in the government. No sovereign powers, therefore, except those expressly and specifically delegated in the constitution, could be exercised by congress. He had been alarmed, when it had been said that the president was of opinion the militia could be marched out of the union; taken in connection with the proposition to the report of the committee of ways and means, of yesterday, to raise money through the medium of the states, instead of raising it by taxes imposed by congress. He pledged his reputation that the president would not march the 50,000 volunteers already authorised out of the country. Gentlemen had asked the committee of foreign relations for their ulterior measures. Were the committee of foreign relations madmen or fools? Would you have them to lay a declaration of war on your table at this time, when the president has not a single man to carry on the war? You have given him armies and volunteers on paper, not actual efficient troops.

The question on the resolution was taken by yeas and nays without further debate, and negatived, as follows, yeas 49—nays 57:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Bard, Bartlett, Blackledge, Burwell, M. Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dinsmore, Earle, Findley, Fisk, Gholson, B. Hall, Hawes, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Lyle, More, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Morrow, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Richardson, Rhea, Sage, Sammons, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, Stow, Tracy, Turner, Whitehill—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Baker, Bassett, Bibb, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Cheves, Chittenden, Davenport, Desha, Ely, Emott, Fitch, Franklin, Gold, Gray, Green, Grundy, O. Hall, Hufty, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Livingston, Lowndes, Macon, Maxwell, M'Bryde, Milnor, Morgan, Moseley, New, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Ridgley, Roane, Roberts, Rodman, Smilie, J. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Troup, White, Widgery, Wilson, Wright—57.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill authorising the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president of the United States, to purchase of Winslow Lewis, his patent right for a new mode of lighting lighthouses; which being amended, and an appropriation of 60,000 dollars made, the bill was reported to the house, agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Arming the militia.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill for arming the militia; when Mr. B. Hall's amendment being under consideration, for limiting the operation of the amendment which gives to the respective legislatures the power of disposing of the arms as they may direct, to the mode of taking care of the arms:

The question being taken on Mr. Hall's amendment, it was negatived 55 to 51.

The question was now, "shall the bill be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading?"

This was opposed by Mr. Brigham and Mr. Pitkin, principally on account of the fines, &c. contained in the bill. The latter gentleman denied the right of Congress to impose any fine on militia men before they came into the service of the U. States; and cited the act of 1792, to shew that no penalties were inflicted in that law.

Mr. Macon replied to them, and said there could be no doubt but the power vested in congress by the constitution, "*to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia,*" included the power to make suitable provision for preventing the arms from

being made away with. It would be strange to say, that when congress put arms in the hands of the militia, they could not make regulations for their preservation for the use of the public. The reason why nothing of this kind was provided in the law of 1792 was, Congress had not then put arms into the hands of the militia.

Mr. Milnor spoke against the bill, principally on account of its objectionable penal clauses, and concluded his observations with a motion to strike out the 4th section: but on his taking his seat, a motion was made and carried to adjourn.

Wednesday, Feb. 19.—Mr. Wright, from the committee in relation to American seamen, reported a bill for the protection, recovery, and indemnification of American seamen, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Porter from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill supplementary to the act to raise an additional military force.

Mr. P. said, it would be extremely inconvenient for the executive authority to make all the appointments of the officers for this additional military force immediately, for want of proper information on the subject; it would be particularly so, to make them all on the same day, and it was a rule in the army that promotions should be regulated by the date of commissions. This bill provides, therefore, that all appointments made during the present session, shall bear the same date. It was intended also to supply an omission in the law respecting the light artillery and light dragoons.

Mr. P. wished, if there were no objection, that the bill should be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; but Mr. Quincey objecting to this course, the bill was committed for to-morrow.

A message was received and read from the president of the United States; covering a report in compliance with a resolution of this house of the 19th of December, calling for a system of rules and regulations proper to be adopted for training and disciplining the regular troops and militia of the U. States. Referred to the committee on military affairs.

The speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of war, in conformity to the act of 1794, containing an account of the expenditure in the fabrication and repair of arms in the Armories of the United States, which was ordered to be printed.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mr. B. Hall said he found that considerable alarm had been produced by the report of the committee of ways and means in relation to war taxes, which he proposed to allay by the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the citizens of the several states and territories to furnish for the seamen, marines and army of the United States, the various necessary articles of clothing—the expenses for clothing, &c. to be apportioned amongst the several states and territories in conformity with the constitutional principles of levying a direct tax; and whether, and how far, it may be practicable or expedient for any and what articles of provisions or supplies for the army and navy, to be furnished by the citizens of the several states and territories, in lieu of duties, excise or taxes."

Some objection being made to the reference of this resolution, Mr. B. Hall said that ten millions of dollars could be more easily paid in this way in Georgia, than two millions in specie, why then, said he, not suffer the people at once to furnish the articles wanted, instead of the money to purchase them with? It would, indeed, take the business out of the hands of contractors; but that would be no loss to the nation. It was no more than a proposition for the consideration of the committee of ways and means. If they deemed the plan impracticable, they would say so. He hoped, therefore, it would be agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

The bill authorising the secretary of the treasury to purchase Winslow Lewis's patent right for a new method of lighting light-houses was read the third time and passed.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for arming the militia of the United States; when the question was taken on Mr. Milnor's motion to strike out the 4th section; and negatived, there being only 28 votes for it.

[After several other motions to amend the question for engrossing the bill was finally carried—Yeas 53, Nays 48.

[*For Thursday's proceedings see page* 464.]

Athenian Society of Baltimore.

The progress of this patriotic establishment must afford high gratification to its friends, and the public in general. In its business we may observe a true type of the state of our country at large; silently, but surely, advancing to entire independence. May heaven speed the issue; and so diminish our connections, and of course lessen our interests, in the concerns of the old world!

About three years ago a few private individuals, taking into consideration the many good effects that might result from establishing a ware-house for the sole purpose of receiving and vending DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, associated and formed a stock of only $ 20,000 divided into 1000 shares, on which, *at this time*, not more than $ 12,000 are paid. They have since obtained an act of incorporation.

The affairs of this prosperous little society are managed by a president and seven directors, who have under them the necessary clerks and assistants. The business done is the best evidence any man can desire to have of the zeal, industry and prudence of those to whose charge it has been committed—and, without derogating from the praise so justly due to others, we think it a duty to state, that to Mr. *Burneston*, the president, the public, as well as the stockholders, are greatly indebted for the success of this charming institution.

Though the business of the corporation is considerable, and for the money employed, exceedingly large, we fairly presume it will yet experience a great annual increase, when its merits become more generally known, as the capital may be further augmented. Hitherto we are informed the funds have been amply sufficient; the credit of the society being most scrupulously maintained in every particular.

At the ware-house, in Market-street, is collected a very valuable and extensive *assortment of Dry Goods*, &c. in part belonging to the society, and in part to individuals, deposited for sale on commission. Independent of business done for large manufactories, it is one branch of the concerns of this institution to make advances to the more

humble fabricators of goods on deposits—and, as *profit* was not the object of the association, such goods are disposed of on the most generous and liberal terms—calculated merely to defray the expenses.

In the progress and great increase of the sales of the society, we may observe not only an increase of manufactures but a *decrease of prejudices*, the most formidable enemy it has had to encounter. Formerly it was a received opinion (and many, perhaps, hold it yet*) that *we* could not make certain things *as good* as they could be made in *Europe*—but *actual experience* has put this matter at rest, and the destructive notion is rapidly passing away. Again,—nineteen twentieths of the people still have an impression that American made goods, no matter of what kind they are, must be sold *dearer* than the imported; yet this idea, in regard to numerous important articles, is as absurd as the first; without taking into view the generally superior durability and firmness of the home-made stuffs. Those who have opportunities, from their residence in, or vicinity to, Baltimore, are invited to the *Athenian Society's warehouse* to learn the fact for themselves, and by a pleasing certainty to banish a painful conjecture.

There is plenty of room for two or three other such institutions in Baltimore—and an increase of them in all the towns of the United States would greatly promote and facilitate the use of *domestic manufactures*. The editor of one of the daily prints in this city,† sometime ago, threw out a hint which I am astonished has not been improved. He said that if some competent taylor were so to arrange his business as to sell, or make up, nothing but home-made stuffs, and keep a good assortment of them (*assortments are to be had*) in Baltimore, he would make a rapid fortune. What would answer in this city will do in any other considerable town; and the taylor so conducting himself would obtain the very "*cream*" of customers—he would have but little occasion for that plague of mechanics, a *day-book*, and might do eleven-twelfths of his business for *cash*.

The following are the articles that gave rise to the preceding remarks:

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATHENIAN SOCIETY.

The president and directors of the Athenian Society submit the following statement of the business and the progress of the institution, for the year 1811, since the last exhibit submitted on the 2d of February last.

The total amount of sales from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1811, is $ 51,519 14.

To show the progress and great increase of the sales of this institution, it may be satisfactory to bring into view the sales of the several years—

Sales from the 1st Jan. 1809, to 1st Dec. 1809	11 mo.	$17,608 95
1st Dec. 1802 to 31st Dec. 1810	13	32,137 92
1st Jan. 1811 to 31st Dec. 1811	12	51,519 14

The net profits of the last year are apparently small, on the amount sold, which arises from the large proportion of sales made on commission, and the *moderate profits* on those sold for account of the society. It being the *avowed object* of the institution, to *facilitate the general use of American manufactures*, smallness of profits is the *only certain mode* of producing this desirable object.

The amount of dividends heretofore *generously relinquished*, stand to the credit of the premium fund, conformably to the act of incorporation, and held to the order of the premium committee for premiums they may award, with *all additional dividends now declared, that may not be called for, but generously relinquished and given to the premium fund.*

It may be unnecessary to call the attention of the stockholders to the utility of this institution; the present exhibit is *a practical comment more forcible than speculation.*

All which is respectfully submitted, by order of the board. ISAAC BURNESTON,
President of the Athenian Society.

Feb. 3, 1812.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 15, 1812.

The "premium committee," for the year 1812,

Appointed by the "*Baltimore Athenian Society*, for the encouragement of useful arts and domestic manufactures," agreeably to the act of incorporation, have agreed to propose the following *premiums* for the present year.

The committee have to reget that the infant state of the fund committed to their disposal, does not enable them to offer more liberal rewards to those patriotic citizens, whose exertions are directed towards the attainment of so great an object of national wealth and independence. The success, however, of the institution beyond even the expectations of its friends, affords a well grounded hope that in future, more extensive premiums will be offered. The committee, well aware that no manufactures can ultimately succeed, which will not bear a competition, in quality and price, with any others whatever, have not the most distant idea of the manufactures of the United States *now* requiring any other encouragement than the fostering aid of the general and state governments: they, therefore, propose these premiums merely as honorary rewards.

* About seven years ago I witnessed a circumstance which afforded me a high gratification. I was in a book-store (no matter where) when a person came in and asked for a ream of letter paper. The bookseller shewed some of an excellent quality, with which his customer was fully satisfied—but asking the price, was led to suppose, from its *cheapness*, that it was *American*, and demanded if it was so? On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he said it would not do—he wanted "*English*." "I have *other* paper," said the bookseller for which I must have such and such a price, will you look at it, sir?" The price being *high* enough, the gentleman after much *examination* and *comparison* made his purchase, paid his money cheerfully, and carried his paper away. The two reams exhibited came from the *same mill*, and were taken out of the *same bundle!* [Large quantities of paper are made in the *United States* with *British* water marks—and, if not openly offered as *British*, at least *insinuated* to be so, and sold as such. I can see no harm in it—the quality is as good, and if the people *will* have prejudices, let them pay for them!]—We may laugh at this story and think the purchaser was a fool—but, verily, many of us, though not so silly as to paper, are as great dunces in other things. It is not long since that certain manufacturers of dry goods to the Eastward, were compelled to pack their commodities in *British* cases to insure their sale!

† "The Whig."

PREMIUMS.

1. To the person or persons, in the United States, who will, during the present year, completely *bleach* and *finish*, the greatest quantity of domestic linen, not less than ten pieces, each twenty yards long, and not coarser than a twelve hundred—a preminm of a piece of *plate*, or its value, *fifty dollars*.

2. To the persons who will, during the present year, manufacture the *best sheeting* made from flax; not less than ten pieces each twenty-two yards long, and 9-8 wide; the same to be at least half bleached, and not coarser than an eight hundred:—a piece of *plate*, or its value, *fifty dollars*.

3. To the person or persons, in the state of Maryland, who will during the present year, manufacture the best piece of superfine cloth, not less than twenty yards in length:—a piece of *plate with an appropriate motto*, or its value, *thirty dollars*.

4. To the person in Maryland, who will, during the present year, manufacture the *best woollen blankets;* not less than ten pair, each 9-4 wide:—a *gold medal*, or its value *thirty dollars*.

5. To the person who will, during the present year, manufacture the best piece of *fancy vesting*, not less than twenty yards long:—a *gold medal*, or its value, *twenty dollars*.

6. To the person who will, before the first of July next, manufacture and *completely bleach*, the *finest* piece of muslin, suitable for ladies' dresses, and not less than twenty yards long:—a *gold medal*, or its value, *twenty dollars*.

7. To the person who will during the present year, manufacture the *finest* cotton stockings; not less than five dozen:—a *gold medal*, or its value, *twenty dollars*.

Candidates for any of the above premiums, to exhibit the fabrics at the domestic ware-house of the society, No. 80 Baltimore street, for the inspection of the committee.

Communications, *post paid*, directed to the secretary, No. 20, Chatham street, will be promptly attended to.

Signed, by order and in behalf of the committee.
ROBERT M'KIM, Chairman.
JOHN D. CRAIG, Secretary.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

RUSSIA.—A peasant named *John Semzow*, has discovered a method for making paper stoppers for bottles so expeditiously, that one man may make 7000 in an hour. In consequence, 1000 corks which sometime since sold for 65 rubles, have fallen to 8, and it is expected, that should the competition continue, they will be so low as half a ruble per thousand, which is the price of the paper substitutes.

GERMANY.—M. B——, counsellor of Mines at Munich, in Bavaria, has invented, what he terms an aquatic sledge, constructed on such a principle, that it may be impelled and guided on the water, by the rider himself without any aid. The first public experiment was made on the 29th August, 1810, before the royal family at Nymphenburg, with complete success. It consists of two hollow canoes or pontoons, eight feet long, made of sheet copper, closed on all sides, joined to each other in a parallel direction, at the distance of 6 feet, by a large wooden frame. Thus joined, they support a seat resembling an arm-chair, in which the rider is seated and impels and steers the sledge by treading two large pedals before him. Each of these pedals is connected with a paddle, fixed perpendicularly in the after-part of the machine behind the seat, and the interval between the two pontoons. In front of the seat stands a small table, on which the rider may read, write, draw, or eat and drink. His hands being at perfect liberty, he may even play an instrument, load and fire a gun, or do whatever he pleases. It is evident that this machine must be admirably calculated for the purpose of taking sketches of aquatic scenery, as also for the diversion of shooting water-fowl; in which case, the sportsman conceals himself behind a light screen of branches or rushes, so as to approach the birds unperceived. This article is far safer than a common boat, the centre of gravity being constantly in the middle of a very large base, a circumstance, which renders overturning, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is moreover so contrived, that it may be taken to pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, and put together again in a very short time.—It is not improbable that this highly original invention may in time be applied to more important purposes than mere diversion.

BOHEMIA.—The German Journal gives the following statistical account: The kingdom of Bohemia contains 266 cities, 110 suburbs, 295 towns, 11,892 villages, 521,702 houses, and 752,437 families. The number of native inhabitants is 3,114,288, and exceeds that of 1810, by 27,634.—Of this number, 1,429,745 are males, and 1,684,543 are females. If to this be added the number of strangers, 15,569 of whom are from other parts of Bohemia, 791 from other provinces of the monarchy, 6,847 from foreign countries, the whole population of the kingdom amounts to 3,137,495. Of this number 4,194 are ecclesiastics, 2,085 nobles, 6,404 public functionaries and headmen, 75,727 burgesses, commercial men and artists, 139,369 peasants, 22,030 gardeners and journeymen, and 50,629 Jews. Of the males 557,530 are married, and 872,215 are bachelors and widowers.

SWEDEN.—A late London paper states that the crown-prince of Sweden, (*Bernadotte*, an ex-French general, and favorite of the emperor) had positively refused to comply with the demand of Bonaparte for a supply of 8,000 men—stating, plainly, that Sweden was not under any obligation to him, and that all the troops she maintains are necessary for her own defence.

There is probably some truth in the preceding. *Bernadotte*, represented to be an excellent and well informed man, as well as a valiant and successful soldier, has made himself very popular with the Swedes, and feeling his own independence will naturally resist the claims of the emperor, who, but lately was commanded by him.

AMERICAN SEAMEN.—Mr. Wright's bill for the protection of American seamen, now before congress has the following provisions—with all our heart and soul we wish they were or could be carried into full extent. Our government has knowledge of the impressment of 6,257 of our citizens by the British—this is not certainly one half that have been feloniously and villainously kidnapped—more hereafter. The bill declares—that any person impressing a seaman shall be treated as a pirate, and suffer death—that a seaman shall be justified in wounding or killing any person attempting to impress him—that for every seaman impressed the president shall retaliate by seizing a subject of the government permitting such impressment—that an impressed seaman may attach any sum in the hands of any debtor of a British subject, at the rate of thirty dollars per month for the time he has been

detained—that British seamen shall be seized and the same be exchanged, by cartel, if Great Britain shall think proper—that no supplies shall be furnished to any vessel whose commander has impressed an American seaman—that no vessel belonging to a foreign power in the habit of impressing our seamen, shall be permitted to unload her cargo in any port of the United States.

The Chronicle.

BALTIMORE, *February* 22, 1812.

The senate has been chiefly engaged in considering the several appropriation and other bills, passed by the house of representatives.

The rejection of Mr. Porter's proposition (see Tuesday's proceedings of congress,) is said to have arisen from an opinion that the volunteers already authorised may be used for offensive war. The result of it, however, convinces us that when the plain question of war shall be put, a large majority will be found in its favor.

Maj. gen. Dearborn and brig. gen. Wilkinson are at the seat of government.

The Orleans convention have finished their business, and appointed two of their members to carry the constitution adopted to congress, for its approbation.

The United States armories at Harper's Ferry and Springfield, cost for the year 1811, $245,142 77, during which time were made 22,020 muskets, and 1,505 do. repaired.

AARON BURR was to take passage for the United States from London, the latter end of December.

Our accounts from Denmark are rather favorable. Mr. Erving's exertions are indefatigable. Advices are just received of the restoration of two ships worth $100,000 each.

Mr. Weaver's resolutions for calling a convention to take into consideration the propriety of altering certain parts of the constitution of Pennsylvania, were negatived in the senate—16 to 12.

The president of the United States has, we learn, approved of the acquital of brig. gen. JAMES WILKINSON of all the charges alledged against him, and caused his sword to be restored to him. The particulars of the case have not reached us in such a shape as to enable us to speak of them with certainty; but we shall probably have it in our power to lay them before our readers in a few days. (*N. Int.*

Late advices are received from France and England. A letter from Paris dated the 18th of November, gives a most favorable account of the reception of our minister, Mr. Barlow, by the emperor. A particular day was appointed for his audience, instead of being received as usual among a crowd of diplomatists. He was waited upon and complimented by the "great dignitaries of the empire," and introduced to the emperor's cabinet by the prince arch chancellor, the high officers of state being in waiting. Mr. Barlow's address to Bonaparte has not been received; but the following is given as the reply of the emperor.

"I am happy to receive a minister plenipotentiary from the United States, particularly so distinguished a gentleman, whose opinions are so well known to me—make the English respect your flag, and you will obtain every thing you wish from me."

It seems as though immediate attention had been paid to Mr. Barlow's representations. So much of them as relate to commerce appear to have been submitted to the council, to whom such subjects are referred, at which the emperor himself presided, and hopes of a satisfactory change in his system are entertained. Many valuable vessels sequestered under the Rambouillet decree, have been given up to the claimants, and permitted to make sales or depart, as they thought expedient. We have lately had many arrivals in the United States from France the value of their cargoes is immense, and the voyages appear to have been highly profitable. On the whole there is a well-grounded hope that a lucrative and extensive trade will be opened to the continent, *if the British will permit it.*

Our London dates are to the 26th of December.—A general opinion prevailed that parliament, on their meeting January 7, would cause the orders in council to be abrogated or satisfactorily modified. [This opinion has obtained much credit in some of the cities in the United States.] The old king for two or three days had refused to eat, and his decease was looked for. The duke of Clarence, William Henry, third son of the king, is appointed "admiral of the fleet," or commander in chief of the British navy. Stocks, December 26, 3 per cent. reduced, 62 1-4 3-8 5-8. French troops had been passing through Austria, towards the Russian frontiers. It is said preliminaries of peace have been signed between Russia and Turkey. The following article is from the "*London Statesman*," of December 10——and called "IMPORTANT."

"Government has received intelligence from France, from which it appears to be one of Bonaparte's principal objects, is at this moment, to get a squadron of French ships into an American port, as an inducement for the United States to declare war against England. He has five ships of the line equipped and manned at L'Orient, supposed to be destined immediately for that important service, he has also fifteen sail of the line at Toulon, while our blockading squadron off that port consists only of eleven; a reinforcement of it, however, we understand, may be expected daily."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Feb. 20.—Mr. M'Kee, from the select committee to whom the resolution on that subject had been referred, reported a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who were in the late engagement near the Wabash. Twice read and referred to the committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The bill supplementary to the bill for raising 25,000 men, was read a third time and passed.

The house again proceeded to consider the bill for arming the militia.

Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tallmadge spoke against it. Mr. Calhoun objected, because the distribution was left to the state legislatures, who might put the arms in arsenals. Mr. Tallmadge objected to very many of the details. Both were friendly to the principle of arming.

Mr. Nelson, Mr. Macon, Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Wright spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Little was tired of this long debate on the subject, considering it a waste of time, and called for the previous question, which always is, *shall the main question* be now put?

More than a fifth of the members present rose in favor of putting it.

Mr. Goldsborough called for the ayes and noes. Granted. They were, ayes 52, noes 62.

By one of the rules of the house, if the main question is determined in the negative the subject in debate is postponed till the next day.

[Of the other business done, being of no great or immediate importance, due notice shall be taken in our next.]

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOL. 1.] BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1812. [No. 26.

"————I wish no other herald
"No other speaker of *my living actions*,
"To keep mine honor from corruption
"But such an honest chronicler."

Shakspeare—HENRY VIII.

Printed and published by H. NILES, Water-street, near the Merchants' Coffee-House, at $5 *per annum.*

To the Public.

It has been a custom, from the infancy of time, for the managers of periodical magazines to halt at certain convenient *stopping places* on their literary journey, for the purpose of holding a little familiar chat with the friends who have accompanied them on the way. To take a retrospect of the dangers and difficulties he has surmounted, emboldens an editor to look forward with hope and confidence to those he has still to encounter; and if he should be happy enough to have kept his companions in a cheerful disposition to *pay the travelling expenses*, he resumes his course with increased alacrity. In the language of a late accomplished scholar, we have arrived at our first *turnpike;* and now may be permitted to count the *milestones* we have passed, and describe the rout which we shall take for the future.

In his original contract with subscribers, the editor gave them the privilege of withdrawing their patronage, if after the 13th No. they found the work not to answer their expectations. It affords him a high gratification to say that very few, indeed, availed themselves of this indulgence; and it is no small cause of triumph, to add, that in the short space of six months, a *third* edition of some of the first numbers of the REGISTER was rendered necessary to supply the continued increase of his subscription list. While these proofs of liberal approbation flatter his prospects of interest, they are at the same time well calculated to excite and keep alive a spirit of presevering industry, and a proud ambition still to enhance the value of his labours.

The strong current of political matter which began to flow in upon us, soon after the commencement of this publication, has rendered the *first volume* less *various* in its contents than, from the prospectus, it may have been expected to be. But the editor acted from a sense of duty in preferring these objects of immediate and general interest, to others speculative in their nature, or of more remote concerns. A single volume of a connected series cannot offer, in all its parts, a fair example of the grand design of the whole. In the progress of the work the editor hopes that every description of readers may find something to attract his regard, something "which may deceive the burthen of life, or invigorate the enthusiasm of literature."

With respect to the *mechanical* execution of the work, the editor has made such arrangements as allow him to promise without fear of disappointment, that the second volume will exhibit a beauty of *typography* not exceeded in any work, and which from its *smaller size* will greatly augment the *quantity* of matter, though already much more considerable than that of any other magazine, published at price.

With respect to the literary department, the editor speaks with pride of the associates engaged to aid him. They are men, who, to all the elegant acquirements of genius and learning, unite the rare accompaniment of a prompt and never-wearied industry. They are resources upon which he can at all times draw without a dread of *defalcation.**

A large stock remains on our shelves for the second volume. *The series of Revolutionary State Papers* commenced in this volume, will be continued as soon as leisure serves; together with the entire journal of the *Stamp Act Congress*, of glorious memory.

On our *naval* and *military* affairs, we shall select a few of the *speeches* from both sides of the house, which appear to contain the most comprehensive views of the subjects. In the number laid off are those of Messrs. *Cheves, Quincey, Calhoun, Stanford* and *Nelson.*

In *Statistics* we have a rich variety of articles, original and selected.

Of *History*, there are many interesting articles on hand; among the rest an account of the Invasion of *Portugal*, by the author of the history of the Invasion of Spain; a history of the attack upon *Copenhagen*, by another hand, as also a narrative of our war with *Tripoli.*

For our *Geographical* department, we have an account of *Venezuela* ready for the press; some notices of *Canada*, which in the present situation of our affairs will not fail to be interesting, are nearly prepared for insertion.

The *Philosophical* and *Miscellaneous* departments shall be adorned with all the elegant variety of which our resources are capable, and under the latter head we shall hereafter devote an occasional page or two to "Sunday Readings."

To close this tedious harrangue, the editor will apply to himself the language of Burke, used on a very different occasion: "I faithfully engage by night or by day, in town or in country, at the desk or in the forest, without regard to convenience, ease or pleasure, to devote myself to the service" of my numerous patrons.

The Title, Index, &c. shall be given with the next number, if possible. H. NILES.

* It has been a cause of frequent regret that more room could not be afforded for *original* articles.—The reason is, in part accounted for in the preceding paragraph: besides to a large portion of our readers, the REGISTER assumes the character of a *newspaper*, while many receive it chiefly as a *book* of reference. These interests clash with the desire of others (and, indeed, with our own inclination) that it should be more devoted to miscellaneous and original communications, of which we are able and willing entirely to fill the work—but the views of all must be subserved; and by the arrangements made to *get in more matter*, we hope to satisfy every description of readers in a very short time. The second volume will probably contain from a fourth to a fifth more matter than the first.

☞ By the terms of the contract between the editor and his patrons, there is now due from each (except of those who have paid in advance) the sum of *five dollars*. Subscribers in Baltimore will be immediately waited upon—those resident in the neighborhood of an agent (see page 175 and below) will please to apply to him for their bills and receipts —and those who have no agent in their vicinity will be kind enough to make remittances by mail, or some other safe conveyance, as soon as convenient. On the general payment of the little sums due to the editor, is the foundation of his hope to increase the value and adorn and beautify this work. Expence will be lavished "*pari passu*" with the ability afforded.

To avoid mistakes and preserve a check upon the numerous accounts of the office, the editor requests that no money may be paid but upon his own receipt, or the receipt of a gentleman whose name is recorded as an agent. It is designed, however, to furnish these gentlemen with the accounts belonging to their respective neighborhoods: but, in some instances, they may have forwarded the names of subscribers with whose bills they may not be furnished, in which case they will be pleased to supply the deficiency.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF AGENTS.

At *Bloomingsburg*, Pa. John Park, esq. P. M.—at *Etanton*, Geo. Mr. John Smith—at *Batavia*, N. Y. David E. Evans, esq. In the city of *New-York*, Mr. Francis Hall—at *Poughkepsie*, N. Y. Major Bailey—at *Hamilton*, N. Y. John Adams Smith, esq. —at *Chillicothe*, O. Samuel Williams, esq.—at *Fredericksburg*, Va. Mr. William F. Gray—at *Edgefield*, *C. H.* S. C. Jesse Simpkins, esq.—at *Hopkinsonville*, Ky. Thomas Ashbury, esq. P. M.—at *Jemappe*, Va. William Woodford, jr. esq.—at the *Brick Meeting House*, Md. Ellis Chandler, esq. P. M.—at *Fredericktown*, colonel Steven Stoner.

The editor claims the indulgence of any gentleman who has kindly undertaken to act as an agent for the Weekly Register, if his name has been inadvertently omitted. If mistakes of this kind exist, they will be rectified with pleasure.

History

Of the Invasion of Spain by Bonaparte.

ABRIDGED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

CHAPTER X.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 453.]

At length, on the 11th of January, the British army, after repulsing several attacks from Soult, reached Corunna, entire and unbroken: and in a military point of view the operation was successful and splendid. Nearly 70,000 Frenchmen, led by Bonaparte, with a great superiority in cavalry, had in vain endeavored to surround or rout 26,000 British. Two hundred and fifty miles of the country had been traversed; mountains, defiles and rivers had been crossed, in daily contact with their enemy. Though often engaged, even their rear guard was never beaten nor thrown into confusion: but it was victorious in every encounter. Much baggage undoubtedly was lost; but nothing was taken by force. What was left was owing to the inability of the horses and mules to proceed. The courage and menacing attitude maintained by the cavalry and reserve always repelled and overawed the advanced guard of the enemy; and at Lugo, battle was offered by this handful of men, to three divisions of France, commanded by their marshals.—This challenge was declined; and the impression it made, enabled the British to terminate their march almost undisturbed. In fine, neither Napoleon, nor the Duke of Dalmatia, won a piece of artillery, a standard, or a single military trophy, from the British troops.

The greatest danger was still to be encountered: the position at Corunna was found to be extremely bad, the transports were not arrived, and the enemy were appearing on the heights. Some experienced general officers, of excellent judgment and distinguished valor, were so impressed with the melancholy aspect of affairs, as to consider the state of the army almost desperate. They represented to the commander in chief the little probability there was of being able to resist the attacks of an enemy cannonading and pouring upon them from the hills, while they were waiting for shipping. They therefore advised sir John Moore to dispatch a messenger to the duke of Dalmatia, and propose to enter into terms with him, for the safe embarkation of the British army. Happily for his own memory he rejected this advice: and gave to the army an opportunity of proving to the world that courage which had never forsaken them, amid all their disasters.

The French were seen next morning (12th Jan.) moving in force on the opposite side of the river Mero. They took a position near the village Perillo on the left flank, and occupied the houses along the river; while sir John Moore was incessantly occupied in preparing for the defence of his post, and making every arrangement for the embarkation of his troops. The generals and every officer of the army, were now exerting themselves to restore discipline and regularity to the troops, who were receiving such refreshments as could be procured in that place and some repose from their toils. On the 13th Jan. sir D. Baird marched out of Corunna with his division, to occupy the position on the swelling grounds, and to remain out all night. Had the army consisted of double its number it might have defended itself against a very superior force, by occupying the range of hills about four miles from Corunna. But this position was found to be too extensive; for the two wings must have been exposed to be turned, and the enemy could have penetrated to Corunna, especially by the right flank. The possession of these high hills was therefore given up to the enemy, while the British were under the necessity of occupying a second range of much inferior heights. Disadvantageous as this position was, it was preferable to leaving it also to the enemy, and contracting the posts close to the town. For if that had been done the enemy would have approached so near the shore, that every movement would have been seen, and the embarkation would have been rendered impossible. The commander in chief therefore directed that one division under general Hope should occupy a hill on the left, which commanded the road to Bentanzos, but the height of which decreased gradually towards the village of Elvina, taking a curved direction. Sir D. Baird's division commenced at this village, and bending to the right, the whole formed nearly a semi-circle.—The rifle corps on the right of sir D. Baird, formed a chain across a valley, and communicated with general Fraser's division, which was drawn up near the road to Vigo, and about half a mile from Corunna. The reserve under major-general Paget occupied a village on the Bentanzos road, about half a mile in the rear of general Moore. He had been on horse back from day-break, to make every arrangement for battle. He returned about eleven in

the afternoon, exhausted with fatigue, and sent for brigadier-general Stuart, and desired him to proceed to England and explain to ministers the situation of the army. He was so fatigued that he declined writing; but two hours afterwards, having taken some refreshment, finding that the vessel was not yet gone, he called for paper and wrote his last despatch to government.

On the 14th the enemy commenced a cannonade on the left, near the road to El Burgo; the British artillery returned the fire with great effect, and at last compelled the enemy to draw off his guns. In the evening the transports hove in sight, which gave the troops the invigorating hope of being able to see their native shores once more. All the preparations for embarking were completed on the morning of the 16th and the general gave notice that if the French did not move, to begin embarking the reserve at four in the afternoon. About noon he sent for colonel Anderson, to communicate his final instructions about the embarkation.—He directed that he must send the sick men, horses and baggage as quickly as possible; but that he wished all the boats to be disengaged by four in the afternoon. He continued transacting business until a little after one o'clock, when his horse was brought. He took leave of colonel Anderson, saying, "remember I depend upon your paying particular attention to every thing that concerns the embarkation: and let there be as little confusion as possible." He then mounted his horse in good spirits, and set off to visit the out posts, and explain his design to the general officers.—He had not proceeded far before he received a report from general Hope, that the enemy's line were getting under arms. The general expressed the highest satisfaction at this intelligence; and only regretted that there would not be day-light enough to profit sufficiently from the advantages he anticipated as certain. He stuck spurs to his horse and flew to the field. The advanced picquets were already beginning to fire at the French light troops, who were rapidly pouring down the hill on the right wing of the British. The army was drawn up in the order of battle he had planned three days before, and was filled with ardor. The general surveyed them with pleasure; and examined carefully the movements of the French cavalry. In a few minutes he despatched almost all his staff officers with orders to the generals at the different posts. General Frazer, whose brigade was in the rear, was commanded to move up, and take a disposition on the right; and general Paget was ordered to advance with the reserve to support lord William Bentinck. The French now commenced a destructive cannonade from eleven heavy guns, advantageously planted on the hills. Four strong columns were seen moving from their position.—One advanced from a wood, the other skirted its edge; and both were directed towards the right wing which was the weakest point. A third column approached the centre; and the fourth was advancing slowly upon the left along the road from El-Burgo. Besides these, there was a fifth corps which remained half way down the hill, towards the left. It was the opinion of Sir John Moore, that the presence of the chief in command near to the point where the great struggle recurs, is often most useful. He probably thought it peculiary necessary to follow this rule here, as the position of his right wing was bad; and if the troops on that point gave way the ruin of the army was inevitable. Lord William Bentinck's brigade, consisting of three regiments, the 4th, the 42d and the 50th, maintained this dangerous post. The guards were in their rear; and, to prevent the right being turned, captain Napier was dispatched to desire gen. Paget to bring up the reserve to the right of lord William Bentinck. Sir David Baird leading on his division, had his arm shattered with a grape shot; and was forced to leave the field.

The French artillery plunged from the heights, and the two hostile lines of infantry mutually advanced, beneath a shower of balls. They were still separated from each other by the stone walls and hedges, which intersected the ground: but as they closed, it was perceived that the French line extended beyond the right flank of the British; and a body of the enemy were observed moving up the valley to turn it. An order was instantly given, and the half of the 4th regiment, which formed this flank, fell back, refusing their right, and making an obtuse angle with the other half. In this position they commenced a heavy flanking fire.—The general watching their manœuvre, called out to them, "that was exactly what I wanted to be done," and rode up to the 50th regiment commanded by majors Napier and Stanhope. They had passed an inclosure in the front and charged the enemy most gallantly. The general animated them by his applause, "well done the fiftieth! well done my majors!" They drove the enemy out of the village of Elvira with great slaughter, but Napier, advancing too far, was taken prisoner and Stannope received a mortal wound.

Sir John Moor next proceeded to the 42d, "*Highlanders,*" said he "*remember Egypt:*" and they rushed forward driving the French before them until they were stopped by a wall. The general accompanied them in this charge and told them he was well pleased with their conduct. He sent capt. Hardinge to order up a battalion of guards to the left flank of the Highlanders; upon which the officer commanding the light company, conceived that, as their ammunition was nearly expended, were to be relieved by the guards, and began to fall back: but sir John, discovering their mistake, said to them, "my brave 42d, join your comrades, ammunition is coming, and you have your bayonets."

They all moved forward instantly. Capt. Hardinge now returned, to report that the guards were advancing. While he was speaking and pointing out the situation of the battalion, a hot fire was kept up, and the enemy's artillery played incessantly upon the spot. Sir John Moore was too conspicuous. A cannon ball struck his left shoulder, which it tore off with part of his collar bone, leaving the arm hanging by the flesh. He fell from his horse on his back, not a muscle of his face altered, nor did he betray the least sensation of pain. He raised himself and looked instantly at the Highlanders, who were warmly engaged. Capt. Hardinge threw himself from his horse and took his hand: observing his anxiety he told him that the 42d were advancing, upon which his countenance immediately brightened. His friend col. Graham who now came up, seeing the composure of his features began to hope that he was not even wounded, till he saw the dreadful laceration. As it was in vain to make any attempt in stopping the blood, the general consented to be removed to the rear in a blanket. In raising him up, his sword, hanging on the wounded side, touched his arm, and became entangled between his legs: Capt. Hardinge began to unbuckle it, but the general said, in his usual tone and manner, and in a distinct voice, "it is as well as it is; I had rather it should go out of the field with me." Six soldiers of the 42d and the guards bore

him. Hardinge observing his composure, caught at the hope that the wound might not be mortal, and said to him, he trusted he would be spared to the army. Moore turned his head and looking stedfastly at the wound for a few seconds, replied, "No, Hardinge, I feel that to be impossible." He then ordered the captain to report his wound to general Hope, who now assumed the command. As the soldiers were carrying him slowly along, he made them frequently turn round, that he might see the field of battle, and listen to the firing; and he was well pleased when the sound grew fainter. A spring waggon came up, bearing colonel Wynch, who was wounded: the colonel asked who was in the blanket, and being told it as Sir John Moore, wished him to be placed in the waggon. Sir John asked one of the Highlanders whether he thought the waggon or the blanket was better? The man replied that the blanket would not shake him so much, as he and the other soldiers would keep the step, and carry him easy. "I think so too" said the general. "So they proceeded with him to his quarters at Corunna, the soldiers" says capt. Hardinge, "shedding tears as they went."

Many of the soldiers knew that their two chiefs were carried off, yet they continued the fight undaunted. Gen. Paget, hastened to the right with his reserve. Colonel Beckwith dashed on with the rifle corps, repelling the enemy, and advancing on their flank. They penetrated so far, as nearly to carry one of their cannon; but were at length forced to retire, before a much superior force, which moved up from the valley. Paget then attacked this corps with the 52nd and some more of the reserve, and quickly repelled it. He pressed on to a great distance, dispersing every thing in his front; till the enemy perceiving their left wing quite exposed, drew it entirely back. The French then advanced upon the centre, where general Manningham and Seith successfully resisted their onset. The ground there being more elevated, and favorable to artillery, the guns were of great utility. An effort without success was likewise made on the left. But a corps of French took possession of a village on the road to Bantanzos from which they continued to fire. On which lieutenant colonel Nicholls boldly attacked the village, and beat out the enemy with loss.

Light now began to fail, and the French had fallen back on every side; yet the roaring of cannon and report of musquetry, continued till dark.

The victory was complete though gained under great disadvantages. The French force amounted to full 20,000 men, and the British had not 15,000. The superiority in artillery was equally great, and, being planted in the hills, they fired down upon the British with dreadful effect. The French, too, cloathed in the very stores which they had overtaken on the road, elated with a pursuit in which no man had been forced beyond his strength, and hourly receiving reinforcements to their already superior numbers.—The English in a state of misery, to which no army perhaps had ever before been reduced till after a total defeat; having lost their military chest, their stores, their baggage, their horses, their women and children, their sick, their wounded—every thing but their innate courage.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded was about 800 men, while that of the French, as gen. Napier, while a prisoner, was informed, amounted to 2000. This was ascribed to the quick firing and steady aim of the British troops; the French veteran officers declaring that they had never been in so hot a fire.

The general lived to hear that the battle was won. "Are the French beaten?" was the question which he repeated to every one who came into his apartment; and he expressed how great a satisfaction it was to him to know that they were defeated. "I hope," said he "the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice." Then addressing colonel Anderson, who had been his friend and companion for one and twenty years, he said to him, "Anderson, you know I have always wished to die this way—you will see my friends as soon as you can—tell my mother"——but here his voice quite failed, and he became excessively agitated, and did not again venture to name her. Sometimes he asked to be placed in an easier posture.—"I feel myself so strong," he said, "I fear I shall be long dying. It is great uneasiness—it is great pain." After some interval he said "Stanhope, remember me to your sister." Then pressing the hand of colonel Anderson, he died without a struggle, in the 47th year of his age.

Thus, to employ the language of lieutenant general Hope, in a despatch which is among the most simple, clear, intelligible and interesting compositions of the kind that we have ever seen, from the plan of any modern commander, and may even bear to be compared with those of Julius Cæsar—thus did sir John Moore, after conducting the army through an arduous retreat with consummate firmness, terminate a career of distinguished honor by death, that has given the enemy additional reason to respect the name of a British soldier. Like the immortal Wolfe, he was snatched from his country at an early period of a life spent in her service; like Wolfe, his last moments were gilded by the prospect of success, and cheered by the acclamation of victory; like Wolfe also his memory will ever remain sacred in that country which he sincerely loved, and which he had so faithfully served.

The benefits derived to an army from the example of a distinguished commander, it was said in the general orders which were issued on this occasion by the Duke of York, do not terminate at his death: his virtues live in the recollection of his associates, and his fame remains the strongest incentive to great and glorious actions.

In this view, the commander in chief, amidst the deep and universal regret, which the death of lieutenant-general sir John Moore occasioned, thought it his duty to recal to the troops the military career of that illustrious officer, for their instruction and imitation. Sir John Moore from his youth embraced the profession with the feelings and sentiments of a soldier, he felt, that a perfect knowledge, and an exact observance of the humble, but important duties of a subaltern officer, are the best foundations for subsequent military fame; and his ardent mind, while it looked forward to those brilliant achievements, for which it was formed, applied itself with energy and exemplary assiduity, to the duties of that station. In the school of regimental duty, he obtained that correct knowledge of his profession so essential to the proper direction of the gallant spirit of the soldier; and he was enabled to establish a characteristic order, and regularity of conduct, because the troops found in their leader a striking example of the discipline which he enforced in others. Having risen to command, he signalized his name in the West Indies, in Holland and in Egypt. The unremitting attention with which he devoted himself to the duties of every branch of his profession, obtained him the confidence of sir Ralph Abercromby, and he became the companion in arms of that illustrious officer,

who fell at the head of his victorious troops, in an action which maintained the English superiority over the arms of France. Thus sir John Moore, at an early period, obtained with general approbation, that conspicuous station, in which he gloriously terminated his useful and honorable life. In a military character, obtained amidst the dangers of climate, the privations incident to service, and the sufferings of repeated wounds, it is difficult to select any one point as a preferable subject for praise; it exhibits however, one feature so particularly characteristic of the man, so important to the best interest of the service, that the commander in chief marked it with peculiar approbation. The life of sir John Moore was spent among the troops. During the season of repose, his time was devoted to the care and instruction of the officer and soldier; in war, he courted service in every quarter of the globe. Regardless of personal considerations, he esteemed that to which his country called him, the post of honor, and by his undaunted spirit, and unquestionable perseverance, he pointed the way to victory. His country, the object of his latest solicitude, will rear a monument to his lamented memory, and the commander in chief, felt that he was paying the best tribute to his fame by thus holding him forth as *an example to the army.**

He had often said that if he was killed in battle, he wished to be buried where he fell. The body was removed at midnight to the citadel of Corunna. A grave was dug for him on the rampart. No coffin could be procured; and the officers of his staff wrapped his body, dressed as it was, in a military cloak and blankets. The interment was hastened; for, about eight in the morning, some firing was heard, and the officers feared, that if a serious attack were made, they should be ordered away, and not suffered to pay him their last duty. The officers of his family bore him to his grave; the funeral service was read by the chaplain; and the corpse was covered with earth. A monument was afterwards raised on the spot by the marquis Romana; and in consequence of an address from the house of commons to the king, it was ordered that his memory should be honored in a similar manner, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London.

Upon weighing the circumstances under which the British army was placed and the reinforcements which were at hand and would soon reach the French, general Hope, upon whom the command now devolved, considered that it would be impossible to retain his position long. A succession of attacks from fresh troops, must ultimately overwhelm the British. At ten o'clock at night he ordered all the troops, by brigades, to move from the field and march to Corunna. The boats were all in readiness, and the previous measures had been so well concerted, that nearly the whole army was embarked during the night. The piquets were withdrawn before day-light, and immediately carried on board the ships, so that nothing remained on shore but their rear-guard. The French had no disposition to renew the engagement; but when the morning rose, and they saw that the British were gone, they pushed on their light troops to St. Lucia. They created a little alarm among the transports; but the rear-guards embarked without the slightest effort being made by the enemy to interrupt them. Thus ended the first British campaign in Spain.—(17th January, 1809.)

*The whole of this order is so beautiful, says the author of a "*Cursory view of the late administration,*" that it deserves to be retained in the memory of every military man. It not only teaches the duty of a soldier, but inspires a laudable ambition of deserving the same just but simple praise.

General Wilkinson.

INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *Feb.* 19, 1812.

At a general court martial of which brigadier general Peter Gansevoort is President, convened at Frederick-town, in the state of Maryland, on the 2nd of September, 1811, *and continued by adjournments to the 25th December following, brigadier-general James Wilkinson was tried on the following charges and specifications,* viz.

CHARGE. I.

That the said James Wilkinson, while in the military service, and holding the commission of brigadier general in the army of the United States, did corruptly stipulate to receive, and by virtue of such stipulation, did actually receive, by way of pension or stipend, divers sums of money from the officers and agents of a foreign power; that is to say, from the Spanish officers and agents concerned in the administration of the late provincial government of Louisiana and its dependencies, for the intent and purpose of combining and co-operating with that power, in designs adverse to the laws and policy, and hostile to the peace, interest and union of these states; contrary to his duty and allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification 1. Two mule loads of money, (the amount unknown) being received at New Orleans by one Joseph Ballinger, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, on account of the said pension, and delivered by the hands of one John Ballinger to him, the said James Wilkinson, at Frankfort, Kentucky, some time in the month of December, 1789.

Specification 2. Two other mule or horse-loads of money, (the amount unknown) being received by him the said James Wilkinson, assisted by one Philip Nolan, at New Orleans, some time in the autumn of the year 1789, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 3. Four thousand dollars and upwards, being received by one La Cassagna, at New Orleans, some time in the year 1793, or in the year 1794, for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 4. Six thousand dollars, being received by one Henry Owens, at New Orleans, some time in the summer of the year 1794, for the use and by the authority of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 5. Six thousand dollars and upwards, that is to say, from six thousand three hundred and thirty-three, to eleven thousand dollars, or thereabout, being received by one Joseph Collins, at New Orleans, some time in the summer of the year 1794, for the use and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, also an account of the said pension.

Specification 6. Six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars, being received for the use, and by the authority, of him the said James Wilkinson, at New Orleans, by some person unknown, some time prior to the date of a letter from the said James Wilkinson to one John Adair; in which letter, da-

ted the 7th of August, 1795, the receipt of that sum is mentioned, also on account of said pension.

Specification 7. Nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars being sent by the baron de Carondelet, governor general of Louisiana, from New-Orleans, some time in the month of January, 1796, and by his direction deposited at New Madrid for the use, and subject to the order of him the said James Wilkinson; and afterwards, some in the summer of 1796, taken by one Thomas Power from New-Madrid to Louisville, and by him delivered over to one Philip Nolan, by the direction and authority and for the use of him the said James Wilkinson, also on account of the said pension; he the said Power, retaining out of the said sum of money, six hundred and forty dollars, for defraying his expences, and receiving the instructions of him the said James Wilkinson, to secure for him the reimbursement of the same from the Spanish government.

Specification 8. Ten thousand dollars, or thereabout, being received by him the said James Wilkinson, at New-Orleans, some time between the 7th of Dec. 1803, and the 21st of April, 1804, also on account of the said pension.

Specification 9. He the said James Wilkinson, (in consideration of having so corruptly engaged himself with the Spanish government) receiving at divers other places yet unknown, and on divers other days and times, between the first day of January, in the year 1789, and the 21st of April, in the year 1804, by divers secret ways and means, a pension, stipend or gratuity, from the officers and agents of that government.

Specification 10. He the said James Wilkinson, did, some time in the month of October, in the year 1798, at the camp at Lofus' Heights, in a secret conference there with one Daniel Clark, set up a claim to ten thousand dollars as a balance due to him, the said James Wilkinson, from the Spanish government, on account of his said pension or stipend, and did then and there request the said Daniel Clark, to propose to the Spanish governor Gayoso, that the latter should, in consideration of the said balance of ten thousand dollars, due to the said James Wilkinson from the Spanish treasury, transfer to him, the said James Wilkinson, a plantation near the Natchez, then belonging to the said Gayoso,

CHARGE II.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while in military service, and holding the commission of brigadier general in the army of the United States, did combine and confederate himself with the officers and agents of a foreign power; that is to say, with the Spanish officers and agents concerned in the administration of the late provincial government of Louisiana, for the purpose of devising and carrying into effect certain pernicious and treasonable projects for the dismemberment of the United States, and for an unlawful and treasonable confederacy between certain dismembered portions of the United States and the said foreign power; and, for that purpose and intent, did hold divers secret consultations, and carry on secret and treasonable correspondences with certain officers, agents and emissaries of that power, contrary to his duty and allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification 1. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance, and in execution of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, did, some time in the months of October and November, in the year 1795, at Cincinnati, carry on a treasonable correspondence with the Spanish governors, the baron de Carondelet and don Manuel Gayoso de Lem touching the execution of the said unlawful plot and confederacy, which correspondence was carried on by means of a certain emissary employed by the said governor Gayoso, named Thomas Power; and did at the same time direct the said Thomas Power to lay certain observations verbally before the said governor Gayoso and the baron de Carondelet, calculated to arrange and settle a plan for continuing a secret and unlawful correspondence between him, the said James Wilkinson, and the Spanish officers and agents in the province of Louisiana; and for secretly preparing the means necessary to the execution of the said unlawful plot and confederacy.

Specification 2. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, and in continuation of his said unlawful and treasonable correspondence, on or about the 22d day of September, in the year 1796, did send from Fort Washington, a certain letter in cypher, addressed to the said governor Gayoso, for the purpose of further devising ways and means to conceal the treasonable correspondence and confederacy between him, the said James Wilkinson, and the Spanish officers and agents in Louisiana, and further to advise and devise ways and means to execute the unlawful objects of the same.

Specification 3. He, the said James Wilkinson, in pursuance of his said unlawful plot and confederacy, and in continuation of his said unlawful and treasonable correspondence, did cause and procure his confidential agent, Philip Nolan, to write certain instructions to the said emissary, Thomas Power, for the prudential government of his, the said Thomas Power's conduct, in performing the part assigned in the said plot and confederacy, and for the purpose of regulating the said Thomas Power's proceedings therein, so as to guard him against detection or mistake.

Specification 4. He, the said James Wilkinson, on divers days and times, in the year 1795, 1796 and 1797, at Frankfort, at Cincinnati, at Greenville, at Detroit and at Fort Washington, did hold divers secret and unlawful conferences and calculations with the said Spanish emissary, Thomas Power, both by day and by night, for the purpose of advising and devising the means of executing his said unlawful plot and confederacy.

Specification 5. He, the said James Wilkinson, at divers other days and times, between the 1st day of January, 1789, and the 21st day of April, in the year 1804, at divers places in the United States, and at New-Orleans and divers other places in the province of Louisiana, did, in pursuance of the said plot and confederacy, and in further continuation of the said unlawful correspondence, hold and carry on divers other secret, unlawful and treasonable conferences, correspondence and consultations with the said Thomas Power, with one Gilberto Leonard, Andres Armesty, the baron de Carondelet and governor Gayoso, all officers or agents of the provincial government of Louisiana, and with divers other confederates, as yet unknown, engaged on behalf of the said government.

CHARGE III.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said commission of brigadier-general, did combine and confederate himself with known traitors, or with those known to be conspiring treason against the United States, with intent to promote and advance the consummation of such treason, or conspiracy of treason, contrary to his duty and allegiance as an officer and a citizen.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, combining and confederating with one Aaron Burr and his associates and coadjutors, in the years 1805 and 1806, in a certain treasonable conspiracy to dismember the United States, by affecting a separation and division of the states and territories west of the Alleghany, from those to the east, and to set up a separate and independent empire to be composed of such western states and territories.

CHARGE IV.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said commission of brigadier general, and being bound by the duties of his office, and by his fidelity as a citizen, to do all that in him lay, to discover and frustrate all treasons and conspiracies against the United States, did, nevertheless, connive at and permit conspiracies of treason, and did encourage and abet the same, by his countenance, as commander of the army.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, in the years 1805 and 1806, receiving from the said Aaron Burr and his associates confidential communications of their treasonable designs, and permitting their solicitations of his active co-operation in their treason, without his making any timely discovery of their pernicious designs.

CHARGE V.

That he, the said James Wilkinson, while commanding the army of the United States, by virtue of his said commission, and being bound by the duties of his office to do all that in him lay to discover and to frustrate all such enormous violations of the law as tended to endanger the peace and tranquility of the United States, did, nevertheless, unlawfully combine and conspire to set on foot a military expedition against the territories of a nation then at peace with the United States.

Specification. He, the said James Wilkinson, in the years 1805 and 1806, combining and conspiring with Aaron Burr and his associates, to set on foot a military expedition against the Spanish provinces and territories in America.

CHARGE VI.

Disobedience of orders.

Specification. In that the said brigadier general James Wilkinson, being then in command of the troops assembled at New Orleans, was, by written orders and instructions from the war department, dated April 30, 1809, required and directed to give the necessary orders, for the immediate removal of said troops to the high ground in the rear of Fort Adams, and to the high ground in the rear of Natchez, in the Mississippi territory, referring to his discretion to occupy those stations respectively with such portion of troops as he should judge most convenient and proper; which order and instructions the said general Wilkinson wholly neglected and refused to obey, and did, there-afterwards, in the month of June following, cause said troops to be removed in a contrary direction to a station called Terre au Bœuf, below New-Orleans, at which station he formed an encampment and remained until the month of September following.

CHARGE VII.

Neglect of duty.

Specification 1. In that the said general Wilkinson permitted bad and unwholesome provisions to be issued to, and consumed by the troops under his command, during the summer and autumn of 1809, and did not exercise the right of a commanding officer, in respect to the execution of the contract made by James Morrison with the war department, for supplying provisions, as provided in the 2d, 4th and 5th articles of said contract.

Specification 2. In not selecting previous to the removal of the troops to the Mississippi territory, in September, 1809, and in not leaving at the hospital in New-Orleans under the care of proper officers and physicians, such of the sick and convalescent as could not be removed without manifest and increased danger of their lives, and in so distributing the men in the transports, when removing, as to incommode and endanger both the sick and well, thereby disregarding and defeating the primary object of the order for removal.

Specification 3. In not ordering the military agent at New-Orleans, to make the necessary advances of money to the brigade and regimental quarter-masters, and in not giving orders for the troops to receive their pay, clothing, medicine and hospital stores, which were in readiness for them in New-Orleans, at the time of their ascending the river in September, 1809.

CHARGE VII.

Misapplication and waste of public money and supplies.

Specification 1. In that the said general Wilkinson, in May 1805, ordered the assistant military agent at Pittsburgh to pay for the transportation of his private property from Baltimore, out of the public money "and place the same to the account of public transportation for military service."

Specification 2. In halting a detachment of the army at Louisville, Kentucky, in February, 1809, consisting of several companies, which detachment was descending the Ohio in transports, and in then and there detaining said detachment to take on board ten horses, the private property of said general Wilkinson, which horses were transported in public boats to New Orleans by his order, and were fed at public expense for several months.

Specification 3. In authorising certificates to be annexed to the provision abstracts of the army contractor, to enable the contractor to receive from government the full price of good and wholesome provisions, when it was well known to the said general Wilkinson that a great portion of the provisions comprised in those abstracts, so passed in the summer and autumn of 1809, were unmerchantable and unfit for use.

To which charges and specifications general Wilkinson pleaded "*Not Guilty.*"

Wednesday, Dec. 25th 1811.—The court being cleared, proceeded to form and deliver its definitive sentence as follows, viz:

On the first charge, and the ten specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all the evidence both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that they are not supported, and therefore acquits brigadier general Wilkinson of all and each of them.

It is due to the nature and magnitude of this trial to state, the testimony reduced in support of the two first charges, and their several specifications, appears to be well calculated to warrant the suspicions which have long prevailed, of a corrupt connexion between said Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, and fully to justify a legal inquiry into the grounds of them. The court, to the best of its ability, has pursued this enquiry—which has been the most laborious and perplexing, from the agreement of the government and accused, to admit, on all the charges and specifications, without discrimination, the docu-

mental testimony, collected and reported to the house of representatives by several committees of that body, as also part of the testimony given on the trial of Aaron Burr: much of which is unessential as to matter, and incorrect as to form, and inadmissible in judicial proceedings on any other principle than that above stated.

Hence the admission of testimony in support of the two first specifications to the first charge, though it is within the knowledge of some of the court, that, in 1789, (the time when it is alledged the accused received of the agents of Spain large sums of money on account of a pension or stipend) said Wilkinson did not hold a commission in the army of the United States, and therefore is not amenable to a military tribunal for those alledged offences; nor do the records of this court exhibit any evidence in support of them.

In support of the other eight specifications to the first charge, the evidence arising from said documental testimony is mostly relied on; part of which has been confirmed, under oath in open court, by one of the original deponents. Unquestionable evidence appears on the records of this court, exhibited on the part of the accused, that general Wilkinson, in the month of August, 1788, obtained of the Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, the privilege of carrying the products of Kentucky to the New-Orleans market; that the said products, thus carried or forwarded by him prior to the year 1790, as appears by the several accounts current, sold in said market for more than eighty thousand dollars—a sum of greater magnitude than is alledged, in the specifications to the first charge, to have been received by said Wilkinson on account of his pension or stipend; that during the year 1790, the shipments of said Wilkinson, to a very considerable amount, appear to have been sold, by particular agreement, to governor Miro, who purchased them on account of the king of Spain—the proceeds of which were subsequently remitted to said Wilkinson at various times, and by means of various persons, and therefore a strong presumption results from the evidence, that the several sums embraced by the several specifications to the first charge, (alledged to have been received by said Wilkinson, on account of his Spanish pension or stipend) were part of the avails due to said Wilkinson on account of the several shipments made by him during the period of his commercial transactions at New-Orleans.

The preceding remarks are grounded on proofs, both direct and collateral; from the whole of which a violent presumption arises, that the connexion, formerly subsisting between general Wilkinson and the late Spanish provincial government of Louisiana, was exclusively of a commercial nature, which was maintained on the part of said Wilkinson, by such means as his policy and interest suggested to ensure success, though tending to excite jealousies and unfavorable suspicions of his views; that said Wilkinson made no shipments, subsequent to the year 1790, and that the avails of said shipments were occasionally remitted to him till the year 1796, when the account between general Wilkinson and governor Miro was finally closed, and balanced by their respective agents—after which there is no evidence of the receipt of money by him from said Spanish provincial government, or any of its agents, except in one instance, by his own voluntary confession, and that on account of former mercantile contracts.

On the second charge, and the five specifications attached to that charge, (after hearing all evidence, both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that said charge and specifications are not supported, and therefore acquits brigadier-general James Wilkinson of all and each of them.

The evidence adduced in support of said charge and specifications, appears in a great measure, to grow out of the private correspondence of general Wilkinson with the Spanish officers and agents, the statement of one witness, and the oral testimony, deposition and narrative of another.

It appears evident to the court, that, in 1795, a considerable sum of money was due to general Wilkinson from the Spanish government at New-Orleans, on accouunt of his commercial transactions. This circumstance is deemed sufficient to account for such parts of said correspondence as has been proved, which was apparently intended to preserve the friendship of the officers and agents of the Spanish power; to magnify the importance of general Wilkinson in their view; to secure his property then under their control at New-Orleans; and to facilitate its remittance from that place.

There is no proof before the court, that the letter said to be in cypher, bearing date the 22d of September, 1796, was actually written by general Wilkinson, and forwarded by him to governor Gayoso, as said letter imports: On the contrary, the only witness who has testified on this point, does not pretend to the least knowledge of the fact; and all he pretends to know is, that said letter was put into his hands by said Gayoso, who certified it to be a decyphered copy of one written by general Wilkinson, addressed to himself.

Strong doubts are entertained by the court, whether general Wilkinson ever directed the emissary, mentioned in said specifications, to lay before the baron de Carondelet and governor Gayoso, the verbal observations alluded to in the first specification, because the court has no other proof than the testimony of said emissary, whose general character, as to truth and veracity, has been impeached by several creditable witnesses, and whose conduct before the court, while under the obligations of an oath, was such as to render his allegations suspicious—because his testimony, in general, appears to have been given under the dominion of strong prejudices, if not malice—because the testimony of said emissary, so far as it is applicable to the points in issue, is contrary to the most solemn assurances, both written and verbal, previously made, and uttered by him to various persons, even so recent as 1807—and because said testimony appears to have been voluntarily offered, after a lapse of many years; which in any case ought to be admitted with some caution, and much more so, from the character of the witness and emissary in question.

The court is of opinion that the instructions to said emissary, alledged to be in the hand writing of Philip Nolan (if any such were ever authorised by general Wilkinson) were mostly intended to accomplish an object by no means criminal, which grew out of the dispute at that time unfortunately subsisting between him and the late gen. Wayne.

The records of this court will shew that the witness first alluded to, by two letters addressed to said emissary just before he exhibited his statement under oath, in January, 1808, and in contemplation of that statement, manifested such a decided hostility to said Wilkinson, as apparently to meditate his ruin without regard to the means. The mo-

tives of that statement, as fully explained in said letters, are sufficient to shake his credibility as an impartial witness; and considering that his character as to truth and veracity is likewise impeached, the statement just mentioned, which is in evidence before the court, cannot be received as veracious, especially as it is not supported by proofs of a more credible nature. This statement, likewise, appears in some measure repugnant to the sentiments of the same witness, as expressed nearly ten years before in a memoir, on the trade of Louisiana, and deposited in the office of state.

If, in 1795 and 1796, the said emissary, as is alledged by him, visited said Wilkinson with the view of promoting a separation of the union; and if, as he intimates, said Wilkinson disclosed to him the whole scheme or project of dismemberment, it does not appear to the court that said Wilkinson took any measure to aid such separation; on the contrary, a strong presumption exists, that if he apparently listened to propositions of this nature, it was to advance his pecuniary interest, and not to injure that of his country.

The court cannot perceive any thing in the mission of said emissary in 1797, to implicate general Wilkinson. This mission appears to have been undertaken with a view to two objects—First, the dismemberment of the western country from the Atlantic states—and, second, the delivery to general Wilkinson of an official dispatch from the baron de Carondelet, relative to the detention of the posts to the north of the 31st degree, contrary to the treaty previously concluded between the United States and Spain. If said emissary disclosed to general Wilkinson the first object of his mission, it does not appear, even by his own testimony, that he favoured it; on the contrary, said emissary was received cooly, and confined to the quarters of the officers: the delivery of the posts, according to treaty, was urged by said Wilkinson in conversation with him; and it likewise appears that he sent said emissary under guard to Louisiana, and at the same time instructed the officers commanding at Fort Massac, not to permit said emissary to return up the Ohio again, but to send him back in case he made the attempt. On the second object, general Wilkinson in his reply to the letter of the baron de Carondelet, urged the fulfilment of the treaty, and endeavored to remove all apprehension of Louisiana by the English of Canada.

It appears sufficiently evident to the court, that general Wilkinson, during the time he had property in New Orleans, held the language of conciliation, if not that of a temporising policy, with the officers and agents of the Spanish government: and his views appear to have been directed to the security of that property, and by no means against the tranquility of these states. But subsequent to 1796, at which time it is believed he had drawn most of his property from New Orleans, and provision was made for the free navigation of the Mississippi, he seems to have changed his language. If said emissary is to be credited, general Wilkinson declared to him in September 1797, that he had relinquished all intercourse with the Spanish government; and at the same time intimated his determination to oppose its projects. It must be remembered that general Wilkinson was at that time at the head of the army, and that, while that station opened new and safe channels of communication with the officers and agents of Spain, and multiplied the means of dismemberment, he appears to have disregarded them, and at the moment, too, when he had it in his power to favor their designs with effect. It is pertinent to remark, that if attempts were made to corrupt the patriotism and integrity of general Wilkinson, the records of this court exhibit no one act of his military life, which can, by the most constrained construction, be considered as the effect of such corruption. If general Wilkinson actually formed a corrupt connection with the Spanish government, the repeated applications made by him many years ago for an inquiry into his conduct, appear rather inexplicable—especially as many of the witnesses of his guilt, if he was guilty, then lived to testify on the subject.

After a full hearing of the evidence, both for and against the accused, on the third, fourth and fifth charges, and after the most mature deliberation thereon, the court is of opinion that they are not supported, and therefore acquits brigadier-general James Wilkinson of the said charges and their respective specifications.

The impressions naturally made on the minds of the citizens of these United States, by the events which gave rise to the third, fourth and fifth charges, justify a few explanatory remarks.

General Wilkinson is said to have conspired with *known traitors*, and on this notoriety all the legal force of these charges depend. In the eye of the law, as well as of reason and humanity, every man is presumed to be innocent till proved to be guilty; consequently there can be no *known traitor*, unless the proof be established by the record of his conviction; and it is not within the knowledge of this court that any *known traitor* did exist in the space of time designated by these charges; no man, as it appears, having been convicted of treason.

As the accused has taken no exception to defects of matter or form, and as a full investigation is desirable on all sides, the difficulty which thus appears at the threshold of the inquiry, will be past over.

The period of time embraced by these three charges, is between the commencement of March, 1805, and the end of October, 1806.

Among the last acts of that session, which terminated the vice presidency of Aaron Burr, will be found an act erecting the territory of Upper Louisiana into a government, and, soon after the close of that session, general Wilkinson was appointed its chief magistrate.

It is in evidence before this court, that the general engaged with great zeal in a scheme to cause Aaron Burr to be elected a member of congress for the state of Tennessee; and after the failure of that scheme, he gave him warm introductions to influential characters at New Orleans. It also appears in evidence, that one speculation was contemplated for cutting a canal round the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side; another for opening a commercial intercourse between the territories of Spain and Upper Louisiana and in all these schemes it is self-evident, that their ultimate success was essentially connected with the integrity and tranquility of the union, as well as the prospect of permanency in the general's newly acquired civil and important station; for a public commotion would have inevitably destroyed them all.

It further appears in evidence before this court, that after the failure of previous attempts to gain a seat in congress for Mr. Burr, general Wilkinson endeavored to engage the governor of Indiana, in a plan to cause him to be elected a delegate for that territory: and the manner of doing this implies an apprehension that Mr. Burr would do some despe-

rate act if he failed. The expressions are, "I will demand from your friendship a boon, in its influence and effects co-extensive with the union; a boon perhaps on which that union may much depend."

It is in evidence before this court, that in the month of October, 1805, subsequent to this last and ineffectual effort to serve colonel Burr, but twelve months before any discovery was made by any other person, general Wilkinson communicated to one of the heads of department, his suspicions that Mr. Burr "was about something, whether internal or external he could not discover, but he thought he ought to keep an eye upon him."—These facts seem to be irreconcileable with any views hostile to the peace, order and integrity, of these United States.

Respecting the fifth charge it ought to be remembered, that general Wilkinson was by the order of government, at the head of an avowed expedition against the Spaniards, at the very time he is thus charged with being concerned in a secret and criminal one; and is self-evident that he had it in his power, by a single skirmish only to have carried such a scheme into the most complete effect, with the aid of the public force under his command, and with the probability of receiving the fruition of all his views in case of success; with a certainty also, of suffering neither loss nor blame, in case of failure. But it is in evidence before this court that from the time of his leaving St. Louis to the concluding convention near the Sabine, gen. Wilkinson was zealously and incessantly employed in effecting an honorable peace; and particularly so after the criminal views of Aaron Burr were discovered by him at Nachitoches; it is besides a contradiction in terms to say that general Wilkinson favored those views, when it is avowedly owing to him, that they were discomfitted.

From the evidence adduced on the sixth charge and its specification, both for and against the accused, the court is of opinion, that the written orders and instructions from the war department, bearing date April 30th, 1809, relative to the removal of the troops from New Orleans, to the high grounds in the rear of Fort Adams and Natchez, were sufficiently explicit and imperative to have authorised an expectation of a prompt obedience, had they reached New Orleans prior to the removal of the troops from that place to *Terre au Boeuf;* but as there is no evidence that said orders and instructions arrived at New Orleans, antecedent to the 14th of June, 1809, which was subsequent to said removal, the court acquits brigadier general James Wilkinson of the said sixth charge, and of the specifications attached to the same.

After a full examination of the evidence, both for and against the accused, on the seventh charge, and after the most mature deliberation thereon, the court finds the accused not guilty of the said charge, nor of any of its three specifications, and does accordingly acquit him of all and each of them.

On considering the great mass of testimony which has been produced to this court relative to this charge, there appears a decisive preponderance in favor of the attention, activity and humane exertions of brigadier general Wilkinson; and when it is considered that the troops consisted mostly of new levies; that the climate on both sides of the river Mississippi, to a very great extent, is at best insalubrious; and that the summer and autumn of 1809, were unusually sickly; the court is of opinion that the misfortunes alluded to in the second specification are amply accounted for.

On the eighth charge, and its three specifications (after hearing all the evidence, both for and against the accused, and due deliberation being had thereon) the court is of opinion, that brigadier general James Wilkinson is not guilty of said charge, nor any of its specifications, and therefore acquits him of all and each of them.

The court deems it necessary to offer a few remarks in explanation of the above decision, especially as it regards the two first specifications to the eighth charge.

The transportation of the baggage of gen. Wilkinson by the public, appears not to be prohibited by the "act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States," nor by the rules and articles of war. It is, therefore, presumed that his claim to transportation is as equitable as that of other officers; and in this view of the subject, the order for the payment of transportation, as mentioned in the first specification, cannot be considered by the court as a military crime—more especially as the sum paid by the assistant military agent at Pittsburg, appears to have been debited to general Wilkinson as long ago as 1805, on the books of the accountant of the department of war.

The court cannot perceive that the public sustained any injury from the short halt of the detachment on the Ohio, to take on board the horses of general Wilkinson; nor does it appear that the public sustained any injury from the transportation of said horses, in public boats to New Orleans.

It does not appear, in evidence, that general Wilkinson directed said horses, on their passage down the river, to be fed at the public expense; but it does appear in evidence, that general Wilkinson saved a quantity of public corn, which was sunk in the Mississippi, on board of a public boat, in front of his quarters at New Orleans; out of which, after he caused it to be removed on shore and dried, he detained two hundred and three flour barrels full of said corn in the ear—and for which quantity he afterwards sent his receipt to colonel Russel, under whose charge said corn was transported from the Ohio to New Orleans, as will more fully appear by reference to the testimony. The court is therefore, of opinion, that under all the circumstances of this case, the taking of said corn in the manner above stated, does not constitute a military offence, especially as it appears not to have been claimed or regularly drawn on account of forage.

On the whole, the court thinks it proper to declare, that from a comparison of all the testimony, general Wilkinson appears to have performed his various and complicated duties with zeal and fidelity, and merits the approbation of his country.

(Signed) P. GANSEVOORT, Brig. Gen.
Test, *President.*
(Signed) WALTER JONES, Jn.
Officiating as Judge Advocate.

The court then adjourned, *sine die.*

I have examined and considered the foregoing proceedings of the general court martial, held at Fredericktown, for the trial of brigadier general James Wilkinson—and although I have observed in those proceedings, with regret, that there are instances in the conduct of the court, as well as of the officer on trial, which are evidently objectionable, his acquittal of the several charges, exhibited against him, is approved, and his sword is accordingly ordered to be restored.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

February, 14th, 1812.

The general court martial, of which brigadier general P. Gansevoort is president, is hereby dissolved.

By command of the Secretary of War,
A. Y. NICOLL, *Adjutant and Inspector.*

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Tuesday, Jan. 7.*

Soon after 3 o'clock, this day, a considerable number of peers attended in their places, in consequence of his royal highness the prince regent's proclamation for the assembling of parliament for the dispatch of business. The lord chancellor, his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the Marquis Wellesley, the earls of Westmoreland and Camden being attired in their robes of state, took their seats on the bench, in front of the throne, as his royal highness' commissioners. Mr. Quarme, acting usher of the black rod, was then dispatched to order the attendance of the commons, who forthwith appeared at the bar, to a considerable number, with their speaker at their head.

The lord chancellor, then, as organ of the commissioners, delivered the following speech on the part of his royal highness, the prince regent:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—We are commanded by his royal highness the prince regent, to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family and the loyal attachment of his people.

"The prince regent has directed copies of the last reports of her majesty the queen's council to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require.

"In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his majesty's sacred person, during his illness, the prince regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of his royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and his subjects.

"The prince regent directs us to signify to you, the satisfaction with which his royal highness has observed that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal, have proved completely effectual, and that on the several occasions in which the British or Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained.

"The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps by a detachment of the allied army, under lieut. gen. Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the peninsula.

"The prince regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services, you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by general lord viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has recently extended and improved under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier and from the countenance and assistance of his majesty's navy on the coast. Although the great exertions of the enemy have in some quarters been attended with success, his royal highness is persuaded that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance.

The prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in the support of the contest, which the brave nation of the peninsula still maintain, with such unabated zeal and resolution.

His royal highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the island of Java.

The prince regent trusts that you will concur with his royal highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the governor-general of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry and spirit conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, lieutenant general sir Samuel Achmuty, so powerfully and ably supported by his majesty's naval forces.

By the completion of this system of operations, great additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East-Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished.

"His royal highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear from experience, and upon mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing dominions the utmost degree of advantage, to the commerce and revenue of the united kingdom.

"We are commanded by the prince regent to acquaint you, that while his royal highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remain unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeak frigate had occasioned have been finally removed: and we are directed to assure you, that in the further progress of the discussions with the United States, the prince regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honor and dignity of his majesty's crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His royal highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his majesty is engaged with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination.

"His royal highness commands us to recom-

mend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The prince regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his royal highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his majesty's continued indisposition.

"Under this severe calamity, his royal highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experience, wisdom, loyalty and public spirit, to which in every difficulty he will resort, with a firm confidence, that through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled under the blessings of divine providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved father and revered sovereign to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honor of the nation."

Philosophical Disquisitions.

NO. V—AND THE LAST OF THE SERIES.

The most important act in nature is coition. It is an enjoyment when properly indulged that is attended with indescribable pleasure. When the male and female of every class of animals arrive to a certain age they feel an inclination for this enjoyment.

The human race in this respect, possess a superiority over all other animals, in not having any fixed time for venereal gratification. All other tribes of animals have certain periods of the year for the propagation of their species, and afterwards seem to forget the pleasures of Hymen. By this wonderful intercourse, the animal kingdom is capable of begetting its like, and continuing their species. Very many theories and opinions have been advanced on generation; it is a subject which has for ages, engaged the attention of philosophers; and it is very doubtful whether we possess more intelligence on this subject than our forefathers did several thousand years ago. The ingenuity of man has done very little towards explaining the phenomena of generation; the industry of a Spallanzani and some others, has given us a few new facts, which seem only calculated to embarrass and mislead. The particular manner in which this great and important work is effected, is yet unknown to the philosopher. It lies buried in obscurity, very far below the depth of human understanding.

Ancient opinions on this subject seem strange and absurd: while some have believed in the existence of germs from the beginning of the world; others have supposed the whole mass of matter of which the earth is composed, to be formed of germs, and that each is to be evolved by the action of certain agents; others again have supported the opinion of one primitive germ from which all the animal creation were formed.

The rudiments of a new being, according to some ingenious theorists, belong, exclusively, to the male; and the female uterus serves only as a bed or place of deposit, and a mean by which it is protected and nourished. Others have supposed organic matter formed by the female, and that the male semen excited it into action by giving to it vitality and certain powers of motion. A third opinion, which seems most probable, is, that the embryo is formed by the union of the fluids from both male and female.

The learned Haller supposes that the male semen, in the act of coition, comes in contact with the female ova and that the union of the two forms the embryon animal.

According to the ingenious naturalist, M. de Buffon, the male and female furnish atoms, which arrange themselves in their natural order; this seems probable if we suppose the same laws of affinity govern the atoms that govern the adult animal; the affinity being the same, the atoms require nothing but time to unite them.

The immortal Harvey supposes the male semen to be taken into the blood of the female by absorption, and after going the round of circulation, some of its parts come in contact with the ova of the ovarium, and a new being is formed by their union.

Dr. E. Darwin, who seems to have paid great attention to this subject, imagines the new being to be formed by a *living filament*, disengaged from the male, with certain capabilities of sensation, irritation, volition, &c.; and the female only affords sustenance for the male filament. He is decidedly of opinion that the *embryon* is secreted or formed from the male; and not by the conjunction of fluids from both male and female; he thinks it appears from the analogy of vegetable seeds: for says he—"In the large flowers, as the tulips, there is no similarity of apparatus between the *anthers* and the *stigma:* the seed is produced, according to the observations of Spallanzani, long before the flowers open, and in consequence, long before it can be impregnated, like the egg in the pullet. And after the prolific dust is shed on the stigma, the seed becomes coagitated in one point first, like the *cicatricula* of the impregnated egg." The doctor's ingenuity ought not to have suffered him to resort to vegetable analogy to prove the important work of generation in the higher class of animals. If, agreeable to his theory, the embryon is produced by the male, and not by the union of fluids from both male and female; why is it necessary for the male semen to be deposited in the female? And why is not the new being formed in the male without being at all dependant on the female? The male semen is frequently, if not constantly, present in the vesiculæ seminales; the same laws govern them both; there is the same degree of heat, motion and moisture; the seminal receptacle is a very handsome little uterus, and what prevents the formation of a new being, when the male semen is present in its reservoir?—Again, if the rudiments of a new being belong to the male only, why does not impregnation take place in female animals deprived of the ovaria? we know the male frequently has connexion with them in this state, but the female was never known to bring forth young, after having been deprived of those organs. Thirdly, why the necessity of having appendages to the uterus, such as the *fallopian tubes* and *ovaria*, if the embryon is formed by the male, and nothing more required but its introduction into the uterus? For what purpose can those organs be formed, if they do not assist in generating a new being? Fourthly, if, agreeable to Dr. Darwin, the embryon is formed from the male, there would be no necessity for the direct application of the male and female organs of generation; every animal would produce its like, and there would be no necessity for the distinction of sex; the first and most simple animal would impregnate itself, and this mode of generation would now be observable. There

is another circumstance Dr. Darwin adduces in confirmation of his opinion, viz. the cicatricula of the egg is given by the cock, and is evidently the rudiments of the new animal. In objection to this, I will observe, that it is not ascertained that the cicatricula is given by the cock, it is well known that without the cock there will be no cicatrioula; but may not this be formed by the cock and hen in the act of copulation: this is certainly more probable than to suppose the female only affords sustenance for the future animal. A fifth objection to the doctor's theory is, that admitting the embryon to be formed by the male, it follows, that all animals must be males, and after the female dies or becomes incapable of affording nourishment to make organic matter, we should have nothing left in the animal creation but males, which in one generation must become extinct, as they would not, unassisted, be capable of continuing their species. It may not be impossible for male semen, unassisted by the female, to produce a new animal if it could be so acted upon by the parent from which it was formed, as to evolve its parts. This may sometimes be the case, but it seems improbable. However, in support of so strange an opinion, I have the authority of a very learned physician in Virginia, of great celebrity in his profession, who, in attending some anatomical lectures in France, was an eye witness to a fœtus perfectly formed in the abdomen of a male subject, brought into the anatomical room for dissection.—The fœtus, he stated, was found near the valve of the colon. But if this ever happens, the new being must partake of the sex of the parent; for it is very absurd to suppose the male semen nourished by the male, should produce a female; this seems contrary to the general laws of nature. Admitting the male capable of impregnating himself, we must likewise admit this power in the female, for it is just as probable in the one as the other. It is well known that the male semen, and the fluid contained in the female ova, is formed from the blood; this fluid (the blood) circulates through every part of the body, and carries with it principles, affinities, &c. from every part; now the male and female matter of generation must be composed of infinitely small particles of matter collected from every part of the body which once organized it; this being the case, it is reasonable to suppose, that when a sufficient quantity of fluid organic matter is formed from the male and female and united by coition, it is then capable of becoming a new being by the laws of affinity. In the act of coition the male and female are both mutually engaged in the greatest act that can possibly interest them. The semen is forcibly ejected into the *vagina* of the female; the stimulus, which the semen imparts to the female organs of generation, rouses them into action, the *fallopian tubes* become rigid, the fimbriæ of which embrace the ovarium in such a manner, as to burst one of its ovas, the organic fluid which it contained is conveyed by a spasmodic action of the tube into the uterus, and the union of the male and female organic fluid forms the rudiments of a new being. Affinity first unites them; when united, it is compelled to assume the form of the parents, because it is composed of parts which once organized the originals, and of course carries with it part of its affinity.—This original affinity, together with the new affinity of the parent, causes the infant to assume the exact form of the originals. Now if the male organic fluid is greater than the organic fluid from the female when they unite, the new being will be a male, if on the contrary, a young female will be formed, and this difference in organic matter marks the sex. If a greater quantity of organic matter is formed by the male and female than is necessary for the existence of a new being, there may be twins, triplets, &c. if on the contrary, the new being will be mal-formed.

In objecting to my theory, it may be said, that if organic matter is formed in the semen of the male and fluid of the female ovum, why may it not exist in all the fluids secreted from the blood, knowing that it is formed from the general mass? In answering this question, I will put another, by asking how perspiration, urine, bile, saliva, gastric juice and fifty other fluids are formed from the blood.—It may not be impossible, so far from it, I think it probable, that all secreted fluids possess organic parts, and would be formed into new beings, if circumstances were favorable. Would it be a very absurd supposition to imagine a new being formed from equal portions of saliva, tears, or any secreted fluid from the male and female, if they could be retained in their proper place, and acted upon by causes favorable for their evolution? Extra—Uterine conception seems very much in favor of such an opinion.

It is well known that there are males and females in most classes of animals, and in order that their species may be continued, a mutual embrace between them is absolutely necessary; the genitals of each must come in contact and unite fluid matter. In the female there is a place of deposit for the fluid, after it is united, and this compound acting as an extraneous substance, invites fluids from every part of the mother; this affords it sustenance and causes organic parts to arrange themselves in their natural order; this is done by the laws of affinity, which tends to bring together all analagous parts. Now it seems probable that organic fluid matter formed from bone, will not unite with organic fluid matter formed from muscle, because there will be little or no affinity existing between them; the organic parts of bone, will therefore be continually changing places with organic muscle, tendon, &c. until it comes in contact with bony matter, for which it has an affinity; they unite; and this union continues until the bone is complete. In like manner, cartilage, muscle, tendon, &c. are formed until the new being is perfect in all its parts; thus a young animal is formed, merely by the affinity existing between organic portions of fluid matter, which was originally an organized solid. We now have a young animal, a miniature of the parent which requires the continued application of exciting matter from the mother to evolve it.

After the young animal is formed, it must necessarily inherit the disposition of the parent, because the parts of which it is composed has received from the original the same capabilities of action; being formed from organic matter, disengaged from every part of the old mass, and united again by the same laws, it is impelled to the same actions; hence we find offsprings from unhealthy parents inheriting their diseases, children from gouty, scrophulous or consumptive parents, are subject to those diseases. Organic parts, disengaged from unhealthy solid, carry with them disease, and when formed into a new being, the foundation is laid for morbid action, similar to that which exists in the parent.—May I go so far as to suppose, that an animal, in a number of generations, might be entirely changed in form, by gradually removing the parts of which its forefathers were composed? Buffon mentions a race of dogs that had no tails, and accounts for it by supposing the original male and female had their

tails removed by their owners. Suppose for instance we were to take a male and female pup, remove their tails, and when they arrive at mature age, let them have connection with each other; the first litter perhaps will have this member shorter than it otherwise would have been had it not been removed: continue removing this part of the animal for a number of generations and it seems probable that the animal at length would have all its parts perfect except the one originally removed.

I am acquainted with a gentleman whose fingers and toes grew together: this gentleman had several children whose fingers and toes were united in the same manner. A gentleman of my acquaintance has six toes: this gentleman has three children who have the same number. I am likewise acquainted with a gentleman whose flexor tendon of the little finger causes it to be partly shut: this is likewise the case with his child. On the contrary, I have witnessed persons with the loss of a leg, arm, &c. whose children were perfect in all their parts, and this is only to be accounted for by supposing a superfluous portion of organic matter formed from the remaining member to supply the deficiency. If the same member from the male and female be removed, the probability is, that the offspring will be deficient in that particular part; but if one remain, the offspring may be perfect, because there may be a sufficient portion of organic matter formed to render the new being complete.

It has been observed, and I believe it is an observation of some truth, that the offspring descended from parents of uncommon energy of mind, are somewhat deficient in their mental powers. Great minds seem so much employed in ardent pursuits of life, that they are in some degree called off from the pleasures of love: at least this passion is not enjoyed with the same degree of feeling by them, as it is with those whose minds are more limited, and have not so many objects to divert their attention. Mind is matter disengaged from the brain, which in a great measure influences the body: whenever it is unusually exerted, the body suffers in consequence of this exertion; the effect of this is debility in that part of the animal, which is most powerfully acted upon; this part is the brain. The organic matter formed from brain, must likewise be debilitated, and of course, when a new being is formed, its brain will be less energetic than it otherwise would have been had the parent brain parted with organic matter in a more vigorous state; this is not only the case with respect to mind, but it holds equally good with every part of the body; hence the necessity of choosing a companion from parents whose mental and bodily powers are not too much worn down by great exertion, and hence we find some of the most enterprising men the world ever afforded descended from obscure and ignorant parents.

When the animal kingdom was first formed it is probable that all animals were hermaphrodites, viz. having the male and female united in the same individual. They must have remained in this situation until by the laws of affinity they were separated into male and female. This we find to be the case now with the lower order of animals, such as a variety of worms, &c. The animal world seems to have been improving ever since our earth was formed, and it is impossible to tell to what state of perfection it will at length arrive, should it still continue progressing in improvement. Were it possible for us to appear on the earth after having been absent several thousand years, we would be very much astonished at the great changes (not only in the animal) but vegetable and mineral kingdoms. CEBES.

Presidential Election.

The members of both branches of the general assembly of Virginia, met in the capitol on the evening of Wednesday the 12th inst. for the purpose of nominating suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election of electors of a president and vice-president of the United States—but the business not being completed on Wednesday, the meeting was held by adjournment on the two succeeding evenings; at which *Andrew Stevenson* (speaker of the house of delegates) was chairman, and *Thomas Ritchie*, secretary.

On motion, and the question being taken on each, the following persons were recommended as electors for president and vice-president of the United States, viz:

For the 1st district, *Joseph Godwin*, (of Nansemond.)
The 2nd. *Benjamin Harrison*, (Prince George, Mt. Airy.)
The 3d. *Edward Pegram*, (Dinwiddie.)
4th. *Richard Field*, (Brunswick.)
5th. *Thos. Reid, sen.* (Charlotte.)
6th. *Matthew Cheatham*, (Chesterfield.)
7th. *Landon Cabell*, (Nelson.)
8th. *Charles Yancy*, (Buckingham.)
9th. *George Penn*, (Patrick.)
10th. *William G. Poindexter*, (Louisa.)
11th. *Spencer Roane*, (Hanover.)
12th. *Sthreshly Rennolds*, (Essex.)
13th. *Robert Taylor*, (Orange.)
14th. *Gustavus B. Horner*, (Fauquier.)
15th. *Robert Nelson*, (York.)
16th. *Mann Page*, (Gloucester.)
17th. *Walter Jones*, (Northumberland.)
18th. *John T. Brooke*, (Stafford.)
19th. *Hugh Holmes*, (Frederick.)
20th. *Daniel Morgan*, (Jefferson.)
21st. *Archibald Rutherford*, (Rockingham.)
22d. *Archibald Stuart*, (Augusta.)
23d. *Andrew Russell*, (Washington.)
24th. *James P. Preston*, Montgomery.)
25th. *William McKinley*, (Ohio.)

The committee then proceeded to nominate corresponding committees for the several counties and boroughs in the commonwealth, and also to appoint a central corresponding committee in the city of Richmond, which consists of the following gentlemen—*William Wirt, Peyton Randolph, Andrew Stevenson, Thomas Ritchie, Samuel Pleasants, William Mumford* and *William Brokenborough*, Esquires.

"It may be proper to say (says the Enquirer) that but one sentiment reigned through the meeting—and that the only test laid down, whether *they* should or should not vote for such and such an elector, was, whether *he* would or would not vote for *James Madison* as president of the United States."

Twelfth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 21.—Mr. Seybert said, after making a very few preliminary remarks, he would offer a resolution for the consideration of the house, connected with a highly important national object. By the eleventh congress he was indulged in a motion to reprint a valuable report of a former

secretary of the treasury on the manufactures of the United States. To that same congress the present secretary of the treasury made a report in part on the same subject. He said he need not recite to the house its merits; they were generally acknowledged. By the act of the 1st May, 1810, it was provided, that further information be obtained, by the marshals and their deputies, on the subject of manufactures. The result of their enquiries was a mass of facts which are now buried in the archives of the treasury, and answer no useful purpose to the nation. His present object, he declared to be, the publication of the facts thus collected. Upwards of 30,000 dollars had been already appropriated; which, if the matter remained as it now is, would answer no beneficial purposes. His resolution, if adopted, would bring to light many facts concerning the agriculture and manufactures of the United States, and other statistical information, connected with the true basis of national independence. These objects constitute the permanent sources of the wealth of the nation; they are the real and fixed capital of the country. We shall thereby be enabled to trace our progress from infancy to manhood. By this report we can alone be in a situation to enact a wise, politic and systematic *tarif* of duties; it alone can teach us to discriminate the proper objects of protection. I might add much more on the subject; this would be consuming time unnecessarily; I will therefore proceed to read the resolution.

"*Resolved, by the senate and house of representatives, in congress assembled,* That the secretary of the treasury be directed to employ a person to digest and reduce to such form, as shall be deemed most conducive to the interests of the U. States, a statement of the number, nature, extent, situation and value of the arts and manufactures of the United States, together with such other details connected with these subjects, as can be made from the abstracts and other documents and returns reported to him by the marshals and other persons employed to collect information, in conformity to the second section of the act of the first of May, 1810, and that he report the same to congress at their next session."

After some observations from Mr. Newton, stating the difficulty of the proposed digest, from the want of uniformity, connection or method in the returns, and the probability that the motion might be so amended as better to attain the object in view, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Ormsby, after adverting to the difficulty of distributing arms of the United States, by land or water carriage in the interior of the western country, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee on so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to our military affairs, be directed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the establishment of an armory at Louisville in Kentucky, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

ARMING THE MILITIA.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill for arming the militia.

After some observations from Mr. Potter and Mr. Wright in favor of the bill, and from Mr. Roberts and Tallmadge against it, the question was taken on the passage of the bill and carried in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Archer, Baker, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Blackledge, Breckenridge, Burwell, Butler, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Desha, Dinsmore, Franklin, Gholson, Goldsborough, Gray, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, Key, King, Lacock, Lefever, Lewis, Little, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Pearson, Pickens, Pleasants, Potter, Randolph, Ridgely, Ringgold, Roane, Sage, Sevier, Shaw, Sheffey, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stanford, Stewart, Troup, Turner, Wilson, Wright—67.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alston, Bacon, Bard, Bigelow, Bleecker, Boyd, Brigham, Brown, Calhoun, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Davis, Ely, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Fitch, Gold, Goodwyn, Jackson, Kent, Livingston, Maxwell, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchill, Mosely, Newbold, Piper, Pitkin, Pond, Read, Rhea, Roberts, Rodman, Sammons, Seybert, Smilie, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Tracy, Van Cortlandt, Wheaton, White, Whitehill, Widgery—51.

The bill was sent to the senate.

Mr. Basset laid upon the table the following resolution:

"*Resolved,* that the standing rules and orders of the house be so amended that a majority of those present shall be required to admit the previous question."

Monday, Feb. 24.—Mr. Bacon, from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1812, reported it as the opinion of the committee that the amendments ought to be agreed to. The bill, with the amendments, was committed; and the house afterwards, on motion of Mr. Bacon, went into a committee on the subject, Mr. Nelson in the chair; when the amendments were agreed to and reported to the house, and by the house concurred in.

These amendments restored to the clerks in the several departments the 15 per cent. which had been struck out of the bill when last before the house, and appropriated 100,000 dollars for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. The yeas and nays were taken upon the additional allowance to the clerks, and carried 64 to 49; the allowance for contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, was carried 83 to 17.

SUPREME COURT.—Mr. Gold said, it was well known, that from the increased business of the supreme court, considerable delay and injury was occasioned to suitors by their causes being laid over from one court to another; and the judges having to attend to their several circuit courts, could not devote sufficient time to the business of the supreme court. Mr. G. thought it improper that the same judges who preside in the circuit courts, should afterwards revise their own judgments, in cases of appeal, in the supreme court. He did not believe that this was in conformity to the meaning of the constitutional provision, that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish." He saw no difficulty that would attend the holding of the circuit courts by two or more district judges from adjoining districts. In order to bring this subject before the house, Mr. G. offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what alteration is

necessary in the judicial system of the United States, and that they report by bill."

Agreed to, and a committee of five appointed.

Mr. Bassett called up the resolution which he had laid upon the table on Friday last, proposing an alteration in the rules of the house, requiring a *majority* instead of *one fifth* of the members present, to call for the previous question. After a few observations from Mr. B. on the propriety of this alteration of the rules, seconded by Mr. Stanford, who said it would render the rule much less obnoxious than heretofore, it was agreed to 51 to 40.

The following bills passed their third reading, viz: a bill supplementary to an act providing for the accommodation of the general post-office, and patent-office, and for other purposes; a bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash; and a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Georgetown Lancastrian School Society.

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Stanford in the chair, on the bill supplementary to the act for raising an additional military force; which after being amended, was reported to the house, and, on motion of Mr. Macon, ordered to lie on the table.

THE LOAN.—On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house went into a committee, Mr. Basset in the chair, on the subject of ways and means, when the bill authorising a loan for a sum not exceeding millions of dollars, was taken up. And the bill having been read through, the blank for the amount of the loan was filled up with eleven millions of dollars, and the blank for the time after which the United States shall be at liberty to reimburse the sum loaned, was filled with twelve years. The committee then rose, and the house concurred in the amendments. On the question—"shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" the yeas and nays were called, and the question was carried, 86 to 28. The yeas and nays were—

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gold, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Bryde, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincey, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Widgery, Wright—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Ely, Fitch, Goldsborough, Gray, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Milnor, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Ridgely, Rodman, Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taliaferro, Wheaton, White, Wilson—28.

On motion of Mr. Bacon, the house agreed that they would to-morrow take up the report of the committee of ways and means, in relation to the contemplated taxes.

Tuesday, Feb. 25.—Mr. Seybert called up the resolution which he had laid upon the table some days ago, proposing to authorise the secretary of the treasury to employ a proper person to arrange and digest the information on the subject of manufactures, received from the marshals of the several states, which, after receiving some little modification from its mover, was read three times and passed.

THE LOAN.—The engrossed bill for authorising a loan for eleven millions of dollars, was read the third time; and the question being put, "shall the bill pass its third reading?"

[After a proposition for a postponement by Mr. M. Clay, and a speech from Mr. Randolph, which may be recorded hereafter:]

The bill passed its third reading, 92 to 29. The yeas and nays were:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bacon, Bard, Basset, Bibb, Bleecker, Boyd, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, Desha, Dinsmore, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Goodwyn, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hawes, Hufty, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Macon, Maxwell, Moore, M'Coy, M'Kim, Metcalf, Mitchill, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newbold, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Pond, Porter, Potter, Quincy, Reed, Richardson, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Sevier, Seybert, Shaw, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Stow, Strong, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Whitehill, Widgery, Winn, Wright—92.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Bigelow, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Davenport, Fitch, Goldsborough, Gray, Jackson, Law, Lewis, Milnor, Mosely, Pearson, Pitkin, Randolph, Ridgely, Rodman, Sheffey, Stanford, Stewart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Wheaton, White, Wilson—29.

WAYS AND MEANS.—Mr. Bacon called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of ways and means on the subject of the contemplated taxes.

[After an unsuccessful proposition to postpone a consideration of the subject:]

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of ways and means, Mr. *Bassett* in the chair; when the first resolution, proposing an increase of 100 per cent. on impost duties being under consideration, Mr. Bacon rose, and took a very able and comprehensive view of the subject, in a speech of more than an hour, a sketch of which shall be given hereafter. After which the house adjourned.

☞ On *Wednesday* the house again took up the report of the committee of ways and means, in committee of the whole—and the resolutions attached to said report were adopted by considerable majorities, by referring to which (see page 455) we avoid the repetition of them here.

On *Thursday* the house took up the report of the committee of the whole, and made some progress therein. Various propositions were made, and much debate had—but the 1st resolution was passed, 71 to 40—the second, 78 to 47—the hird 82 to 40—when the 4th was taken up, some opposition arising, the house adjourned at 4 o'clock.

*** The necessity of inserting some articles to close the volume has prevented a notice of others.

END OF VOLUME THE FIRST.